

8. The fusion protein of claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 682, 692, 695, 699, 703 and 709; and

(b) sequences encoded by SEQ ID NO: 679, 691, 696, 700, 704 and 708.

9. An oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 or 786-788 under moderately stringent conditions.

10. A method for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) polypeptides according to claim 2;
- (b) polynucleotides according to claim 1; and
- (c) antigen-presenting cells that express a polypeptide according to claim 1,

under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells.

11. An isolated T cell population, comprising T cells prepared according to the method of claim 10.

12. A composition comprising a first component selected from the group consisting of physiologically acceptable carriers and immunostimulants, and a second component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) polypeptides according to claim 2;
- (b) polynucleotides according to claim 1;
- (c) antibodies according to claim 5;
- (d) fusion proteins according to claim 7;
- (e) T cell populations according to claim 11; and
- (f) antigen presenting cells that express a polypeptide according to claim 2.

13. A method for stimulating an immune response in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a composition of claim 12.

14. A method for the treatment of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a composition of claim 12.

15. A method for determining the presence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide according to claim 9;
- (c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and
- (d) compare the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence of the cancer in the patient.

16. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 9.

17. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one antibody according to claim 5 and a detection reagent, wherein the detection reagent comprises a reporter group.

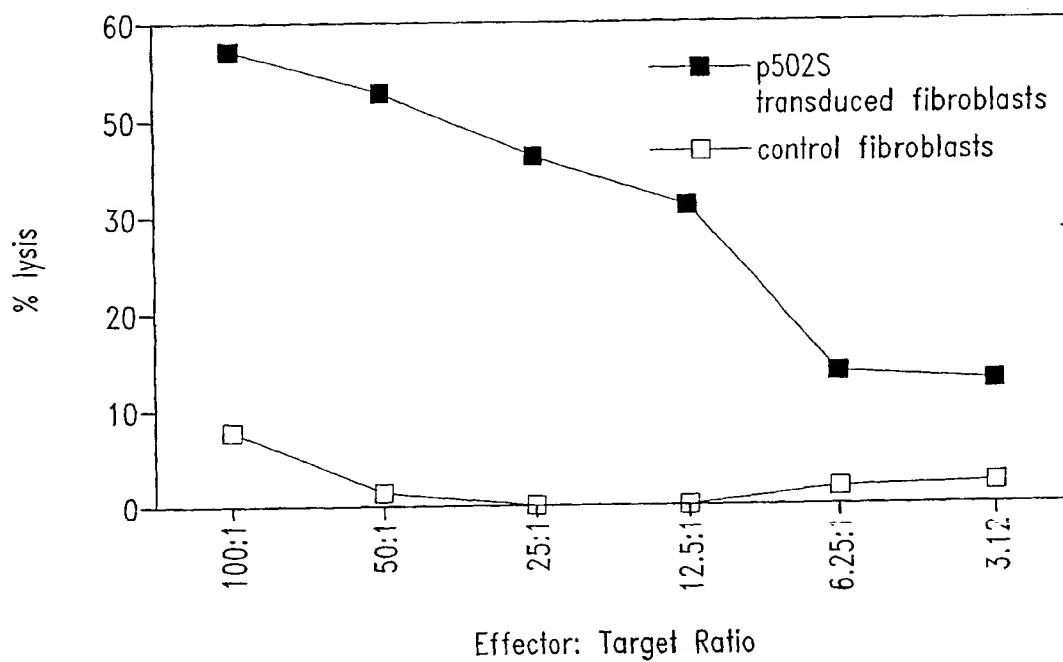
18. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of: (i) polypeptides according to claim 2; (ii) polynucleotides according to claim 1; and (iii) antigen presenting cells that express a polypeptide of claim 2, such that T cell proliferate; and

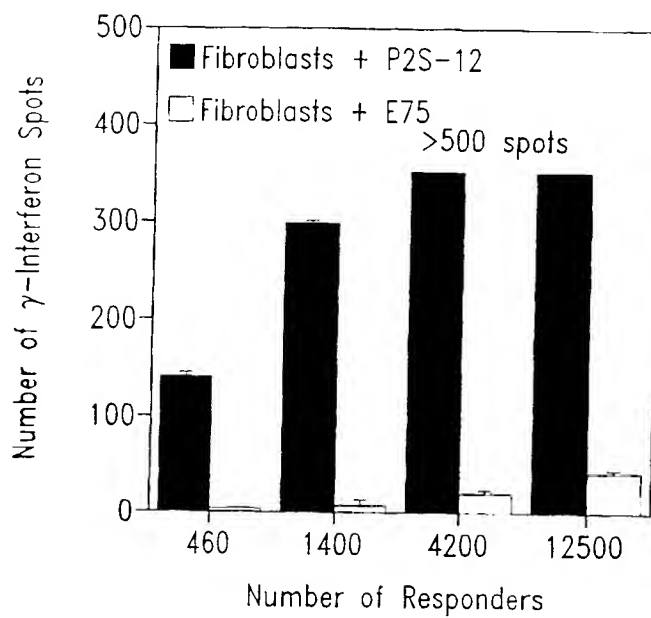
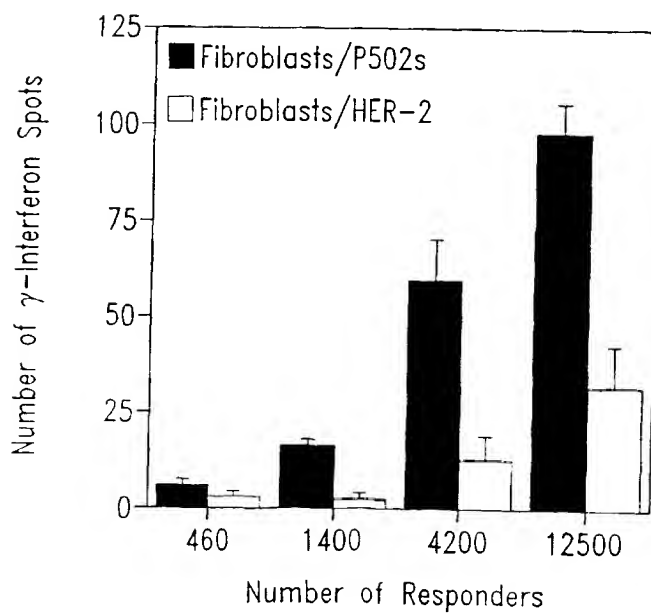
(b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells,

thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

1/10

*Fig. 1*

2/10

*Fig. 2A**Fig. 2B*

3/10

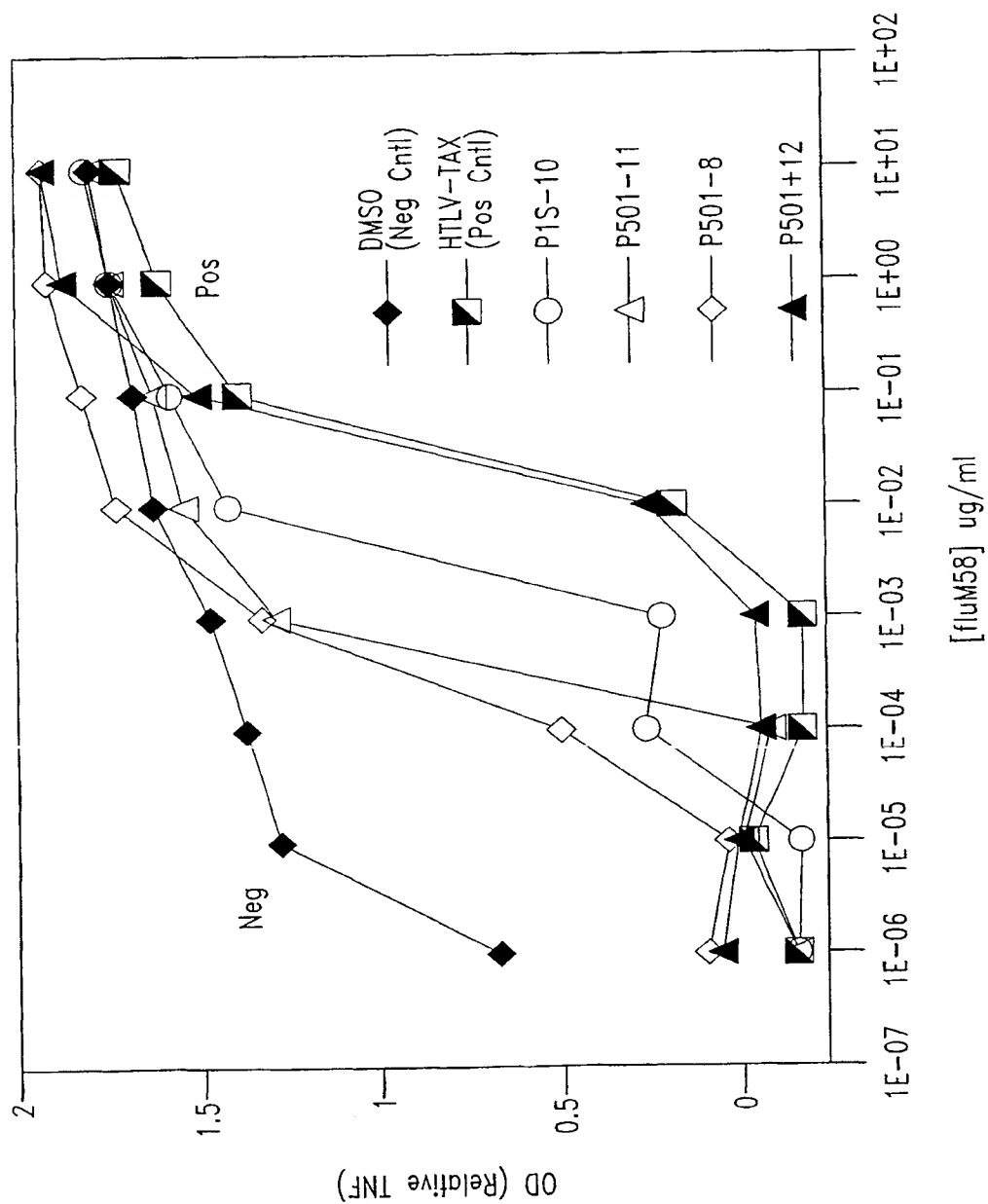
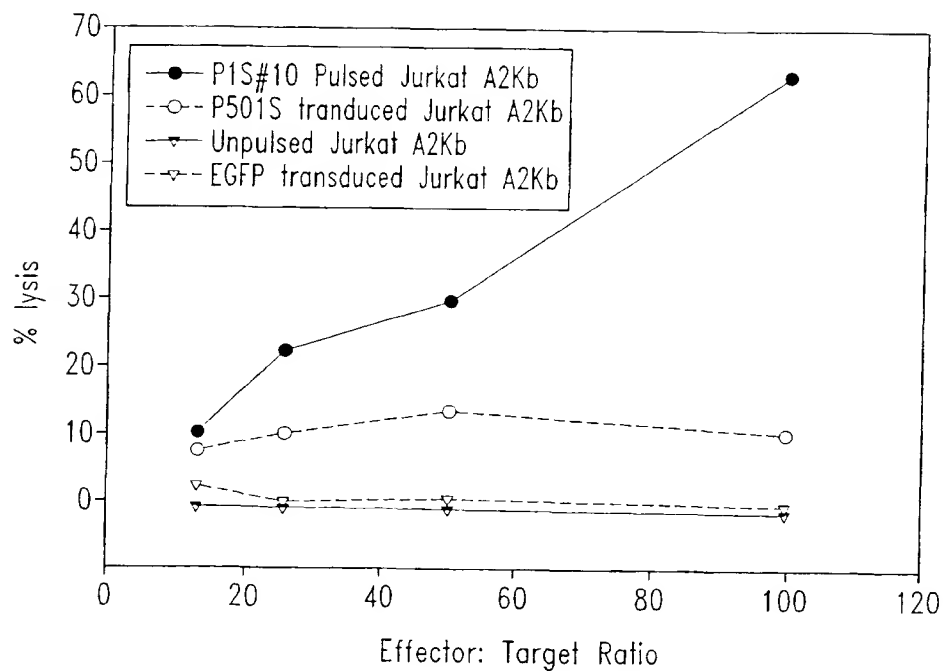
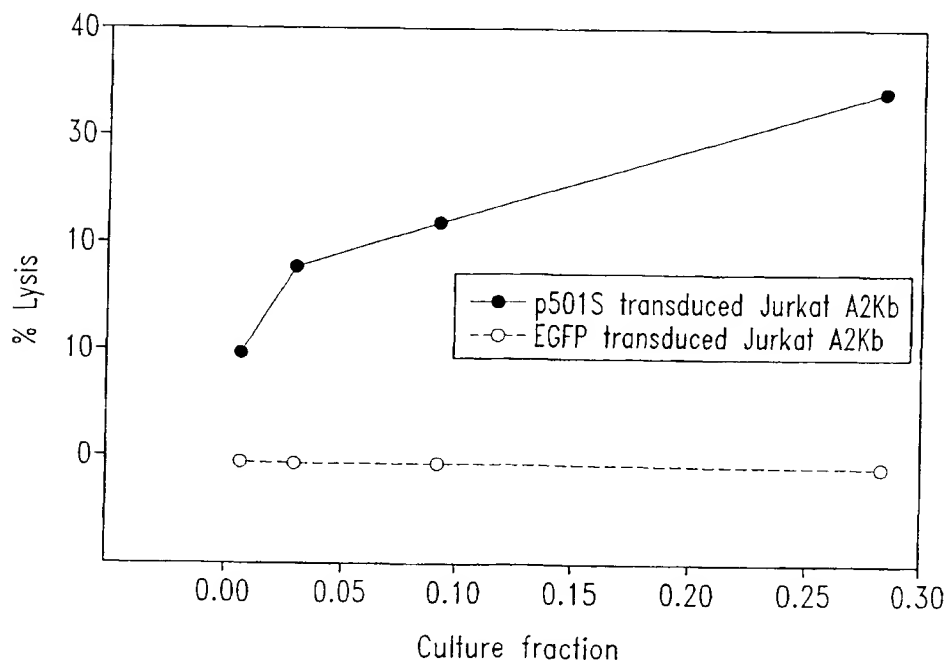
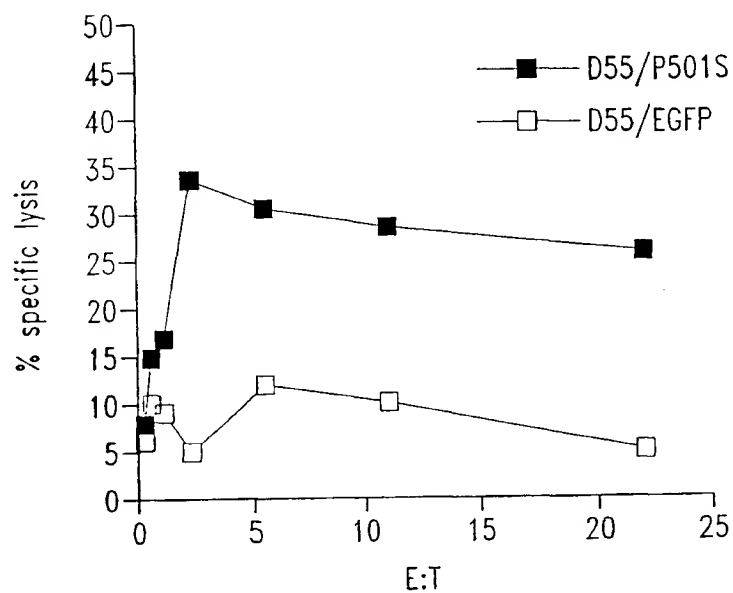
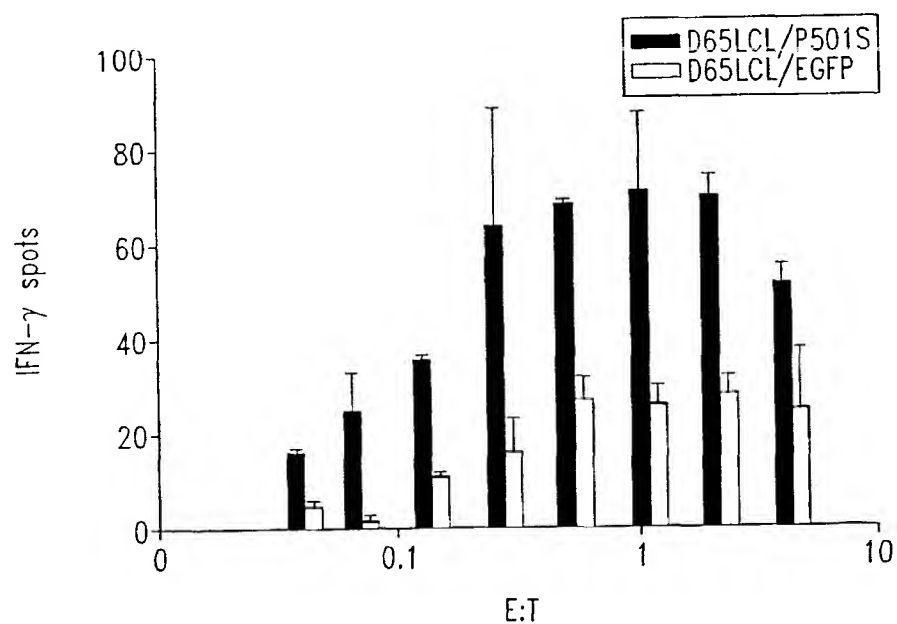


Fig. 3

4/10

*Fig. 4**Fig. 5*

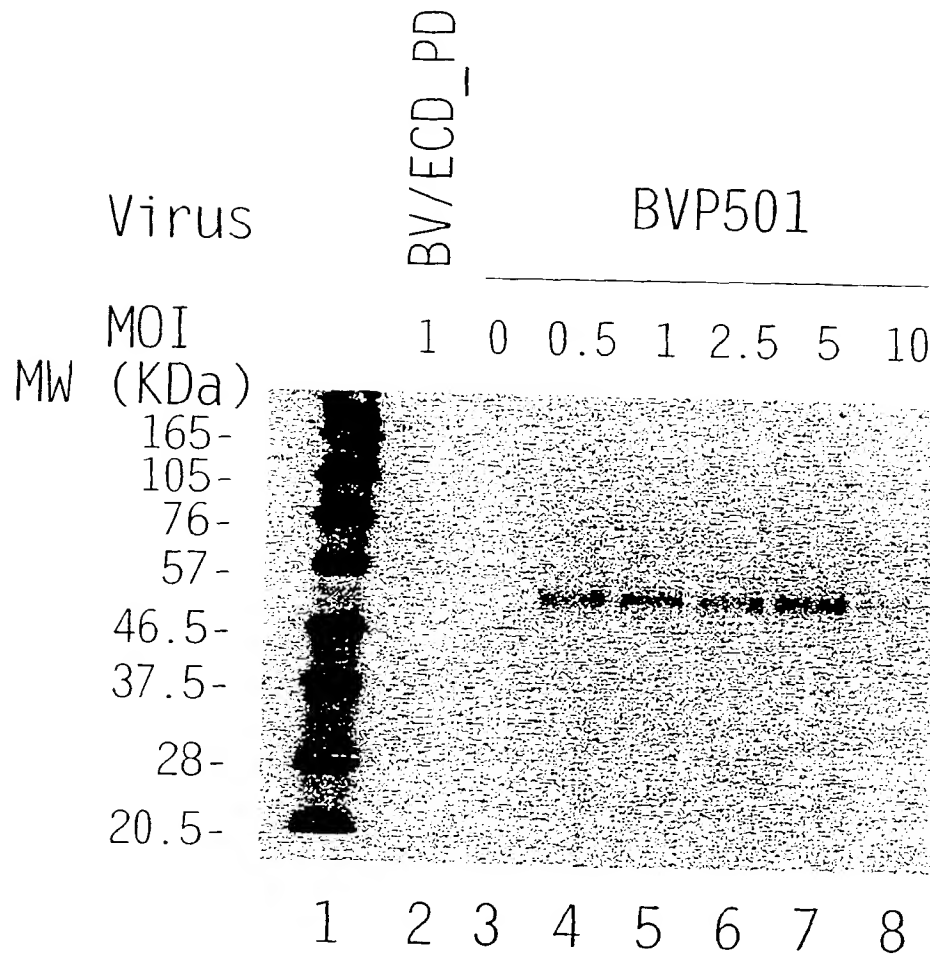
5/10

*Fig. 6A**Fig. 6B*

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6/10

Expression of P501S
by the Baculovirus Expression System



C 6 million high 5 cells in 6-well plate were infected with an unrelated control virus BV/ECD_PD (lane 2), without virus (lane 3), or with recombinant baculovirus for P501 at different MOIs (lane 4-8). Cell lysates were run on SDS-PAGE under the reducing conditions and analyzed by Western blot with a monoclonal antibody against P501S (P501S-10E3-G4D3). Lane 1 is the biotinylated protein molecular weight marker (BioLabs).

Fig. 7

7/10

FIGURE 8. Mapping of the epitope recognized by 10E3-G4-D3

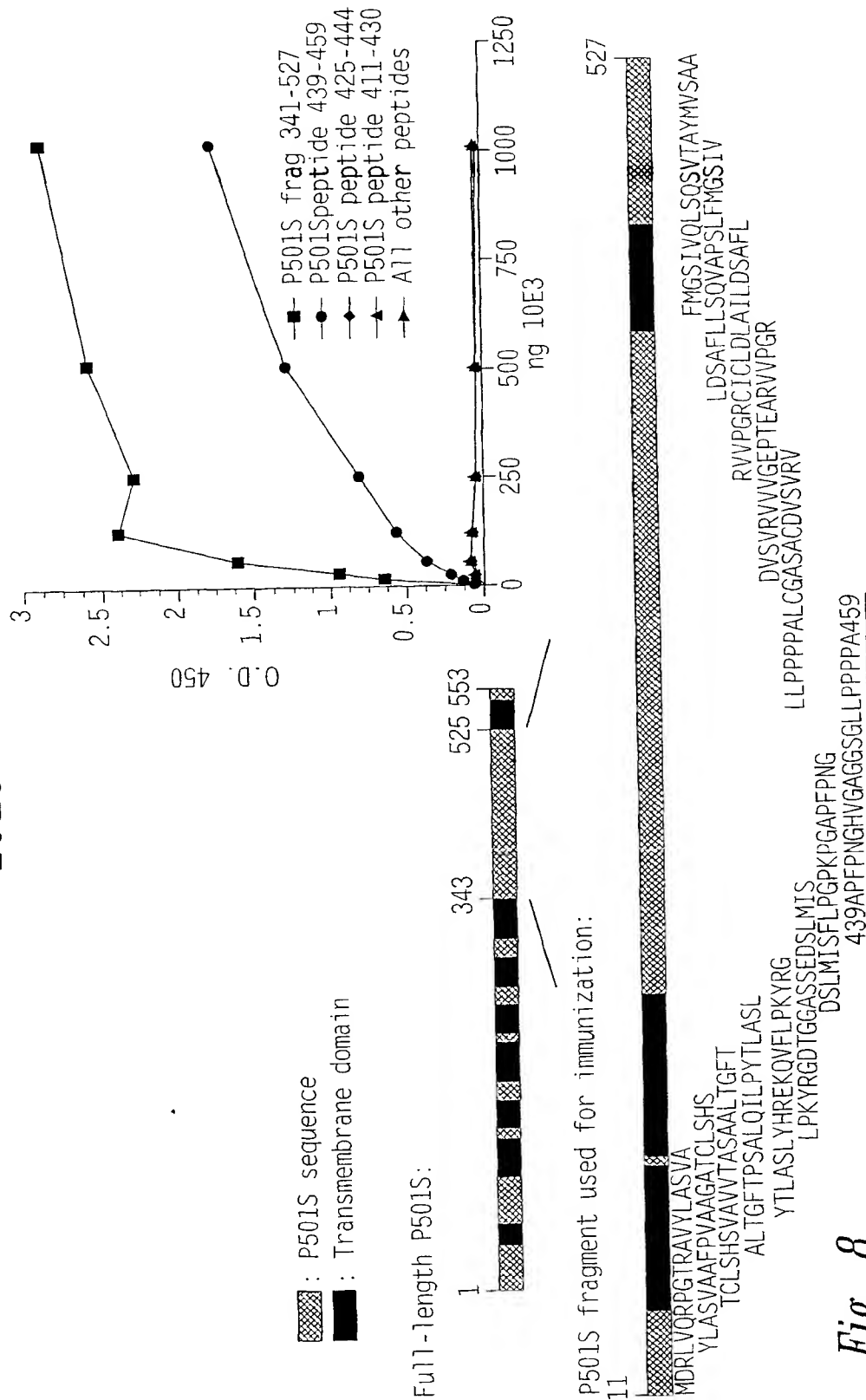


Fig. 8

8/10

Schematic of P501S with predicted
transmembrane, cytoplasmic, and extracellular regions

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Underlined sequence: Predicted transmembrane domain; **Bold sequence**:
Predicted extracellular domain; *Italic sequence*: Predicted intracellular
domain. Sequence in bold/underlined: used generate polyclonal rabbit
serum

Localization of domains predicted using HMMTOP (G.E. Tusnady and I. Simon
(1998) Principles Governing Amino Acid Composition of Integral Membrane
Proteins: Applications to topology Prediction. J. Mol Biol. 283, 489-506.

Fig. 9

9/10

Genomic Map of (5) Corixa Candidate Genes

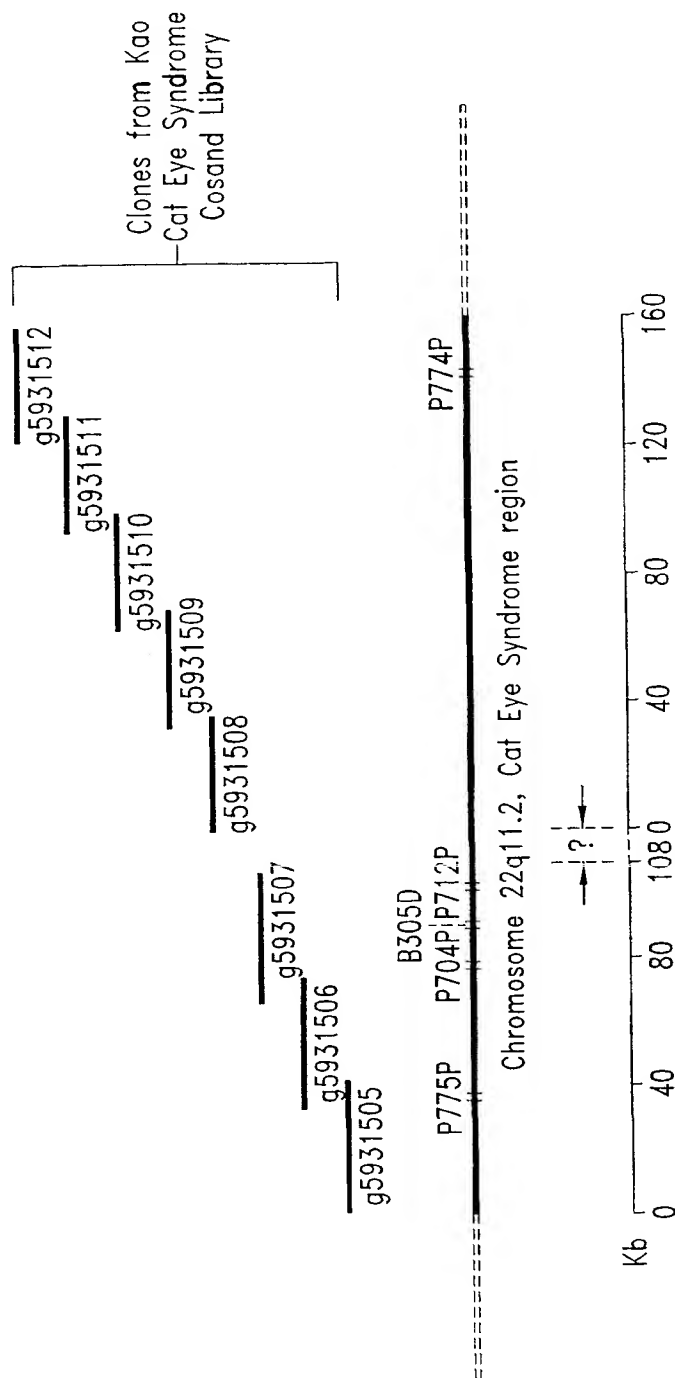


Fig. 10

10/10

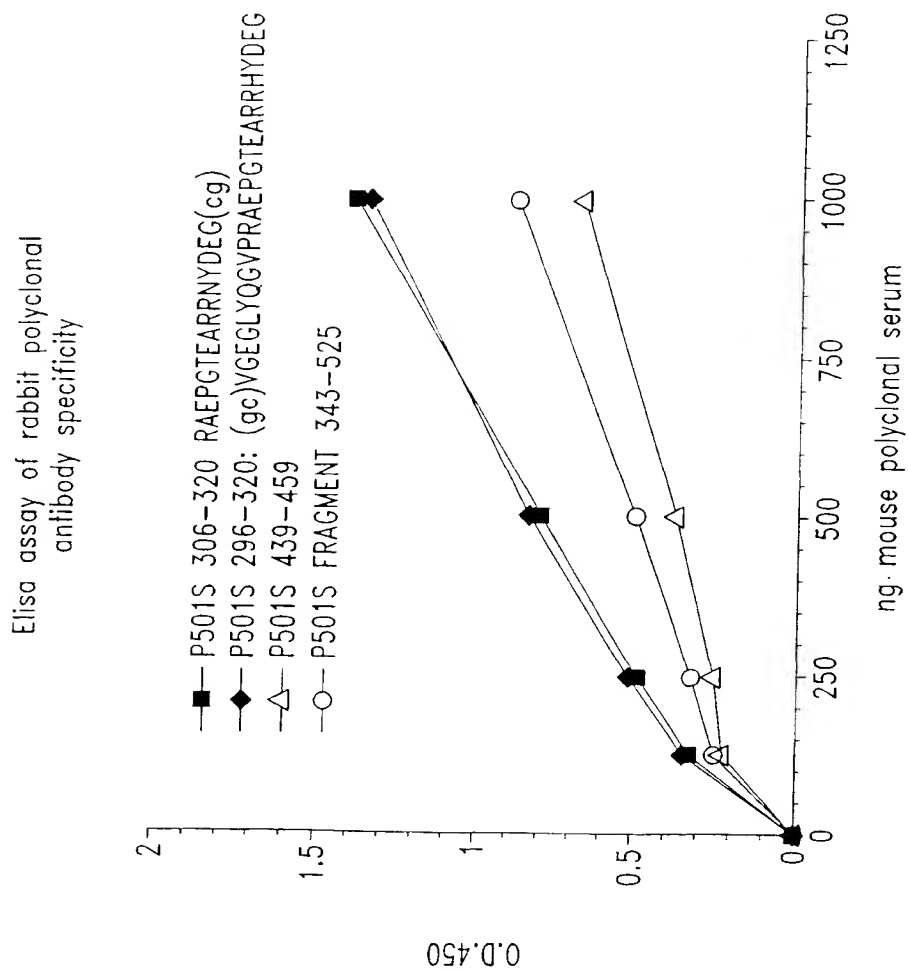


Fig. 11

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gctgaantcc	ccatnacenn	gnctnatgg	ancntccnt	tttaannacn	ttctnaactt	660
gggaanance	ctcgnccntn	ccccnttaa	tccncccttg	cnangnnct	cccccnntcc	720
ncccnntng	gcntntnann	cnaaaaaggc	cennnancaa	tctcctnncc	cctcanttgc	780
ccanccctcg	aatcgcccn	c				801

<210> 10

<211> 789

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(789)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 10

cagtctatnt	ggccagtgtg	gcagctttcc	ctgtggtctg	cggtgccaca	tgcctgtccc	60
acagtgtggc	cgtggtgaca	gcttcagccg	ccctcaccgg	gttcaccttc	tcagccctgc	120
agatccctgc	ctacacactg	gectccctct	accaccggga	gaagcaggtg	ttcctgcccc	180
aataccggag	ggacactgga	ggtgctagca	gtgaggacag	cctgatgacc	agcttcctgc	240
caggccctaa	gcctggagct	cccttcccta	atggacacgt	gggtgctgga	ggcagtggcc	300
tgtcccacc	tccaccgcgc	ctctgcgggg	cctctgcctg	tgatgtctcc	gtacgtgtgg	360
tggtgggtga	gccaccgan	gccagggtgg	ttccggggccg	gggcatctgc	ctggacctgc	420
ccatccctgga	tagtgcttcc	tgctgtccca	ngtggcccca	tccctgttta	tgggctccat	480
tgtccagctc	agccagtctg	tactgccta	tatggtgtct	gccgcaggcc	tgggtctggg	540
cccatttact	ttgtacaca	ggtantattt	gacaagaacg	anttggccaa	atactcagcg	600


```

ttaaaaaatt ccagcaacat tgggggtgga aggcctgcct cactgggtcc aactccccgc 660
tccgtgtaac cccatggggc tgcgggcttg gccgccaatt tctgttgctg ccaaanatnat 720
ctgactctct gctgccacct gttgctggct gaagtgcnta cngcncanct nggggggtng 780
gnggttccc 789

```

```

<210> 11
<211> 772
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(772)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 11
cccaccctac ccaaatatta gacaccaaca cagaaaagct agcaatggat tcccttctac 60
tttggttaaat aaataagtta aatattttaa tgccctgtgtc tctgtgatgg caacagaagg 120
accaacaggc cacatcctga taaaaggtaa gagggggggtg gatcagcaaa aagacagtgc 180
tgtgggctga ggggacctgg ttcttgtgtg ttgcccctca ggactcttcc cctacaaata 240
actttcatat gttcaaatcc catggaggag tgtttcatcc tagaaactcc catgcaagag 300
ctacattaaa cgaagctgca ggtaagggg cttanagatg ggaaaccagg tgactgagtt 360
tattcagctc ccaaaaaccc ttctctaggt gtgtctcaac taggaggcta gctgttaacc 420
ctgagcctgg gtaatccacc tgcagagtc ccccatccca gtgcatggaa ccttctggc 480
ctccctgtat aagtcagac tgaaccccc ttggaaggnc tccagtcagg cagccctana 540
aactggggaa aaaagaaaag gacgccccan ccccagctg tgcantacg cacctcaaca 600
gcacagggtg gcagcaaaaa aaccacttta ctttggcaca aacaaaaact ngggggggca 660
accccgccac ccnangggg gttaacagga ancggggnaa cntggaacct aatnaggca 720
ggcccnccac ccnaatntt gctgggaaat ttttctctcc ctaaattntt tc 772

```

```

<210> 12
<211> 751
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(751)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 12
gccccaatc cagctgccac accacccacg gtgactgcat tagttcggat gtcatacaaa 60
agctgattga agcaaccctc tactttttgg tctgtagcct ttgtcttggg gcaggtttca 120
ttggctgtgt tgggtgacgtt gtcattgcaa cagaatgggg gaaaggcact gttctctttg 180
aagtanggtg agtcctcaaa atccgtatag ttgttgaagc cacagcactt gagccctttc 240
atggtggtgt tccacacttg agtgaagtct tccctgggaa cataatcttt cttgatggca 300
ggcactacca gcaacgtcag ggaagtgtc agccattgtg gtgtacacca aggcgaccac 360
agcagctgcn acctcagcaa tgaagatgan gaggangatg aagaagaacg tcncgagggc 420
acacttgctc tcagtcttan caccatanca gccctgaaa accaananca aagaccacna 480
cncgggctgc gatgaagaaa tnaccccneg ttgacaaaact tgcattggcac tggganccac 540
agtggccnna aaaatcttca aaaaggatgc cccatcnatt gaccccccaa atgcccactg 600
ccaacagggg ctgccccacn cncnnaacga tganccnatt gnacaagatc tncntggtct 660
tnatnaacnt gaacctgcn tngtggctcc tgttcaggnc cngggcctga cttctnaann 720
aanggaactn gaagncccca cngganannc g 751

```

```

<210> 13
<211> 729
<212> DNA

```

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(729)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 13

gagccaggcg	tccctctgcc	tgcccaactca	gtggcaaacac	ccgggagctg	ttttgtcctt	60
tgtggancct	cagcagtncc	ctctttcaga	actcantgcc	aaganccctg	aacaggagcc	120
accatgcagt	gcttcagctt	cattaagacc	atgatgatcc	tcttcaattt	gctcatcttt	180
ctgtgtggtg	cagccctggt	ggcagtgggc	atctgggtgt	caatcgatgg	ggcatccttt	240
ctgaagatct	tcgggccact	gtcgtccagt	gccatgcagt	ttgtcaacgt	gggtacttc	300
ctcatcgcaq	ccggcgttgt	ggtcttagct	ctagggtttcc	tgggctgcta	tgggtgctaag	360
actgagagca	agtqtgccct	cgtgacgttc	ttcttcaccc	tcctcctcat	cttcattgct	420
gagggtgcaa	tqctgtggtc	gccttggtgt	acaccacaat	ggctgagcac	ttcctgacgt	480
tgctggtaat	gcctgccatc	aanaaaagat	tatgggttcc	caggaanact	tcactcaagt	540
gttggaaacac	caccatgaaa	gggtcaagt	gctgtggctt	cnnccaacta	tacggatttt	600
gaagantcac	ctaattcaaa	gaaaanagt	cctttccccc	atttctgttg	caattgacaa	660
acgtccccaa	cacagccaat	tgaaaacctg	cacccaaccc	aaangggtec	ccaaccanaa	720
attnaagg						729

<210> 14

<211> 816

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(816)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 14

tgctcttctt	caaagttggt	cttggttgcca	taacaaccac	cataggtaaa	gcggggcgag	60
tgttcgctga	aggggttgta	gtaccagcgc	gggatgetct	cettgcagag	tcctgtgtct	120
ggcagggtca	cgcagtgccc	tttgtcactg	gggaaatgga	tgcgctggag	ctcgtaaaag	180
ccactcgtgt	atttttcaca	ggcagcctcg	tccgacgcgt	cggggcagtt	gggggtgtct	240
tcacactcca	ggaaaactgtc	natgcagcag	ccattgctgc	agcggaaactg	ggtgggctga	300
cangtgccag	agcacactgg	atgggcgcctt	tccatgnnan	gggccttng	ggaaagtccc	360
tgancccan	anctgcctct	caaangcccc	accttgacac	ccccgacagg	ctagaatgga	420
atcttcttcc	cgaaaggtag	ttnttcttgt	tgcccaancc	ancccntaa	acaaactctt	480
gcanatctgc	tccngggggg	tctantacc	ancgtgggaa	aagaacccca	ggcngcgaac	540
caancttggt	tggatnccga	genataatct	netnttctgc	ttggtggaca	gcaccantna	600
ctgtnnanct	ttagnccntg	gtcctentgg	gttgnncttg	aacctaatcn	ccntcaact	660
gggacaaggt	aantngccnt	cctttnaatt	cccnancntn	ccccctggtt	tgggggtttt	720
cncnctccta	ccccagaaan	nccgtgttcc	cccccaacta	ggggccnaaa	ccnnttnttc	780
cacaacctn	ccccaccac	gggttcngnt	ggttng			816

<210> 15

<211> 783

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(783)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 15

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ccaaggcctg ggcaggcata nacttgaagg tacaacccca ggaacccctg gtgctgaagg      60
atgtggaaaa cacagattgg cgcctactgc ggggtgacac ggatgtcagg gtagagagga      120
aagacccaaa ccaggtggaa ctgtggggac tcaaggaang cacctacctg ttccagctga      180
cagtgactag ctacagaccac ccagaggaca cggccaacgt cacagtcact gtgctgtcca      240
ccaagcagac agaagactac tgcctcgcac ccaacaangt gggtcgctgc cggggctctt      300
tcccacgctg gtactatgac cccacggagc agatctgcaa gagtttcgtt tatggaggct      360
cttggggcaa caagaacaac taccttcggg aagaagagtg cattctance tgtcnggggtg      420
tgcaagggtg gcccttgana ngcanctctg gggtctcangc gactttcccc cagggccctt      480
ccatggaaaag gcgccatcca ntgttctctg gcacctgtca gccacccag ttccgctgca      540
cattggctg ctgcactnac antttcctng aattgtgaca acacccccc ntgcccccaa      600
ccctcccaac aaagcttccc tgttnaaaaa tacnccantt ggcttttnac aaacncccg      660
cncctccttt ttcccnntn aacaaagggc nctngctttt gaactgccc aaaccnggaa      720
tctnccnngg aaaaantncc cccctgggtt cctnnaance cctccnchna anctncccc      780
ccc

```

783

<210> 16

<211> 801

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(801)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 16

```

gccccaatc cagctgccac accacccacg gtgactgcat tagttcggat gtcatacaaa      60
agctgattga agcaaccctc tacttttttg tcgtgagcct tttgcttggg gcaggtttca      120
ttggctgtgt tgggtgacgtt gtcattgcaa cagaatggg gaaaggcact gttctctttg      180
aagtaggggt agtcctcaaa atccgtatag ttggtgaagc cacagcactt gagccctttc      240
atgggtggtt tccacacttg agtgaagtct tccctgggaac cataatcttt cttgatggca      300
ggcactacca gcaacgtcag gaagtgtca gccattgttg tgtacaccaa ggcgaccaca      360
gcagctgcaa cctcagcaat gaagatgagg aggaggatga agaagaacgt cncgagggca      420
cacttgctct ccgtcttagc accatagcag ccangaaac caagagcaaa gaccacaacg      480
cncgtgcga atgaaagaaa ntacccacgt tgacaaactg catggccact ggacgacagt      540
tggcccgaa atcttcagaa aagggatgcc ccatcgattg aacacccana tgcccactgc      600
cncaggggt gencnncn gaaagaatga gccattgaag aaggatctc ntggctctaa      660
tgaactgaaa cntgcatgg tggccctgt tcagggctct tggcagtga ttctganaaa      720
aaggaaacgc nttagcccc ccaaangana aaacaccccc ggggtgttgc ctgaattggc      780
ggccaaggan cctgccccn g

```

801

<210> 17

<211> 740

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(740)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 17

```

gtcagagcca ggctccctc tgccctgccc ctacgtggca acacccggga gctgttttgt      60
cctttgtgga gccctcagcag ttccctcttt cagaactcac tgccaagagc cctgaacagg      120
agccaccatg cagtgttca gcttcattaa gaccatgatg atcctcttca atttgcctat      180
ctttctgtgt ggtgcagccc tgttggcagt gggcatctgg gtgtcaatcg atggggcact      240
ctttctgaag atcttgggga cactgtcgtc cagtgcctat cagtttgtca acgtgggcta      300

```

300

cttcctcacc	gcagccggcg	ttgtggtctt	tgtctttggt	ttcctgggct	gctatgggtgc	360
taagacggag	agcaagtgtg	ccctcgtgac	gttcttcttc	atcctcctcc	tcctcttcat	420
tgtctgaagt	gcagctgctg	tggtcgcctt	ggtgtacacc	acaatggctg	aaccattcct	480
gacgttgctg	gtantgcctg	ccatcaanaa	agattatggg	ttcccaggaa	aaattcactc	540
aantntggaa	cacnccatg	aaaagggtc	caatttctgn	tggtctcccc	aactataccg	600
gaattttgaa	agantcnccc	tacttccaaa	aaaaaanant	tgcctttnc	ccntttctgt	660
tgcaatgaaa	acntcccaan	acngccaatn	aaaacctgcc	cnnncaaaaa	ggntcncaaa	720
caaaaaaant	nnaagggttn					740

<210> 18
 <211> 802
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(802)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

ccgctggttg	cgctggtcca	gngnagccac	gaagcacgtc	agcatacaca	gcctcaatca	60
caaggtcttc	cagctgccgc	acattacgca	gggcaagagc	ctccagcaac	actgcatatg	120
ggatacactt	tacttttagca	gccagggtga	caactgagag	gtgtcgaagc	ttattcttct	180
gagcctctgt	tagtggagga	agattccggg	cttcagctaa	gtagttagcg	tatgtcccat	240
aagcaaacac	tgtgagcagc	cgaaggttag	aggcaaagtc	actctcagcc	agctctctaa	300
cattgggcat	gtccagcagt	tctccaaaca	cgtagacacc	agnngcctcc	agcacctgat	360
ggatgagtgt	ggccagcgct	gcccccttgg	ccgacttggc	taggagcaga	aattgctcct	420
ggttctgccc	tgtcaccttc	acttccgcac	tcatactgc	actgagtgtg	ggggacttgg	480
gctcaggatg	tccagagacg	tggttccgcc	ccctcnctta	atgacaccgn	ccanncaacc	540
gtcggctccc	gccgantng	ttcgtcgtnc	ctgggtcagg	gtctgctggc	cnctacttgc	600
aancttcgtc	nggcccattg	aattcacenc	accggaactn	gtangatcca	ctnnttctat	660
aaccggncgc	caccgcnntt	ggaactccac	tcttnttnc	tttacttgag	ggttaagggtc	720
accctttnng	ttaccttggg	ccaaaccntn	cctgtgtcgc	anatngtnaa	tcnggncena	780
tnccancenc	atangaagcc	ng				802

<210> 19
 <211> 731
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(731)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

cnaagcttcc	aggtnacggg	ccgcnaancc	tgaccnagg	tancanaang	cagnncgcgg	60
gagcccaacc	tcacngngng	gngtctttat	nggagggggc	ggagccacat	cnctggacnt	120
cntgacccca	actcccncc	ncncantgca	gtgatgagt	cagaactgaa	ggtnacgtgg	180
caggaaacca	gancaaannc	tgtccnntc	caagtcggcn	nagggggcgg	ggctggccac	240
gcncatcct	cnagtgtcgn	aaagcccnnc	cctgtctact	tgtttgaga	acngcnnga	300
catgcccagn	ggtanataac	nggcngagag	tnantttgcc	tctcccttcc	ggctgcgcgn	360
cngntntgct	tagnggacat	aacctgacta	cttaactgaa	cccnngaate	tnccnccctt	420
ccactaagct	cagaacaaaa	aacttcgaca	ccactcantt	gtcacctgnc	tgctcaagta	480
aagtgtaccc	catncccaat	gtntgctnga	ngctctgncc	tgcnttangt	tcggtcctgg	540
gaagacctat	caattnaagc	tatgtttctg	actgcctctt	gtccctgna	acaancnacc	600
cnncnntcca	agggggggnc	ggcccccaat	ccccccaacc	ntnaattnan	tttancccn	660
cccccnnggc	cggcctttta	cnancntcnn	nnacngggna	aaaccnnngc	tttncccaac	720

nnaatecnc t

731

<210> 20
 <211> 754
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(754)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 20

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	taaaaacccc	ctccattnaa	tgnaaacctc	cgaaattgtc	60
caacccccc	ntccaaatnn	ccntttccgg	gnnggggttc	caaacccean	ttanntttgg	120
annttaaatt	aaatnttnt	tgnggggnna	ancenaatgt	nangaaagtt	naaccanta	180
tnancttnaa	tnccctggaaa	ccngtngntt	ccaaaaatnt	ttaaccctta	antccctccg	240
aaatngttna	nggaaaacccc	aantttctnt	aaggttggtt	gaaggntnaa	tnaaaanccc	300
nnccaattgt	tttngccac	gcctgaatta	attggnttcc	gntgttttcc	nttaaaanaa	360
ggnnancccc	ggttantnaa	tccccccnnc	cccaattata	ccganttttt	ttngaattgg	420
gancccnccg	gaattaacgg	ggnnntccc	tnntgggggg	cnngnncccc	ccccntccgg	480
ggttngggnc	aggnccnaat	tgtttaaggg	tccgaaaaat	ccctccnaga	aaaaaanctc	540
ccaggntgag	nnnngggttt	ncccccccc	canggccctc	ctcgnaaggt	tggggtttgg	600
ggggccctggg	attttntttc	ccctntttcc	tcccccccc	ccnggganag	aggttngngt	660
tttgnctnnc	ggcccnccn	aaganccttn	ccganttnan	ttaaateent	gcctnggcga	720
agtccttgn	aggntaaan	ggccccctnn	cggg			754

<210> 21
 <211> 755
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(755)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 21

atcancat	gacccnaac	nngggaccnc	tcancggnc	nnncnaccnc	cggccnatca	60
nngtnagnnc	actncnnttn	natcacnccc	cncnactac	gcccncnanc	cnacgcnccta	120
nncanatncc	actganngcg	cgangtnan	ngagaaanct	nataccanag	ncaccanacn	180
ccagctgtcc	nanaangcct	nnnatacngg	nnnateccat	ntgnancctc	cnaagtattn	240
nncnncan	gatcttctn	anccgattac	ccntncccc	tanccctcc	cccccaacna	300
cgaaggcnc	ggncnnaagg	nngcgnccnc	ccgctagntc	cccnncnaag	cnncncccta	360
aactcancn	nattacnccg	ttcntgagta	tcactccccg	aatctcaccc	tactcaactc	420
aaaaanaten	gatacaaaat	aatncaagcc	tgnttatnac	actntgactg	ggtctctatt	480
ttagnngtcc	ntnaancntc	ctaatacttc	cagtctncc	tcnccaattt	ccnaanggct	540
ctttcngaca	gcantttttg	gttcccnntt	gggttcttan	ngaattgcc	ttcntngaac	600
gggctentct	tttccctcgg	ttancctggg	ttcnncgggc	cagttattat	ttccentttt	660
aaattentnc	cntttanttt	tggcntttona	aaccccggc	cttgaaaacg	gccccctggt	720
aaaagggtgt	tttganaaaa	tttttggttt	gttcc			755

<210> 22
 <211> 849
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(849)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 22
 tttttttttt tttttangtg tngtcgtgca ggtagaggct tactacaant gtgaanaacgt 60
 acgctnggan taangcgacc cgantttctag gannncctt aaaatcanac tgtgaagatn 120
 atcctgnnna cggaanggtc accggnngat nntgctaggg tgncnctcc cannncttn 180
 cataactcng nggacctgcc caccaccttc ggcgggccng ngncggggcc cgggtcattn 240
 gnnttaaccn cactnngena ncggtttccn nccccnncng acccnggcga tccgggggtnc 300
 tctgtcttcc cctgnagnen anaaantggg ccncgggnccc ctttaccctt nnacaagcca 360
 cngccntcta ncncnngccc cccctccant nngggggact gccnannget ccgttncnng 420
 nnaccccnnn gggtncctcg gttgtcgant cnaccgnang ccanggattc cnaaggagg 480
 tgcgttnttg gcccttacc ttcgctncgg nncaccttc ccgacnanga nccgtccccg 540
 cncnncgnng cctcncctcg caacaccgc nctentengt ncggnnnccc cccacccgc 600
 nccctcncnc ngncgnanen etccncncc gtctcannca ccaccccgcc ccgccaggcc 660
 ntcanccacn ggngacnng nagnncnntc gncccggen gcgncnccct cgcncngaa 720
 ctncntcngg ccantnncgc tcaanccnna cnaaacgcg ctgcggggcc cgnagcgnc 780
 nccctcncga gtccctcccg cttccnacc angnnttcn cgaggacaen nnaccccgcc 840
 nncangcgg 849

<210> 23
 <211> 872
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(872)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 23
 ggcgaacta tacttcgctc gnactcgtgc gctcgcctnc tcttttcttc cgcaaccatg 60
 tctgacnanc ccgattnggc ngatatcnan aagntcganc agtccaaact gantaacaca 120
 cacacnncan aganaaatcc nctgccttcc anagtanan attgaacnng agaaccangc 180
 nggcgaatcg taatnaggcg tgcgcgcga atntgtcncc gtttatttn ccagctcnc 240
 ctnccnacc tacntcttc nagctgtcnn acccctngtn cgnaccccc naggtcgga 300
 tccgggtttn nntgaccgng cnccectcc cccctccat nacganccnc ccgcaccacc 360
 nanngcncgc nccccgnnet cttgcencc ctgtccttn cccctgtngc ctggcnngn 420
 accgcattga cctcgcenn ctncnngaaa ncgnanacgt ccgggttggn annancgctg 480
 tgggnnngcg tctgcnccgc gttccttcn ncncttcca ccatcttct tacngggct 540
 ccncgcctc tcnnncacnc cctgggaagc tntcctntgc ccccttnac tccccctt 600
 cgnctgncc cgnccccacc ntcatttnca nacgntcttc acaannncc ggntnntcc 660
 cnancngnnc gtcancnag ggaagggng ggncnntg nttgacgtg ngngangtc 720
 cgaanantcc tcnccntcan cctaccct cgggcgnct ctngttnc aacttancaa 780
 ntctccccg ngngcnctc tcagcctcnc cnccecnct ctctgcantg tntctctc 840
 tnaccnntac gantnttcgn cncctctt cc 872

<210> 24
 <211> 815
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(815)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 24

gcctgcaagc	ttgagtattc	tatagngtca	cctaaatanc	ttggcntaat	catggtcnta	60
netgnottcc	tgtgtcaaat	gtatacnaa	tanatatgaa	tctnatntga	caaganngta	120
tctnncatta	gtaacaantg	tnntgtccat	cctgtengan	canattccca	tnnattncgr	180
cgcattcnch	gencantatn	taatngggaa	ntcnntnnnn	ncaccnncat	ctatcntncc	240
gncacctgac	tggagagat	ggatnanttc	tnntntgacc	nacatgttca	tcttggattn	300
aanancccc	cgengnccac	cggttnngng	cnagecnntc	ccaagacctc	ctgtggaggt	360
aacctgcgtc	aganncatca	aacntgggaa	acccgcnnc	angtnnaagt	ngnnncanar	420
gatcccgtec	aggnttnacc	atcccttcnc	agcgccccct	ttngtgcctt	anagnngnagc	480
gtgtccnanc	cncacaacat	ganacgcgcc	agnccanccg	caattnggca	caatgtcgnc	540
gaaccccccta	gggggagnta	tncaaanccc	caggattgtc	cncncangaa	atcccnanc	600
ccnccccac	ccncttttgg	gaengtgaac	aantcccgga	gtncaggtcc	ggccngnctc	660
ccccaccggt	nncntgggg	gggtgaanct	cngnntcanc	cngnccaggn	ntcgnaagga	720
acgggnccctn	ggncgaanng	ancnntcnga	agngccnct	cgtataaccc	cccccncca	780
ncncaengnt	agntcccccc	cngggtncgg	aangg			815

<210> 25

<211> 775

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(775)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 25

ccgagatgtc	tcgctccgtg	gccttagctg	tgctcgcgct	actctctctt	tctggcctgg	60
aggctatcca	gcgtactcca	aagattcagg	tttactcaag	tcattccagca	gagaatggaa	120
agtcaaat	cctgaattgc	tatgtgtctg	ggtttcatcc	atccgacatt	gaanttgact	180
tactgaagaa	tgganagaga	attgaaaaag	tggagcattc	agacttgtct	ttcagcaagg	240
actggtcttt	ctatctcntg	tactacactg	aattcacccc	cactgaaaaa	gatgagtatg	300
cctgccgtgt	gaaccatgtg	actttgtcac	agcccaagat	agttaagtgg	gatcgagaca	360
tgtaagcagn	cnnccatggaa	gtttgaagat	gcgcatttgg	gattggatga	attccaaatt	420
ctgcttgcct	genttttaat	antgatatgc	ntatacaccc	taccttttat	gnccccaaat	480
tgtaggggtt	acatnantgt	tcnctnngga	catgatcttc	ctttataant	ccnccnttcg	540
aattgcccg	cnccngttn	ngaattgttc	cnnaaaccaag	gttggctccc	ccaggtcncc	600
tcttacggaa	gggcctgggc	cnctttncaa	ggttggggga	accnaaaatt	tcnctnttgc	660
ccncccncca	cnntcttng	nncncanttt	ggaaccttc	cnattccctt	tggcctcnna	720
nccttnncta	anaaaaactn	aaancgtngc	naaanntttt	acttcccccc	ttacc	775

<210> 26

<211> 820

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(820)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 26

anattantac	agtgtaatct	tttcccagag	gtgtgtanag	ggaacggggc	ctagaggcat	60
cccnagata	netttatnca	acagtgtctt	gaccaagagc	tgctgggcac	atttccgtga	120
gaaaagggtg	cggcccccat	cactccctct	ctcccatagc	catcccagag	gggtgagtag	180
ccatcangcc	ttcgggtggga	gggagtcang	gaaacaacan	accacagagc	anacagacca	240
ntgatgacca	tgggcgggag	cgagcctctt	cctgnaccg	gggtggcana	nganagccta	300
netgaggggt	cacactataa	acgttaacga	cnagatnan	cacctgcttc	aagtgcaccc	360

```

ttectacctg acnaccagn accnnnaact gngcctggg gacagcctg ggancagcta 420
acnnagcact cacctgcccc cccatggccg tncgntccc tggctcctgnc aagggaagct 480
ccctgttgga attncgggga naccaaggga nccccctect ccanctgtga aggaaaaann 540
gatggaattt tnccttccg gccntcccc tcttccttta cagccccct nntactctc 600
tccctctntt ntccctgncnc acttttnacc ccnnnatctc ccttnattga tcggannctn 660
ganattccac tnnccctnc cntcnatcng naanacnaaa nactntctna ccnggggat 720
gggnccctcg ntcatcctct ctttttctct accncnntt ctttgccctc ccttngatca 780
tccaacntc gntggccntn ccccccnntt tcttttcccc 820

```

<210> 27

<211> 818

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(818)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 27

```

totgggtgat ggcctcttcc tctcagggga cctctgactg ctctgggcca aagaatctct 60
tgtttcttct ccgagcccca ggcagcgggtg attcagccct gcccaacctg attctgatga 120
ctgcggtatgc tgtgacggac ccaaggggca aatagggtcc cagggtccag ggaggggagc 180
ctgetgagca ctccgcccc tcacctgcc cagccccctgc catgagctct gggctgggtc 240
tcgcctccca gggttctgct ctccangca ngccancaa gggcgtggg ccacactggc 300
ttcttctgct ccctccctg gctctganc tctgtcttcc tgtcctgtgc angcncctg 360
gatctcagtt tccctcctc anngaactct gttctgann tcttcantta actntgantt 420
tatnaccnan tggnetgtnc tgcnnactt taatgggcn gaccggctaa tccctccctc 480
nctcccttcc anttcnnna accngcttnc cntctctcc centancccg ccngggaanc 540
ctcctttgcc ctaccang gcccnnaccg ccctnnctn ggggggcnng gtannctnnc 600
ctgntnnccc cncctcncnt tncctcgtcc cncncncgn nngcannctc ncngtcccn 660
tnnetcttct ngntcgnaa ngntcncntn tnnnnngnnc ngntnnctnc tccctctcnc 720
cnnntgnang tnnntnnnc ncnngncccc nnnnnnnnn nggnntnnn tctnncngc 780
cccncccc ngnattaagg cctcncntct ccggccnc 818

```

<210> 28

<211> 731

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(731)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 28

```

aggaagggcg gagggatatt gtangggatt gagggatagg agnataangg gggaggtgtg 60
tcccaacatg anggtgnngt tctcttttga angaggggtg ngtttttann ccnggtgggt 120
gattnaaccc cattgtatgg agnnaaagg ttnagggtat ttctgggtc ttatcagtat 180
ntanattcct gtnaatcgga aaatnatntt tcnnccggaa aatnttgctc ccacccgnaa 240
attnctcccg ggtagtgc atntnggggn cngccangtt tccaggtct ctanaatcgt 300
actaaagnt naagtggan tncaaatgaa aacctnnac agagnatccn taccgcagt 360
tnnttncct tcgcccctng actctgcng agcccaatac ccngngnat gtcnccngn 420
nnngcgnnc tgaaannnnc tcnggctnn gancatcang gggtttcgca tcaaaagcnn 480
cgtttcncat naaggcact tngcctcct caaccnctng ccctcncca ttngccgtc 540
nggttncct acgtntntg cncctnnntn ganattttnc ccgctnggg naancctcct 600
gnaatgggta gggnccttnc ttttnaccnn gnggtntact aatcnctnc acgntnctt 660
tctnacccc ccccttttt caatcccanc ggcnaatggg gtctcccnng cgangggggg 720

```


nnnccannnc c

731

<210> 29
 <211> 822
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(822)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 29
 actagtcacag tgtgggtggaa ttccattgtg ttgggggnenc ttctatgant antnttagat 60
 ogctcanacc tcacancctc cnaacnangc ctataangaa nannaataga nctgtncnnt 120
 atntntacnc tcatanncct cnnnaccac tccctcttaa cccntactgt gcctatngcn 180
 tnnotantct ntgcgcctn cnaaccacn gtggggcnac cncnngnatt ctcnatctcc 240
 tcnccatntn goctananta ngtncatacc ctatacctac nccaatgcta nnnctaanch 300
 tccatnantt annntaacta ccactgacnt ngactttcnc atnanctcct aatttgaatc 360
 tactctgact cccacngcct annnattagc ancntcccc nacnatntct caaccaaadc 420
 ntaacaacc tatctantctg ttcnccaacc nttncctcog atccccnnac aacccccctc 480
 ccaataacc nccacctgac nccaaacccn caccatcccg gcaagccnan ggnccatttan 540
 ccaactggaat cacnatngga naaaaaaac ccnaactctc tancncnnat ctccctaana 600
 aatnctcctn naatttactn ncantnccat caancccaen tgaaacnnaa cccctgtttt 660
 tanatecctt ctttcgaaaa cnaacccttt annncccaac ctttnggggc ccccnctnc 720
 ccnaatgaag gncncccaat cnangaaacg nccntgaaaa ancnaggcna anannntccg 780
 canatectat ccttanttn gggnccctt nccengggcc cc 822

<210> 30
 <211> 787
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(787)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 30
 cggccgcctg ctctggcaca tgccctcctga atggcatcaa aagtgatgga ctgccatttg 60
 ctagagaaga ccttctctcc tactgtcatt atggagccct gcagactgag ggctccccctt 120
 gtctgcagga tttgatgtct gaagtctgtg agtgtggctt ggagctcctc atctacatna 180
 gctggaagcc ctggagggcc tctctcgcca gctccccct tctctccacg ctctccangg 240
 acaccagggg ctccaggcag cccattatc ccagnangac atgggtgttc tccacgcgga 300
 cccatggggc ctgnaaggcc aggtctcct ttgacacat ctctcccgte ctgctggca 360
 ggccgtggga tccactantt ctanaacggg cggcaccncc gtgggagctc cagcttttgt 420
 tcccnttaat gaaggttaat tgcncgcttg gcgtaatcat nggtcanaac tnttctctgt 480
 gtgaaattgt ttntccctc ncnattccnc ncnacatacn aacccggaan cataaagtgt 540
 taaagccctg gggtngcctn nngaathaac tnaactcaat taattgcgtt ggctcatggc 600
 ccgctttccn ttngggaaaa ctgtctctcc ctgcnttntt gaatcgggca ccccccnggg 660
 aaaagcggtt tgcnttttng ggggntcctt ccncttcccc cctcnctaan cctnccgct 720
 cggctgttnc nggtngcggg gaangggnat nnnctccnc naagggggng agnnngntat 780
 ccccaaa 822

<210> 31
 <211> 799
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(799)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 31
 tttttttttt ttttttttggc gatgctactg ttttaattgca ggaggtgggg gtgtgtgtac 60
 catgtaccag ggctattaga agcaagaagg aaggaggagg ggcagagcgc cctgctgagc 120
 aacaaaggac tcctgcagcc ttctctgtct gtctcttggc gcaggcacat ggggaggcct 180
 cccgcagggt gggggccacc agtccagggg tgggagcact acanggggtg ggagtgggtg 240
 gtggctggtg cnaatggcct gncacanatc cctacgattc ttgacacctg gatttcacca 300
 ggggaccttc tgttctccca nggnaacttc nttnatctcn aaagaacaca actgtttctt 360
 cngcanttct ggctgttcat ggaaagcaca ggtgtccnat ttnggctggg acttgggtaca 420
 tatggttccg gccacacctt ccntcnaa aagtaattca ccccccccn cntctnttg 480
 cctgggccct taantaccca caccggaact canttantta ttcactcttng gntgggcttg 540
 ntatnccn cctgaangcg ccaagttgaa aggccacgcc gtnccnctc cccatagnan 600
 nttttnnct canctaagc cccccnggc aacnatacaa tcccccccn tgggggcccc 660
 agcccanggc ccccgctcg ggnnccngn cncgnantcc ccaggntctc ccantcngnc 720
 ccnnngcncc cccgcacgca gaacanaagg ntngagcnc cgcannnnnn nggttnncnac 780
 cteggcccc ccnnccngg 799

<210> 32
 <211> 789
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(789)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 32
 tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt 60
 ttttnccnag ggcaggttta ttgacaacct cncgggacac aancaggctg gggacaggac 120
 ggcaacaggc tccggcggcg gcgggcgggg ccctacctgc ggtaccaaata ntgcagcctc 180
 cgctcccgc tgaatnccct ctgcagctgc aggatgcctt aaaacagggc ctcggccntn 240
 ggtgggcacc ctgggatttn aatttccacg ggcacaatgc ggtcgcancc cctcaccacc 300
 nattaggaat agtggnttta ccnccnccg ttggcncact cccntggaa accacttntc 360
 gcggctccg catctgtgtc taaaccttgc aaacnctggg gccctctttt tgggttantn 420
 nccngccaca atcatnactc agaactggcnc gggctggccc caaaaaancc ccccaaaacc 480
 ggnccatgtc ttncgggggt tgcctgenatn tncatcacct cccgggcnc nccaggncaac 540
 ccaaaagtgc ttngggcccn caaaaaanct ccggggggnc ccagtttcaa caaagtcac 600
 ccccttggcc cccaaatcct cccccgntt nctgggtttg ggaacccacg cctctnnctt 660
 tggnnggcaa gntggntccc ccttcggggc cccgggtggc ccnnctctaa ngaaaacncc 720
 ntctnnnca ccatcccccc nngnnacgnc tancaangna tccctttttt tanaaacggg 780
 cccccnccg 799

<210> 33
 <211> 793
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(793)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 33

gacagaaacat	gttggatggt	ggagcacctt	tctatacagac	ttacaggaca	gcagatgggg	60
aattcatggc	tgttgagca	atanaacccc	agttctacga	gctgctgac	aaaggacttg	120
gactaaagtc	tgatgaactt	cccaatcaga	tgagcatgga	tgattggcca	gaaatgaana	180
agaagtttgc	agatgtatct	gcaaagaaga	cgaaggcaga	gtggtgtcaa	atctttgacg	240
gcacagatgc	ctgtgtgact	cgggttctga	cttttgagga	ggttggttcat	catgatcaca	300
acaangaacg	gggtctggtt	atcaccantg	aggagcagga	cgtgagcccc	cgccctgcac	360
ctctgctgtt	aaacaccccc	gccatccctt	ctttcaaaaag	ggatccacta	cttctagagc	420
ggncgcccac	gcggtggagc	tccagctttt	gttcccttta	gtgagggtta	attgcgcgct	480
tggcgtaatc	atggtcatan	ctgtttcctg	tgtgaaattg	ttatccgctc	acaattccac	540
gcaacatacg	anccggaagc	atnaaaatctt	aaagcctggn	ggtngcctaa	tgantgaact	600
naactcacatt	aattggcttt	gcgctcactg	cccgctttcc	agtcgggaaa	acctgtcctt	660
gccagctgcc	nttaatgaat	cnggccaccc	cccggggaaa	aggcngtttg	cttnttgggg	720
cgencctccc	gctttctcgc	ttoctgaant	ccttcccccc	ggtctttcgg	cttgcggcna	780
acggtatcna	cct					793

<210> 34

<211> 756

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(756)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 34

gcgcgacccg	gcattgacga	gcaactcaag	ggcgagtggg	accgtaaaaag	ccccaatctt	60
ancaagtgcg	gggaanagct	gggtcgactc	aagctagtgc	ttctggagct	caacttcttg	120
ccaaccacag	ggaccaagct	gaccaaacag	cagctaattc	tggcccgatg	catactggag	180
atcgggggcc	aatggagcat	cctacgcaan	gacatccctc	ccttcgagcg	ctacatggcc	240
cagctcaaat	gctactactt	tgattacaan	gagcagctcc	cagagtcagc	ctatatgcac	300
cagctcttgg	gcttcaacct	cctcttctctg	ctgtcccaga	acgggggtggc	tgantnccac	360
acgganttgg	anccgctgcc	tgcccaanga	catacanacc	aatgtctaca	tcnaccacca	420
gtgtcctgga	gcaatactga	tgganggcag	ctaccncaaa	gtnttctctg	ccnagggtaa	480
catccccccg	cgagagctac	accttcttca	ttgacatcct	gctcgacact	atcagggatg	540
aaaatcgng	ggttgctcca	gaaaggctnc	aanaanatec	ttttcncctg	aggcccccg	600
atncnctagt	ctagaatcg	gcccgcctac	gcggtgganc	ctccaacctt	tcgttncctt	660
ttactgaggg	tttattgccg	cccttgccgt	tatcatggtc	acnccngttn	cctgtgttga	720
aattnttaac	ccccacaa	tccacgcna	catng			756

<210> 35

<211> 834

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(834)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 35

gggcatctct	anactnacct	gnatgcatgg	ttgtcggtgt	ggtcgctgtc	gatgaanatg	60
aaacagatct	tgcccttgaa	gctctcggtc	gctgtnttta	agttgctcag	tctgcggtca	120
tagtcagaca	cctcttggg	caaaaaacan	caggatntga	gtcttgattt	cacctccaat	180
aactcttngg	gctgtctgct	cggatgaactc	gatgaacnang	ggcagctggt	tgtgtntgat	240
aaantccanc	angttctcct	tggtgacctc	cccttcaaaag	ttgttccggc	cttcatcaaa	300
cttctnnaan	angannancc	canctttgtc	gagctggnat	ttgganaaca	cgtcactggt	360

```

ggaaaactgat cccaaatggt atgtcatcca tgcctctgct tgcctgcaaa aaacttgctt 420
ggcncaaatc cgactccccc tccttgaaag aagccnatca cccccccctc cctggactcc 480
nncaangact ctncgcgtnc ccntccnng caggggttggg ggcanncgg gccntgcgc 540
ttcttcagcc agttcacnat nttcatcagc ccctctgccca gctgttntat tccttggggg 600
ggaanccgtc tctcccttcc tgaannaact ttgaccgtng gaatagccgc gcntcncnt 660
acntnctggg ccgggttcaa antccctccn ttgncntcn cctcggggcca ttctggattt 720
nccnaacttt ttcttcccc cncctcncgg ngtttggnnt ttctatnggg ccccaactct 780
gctnttgccc antccctggt gggcntntan cncctcctnt ggtccctng ggcc 834

```

<210> 36

<211> 814

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(814)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 36

```

cggncgcttt cncgcgcgc ccggtttcca tgacnaaggc tcccttcang ttaaatacnn 60
cctagnaaac attaatgggt tgctctacta atacatcata cnaaccagta agcctgcca 120
naacgccaac tcaggccatt cctaccaaag gaagaaaggc tggctctctc acccctgta 180
ggaaaggcct gccttgtaag acaccacaat ncggctgaat ctnaagtctt gtgttttact 240
aatggaaaaa aaaaataaac aanaggtttt gttctcatgg ctgccaccgc cagcctggca 300
ctaaaacanc ccagcgtca cttctgcttg ganaaatatt ctttgcctt ttggacatca 360
ggcttgatgg tatcactgcc acntttccac ccagctgggc ncccttcccc catntttgtc 420
antganctgg aaggcctgaa ncttagtctc caaaagtctc ngcccacaag accggccacc 480
aggggangtc nttncagtg gatctgccc anantaccn tatcatcnnt gaataaaaag 540
gcccctgaac ganatgcttc cancanctt taagaccat aatcctngaa ccatgggtgcc 600
cttccggtct gatccnaaag gaatgttctt ggggtccant ccctccttig ttncttacgt 660
tgtnttgga cctgtctnng atnaccaan tganatcccc ngaagcacc tncctctggc 720
atttganttt cntaaattct ctgccctacn netgaaagca cnaltccctn ggcncnaaan 780
ggngaactca agaaggtctn ngaaaaacca cncn 814

```

<210> 37

<211> 760

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(760)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 37

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gcatgctgct cttcctcaaa gttgttcttg ttgccataac aaccaccata ggtaaagcgg 60
gcgcagtgtt cgctgaagg gttgtagtac cagcgcggga tgctctcctt gcagagtctt 120
gtgtctggca ggtccacgca atgcccttg tctactggga aatggatgcg ctggagctcg 180
tcnaanccac tcgtgtatth ttacangca gcctcctccg aagcntccgg gcagttgggg 240
gtgtcgtcac actccactaa actgtcgatn cancagccca ttgctgcagc ggaactgggt 300
gggctgacag gtgccagaac acactggatn ggcttttcca tggaaaggcc tgggggaaat 360
cncctnanc caaactgcct ctcaaaggcc acctgcaca ccccgacagg ctagaaatgc 420
actcttcttc caaaggtag ttgttcttg tgcccaagca ncctccanca aacccaaaanc 480
ttgcaaaaatc tgcctcggtg gggatcatnn taccanggtt ggggaaanaa acccggcngn 540
ganccnctt gtttgaatgc naaggnaata atcctcctgt cttgcttggg tggaaanagca 600
caattgaact gttaacnttg ggccgngttc cncnnggtg gtctgaaact aatcacgcgc 660
actggaaaaa ggtangtgcc ttccttgaat tcccaaant cccctngntt tgggtntttt 720

```

cttccctccc ctaaaaatcg tnttcccccc centanggeg

760

```
<210> 38
<211> 724
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien.
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```
<220>  
<221> misc_feature  
<222> (1)...(724)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

<400> 38						
tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttaaaaa	ccccctccat	tgaatgaaaa	60
gttccnaaat	tgtccaaacc	cctcnnccaa	atnnccattt	ccgggggggg	gttccaaaacc	120
caaatataat	tggganttta	aattaaatnt	tnattngggg	aanaanccaa	atgtnaagaa	180
aatttaaccc	attatnaact	taaatnccn	gaaacccntg	gnttccaaaa	atttttaacc	240
cttaaatccc	cccgaaattg	ntaanggaaa	accaaattcn	cctaaggctn	tttgaagggt	300
ngatttaaac	tcccttnant	tttttnnacc	cnnngntnaa	ntatttngnt	ttccggtggt	360
tccctnttaar	cntnggtaac	tcccgntaat	gaannnccct	aanccaatta	aaccgaattt	420
tttttgaatt	ggaaattccn	ngggaattna	ccgggggttt	tcccntttgg	gggccatncc	480
ccncttttcg	gggtttgggn	ntaggttgaa	tttttnnang	nccccaaaaa	ncccccaana	540
aaaaaaatcc	caagntttaa	ttngaattnt	ccccttccca	ggccttttgg	gaaaggnggg	600
ttcttggggg	cengggantt	cnttcccccn	ttncncccc	ccccccnggt	aaanggttat	660
ngnttttggg	ttttgggccc	cttnanggac	cttcgggatn	gaaattaaat	ccccgggnccg	720
gcgg						724

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<210> 39
<211> 751
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
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```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(751)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

<400>	39						
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caacacaata	tttatttcat	ttgtttcttt	tatttcatth	tatttgtttg	ctgctgctgt		120
tttattttatt	tttactgaaa	gtgagaggga	acttttggtg	ccttttttcc	tttttctgta		180
ggcgcctta	agctttctaa	atttggaaac	tctaagcaag	ctgaanggaa	aagggggttt		240
cgcaaatca	ctcgggggaa	nggaaaggtt	gctttgttaa	tcatgcctta	tggttggtga		300
ttaaactgctt	gtacaattac	ntttcacttt	taattaattg	tgctnaangc	tttaattana		360
nttgggggtt	ccctccccc	accaaaccen	ctgacaaaaa	gtgccngccc	tcaaatnatg		420
tcccggnnt	cnttgaaaac	caengengaa	ngttctcatt	ntccccnenc	caggtnaaaa		480
tgaagggtta	ccatntttaa	cncacacctc	acntggcnnn	gcctgaatcc	tcnaaaannc		540
cctcaannc	aattncnng	ccccggtenc	gentnngtcc	cncocgggct	ccgggaantn		600
caccccngt	annennnnn	naacnaaatt	ccgaaaatat	tcccnntenc	tcaattcccc		660
cnnagactnt	cctcnnncan	cncaattttc	ttttnttcac	gaacncgnnc	cnnaaaatgn		720
nnnnncctc	cncnngtccn	naatencan	c				750

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<210> 40
<211> 753
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
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<220>

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(753)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 40

gtggtatttt	ctgtaagatc	agggtgttcct	ccctcgtagg	tttagaggaa	acaccctcat	60
agatgaaaac	ccccccgaga	cagcagcact	gcaactgcc	agcagccggg	gtaggagggg	120
cgccctatgc	acagctgggc	ccttgagaca	gcagggttc	gatgtcaggc	tcgatgtcaa	180
tggctctggaa	gcggcggctg	tacctgcgta	ggggcacacc	gtcaggggcc	accaggaact	240
tctcaaagtt	ccaggcaacn	tcgttgcgac	acaccggaga	ccagggtgatn	agcttgggggt	300
cggtcataaan	cgcggtggcg	tcgtcgtggt	gagctggcag	ggcctcccgc	aggaaggcna	360
ataaaagggtg	cgcgcccgca	ccgttcanc	cgcaacttctc	naanaccatg	angttgggct	420
cnaaccaccc	accannccgg	acttccttga	nggaattccc	aaatctcttc	gntcttgggc	480
ttctnctgat	gccctanctg	gttgcccngn	atgccaanca	nccccaancc	ccgggggtcct	540
aaanccccn	cctcctcntt	tcctctgggt	tnttntcccc	ggaccntggg	tcctctcaag	600
ggancccata	tctcnaccan	tactcacnt	nccccccnt	gnnaccanc	cttctanngn	660
ttcccncccg	ncctctggcc	cntcaaan	gcttncaena	cctgggtctg	ccttcccccc	720
tnccctatct	gnaccccn	tttgtctcan	tnt			753

<210> 41
 <211> 341
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 41

actatatcca	tcacaacaga	catgcttcat	cccatagact	tcttgacata	gcttcaaagt	60
agtgaaccca	tccttgattt	atatacatat	atgttctcag	tattttggga	gcctttccac	120
ttctttaaac	cttggttcatt	atgaacactg	aaaataggaa	tttgtgaaga	gttaaaaaagt	180
tatagcttgt	ttacgtagta	agtttttgaa	gtctacattc	aatccagaca	cttagttgag	240
tggtaaactg	tgatttttaa	aaaatatcat	ttgagaatat	tctttcagag	gtattttcat	300
ttttactttt	tgattaattg	tgttttatat	attagggtag	t		341

<210> 42
 <211> 101
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 42

acttactgaa	tttagttctg	tgctcttcc	tatttagtgt	tgtatcataa	atactttgat	60
gtttcaaaca	ttctaaataa	ataattttca	gtggcttcat	a		101

<210> 43
 <211> 305
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 43

acatctttgt	tacagtctaa	gatgtgttct	taaatcacca	ttccttctctg	gtcctcaccc	60
tccagggtgg	tctcacactg	taattagagc	tattgaggag	tctttacagc	aaattaagat	120
tcagatgcct	tgctaagtct	agagttctag	agttatgttt	cagaaagtct	aagaaaccca	180
cctcttgaga	ggtcagtaaa	gaggacttaa	tatttcatat	ctacaaaatg	accacaggat	240
tgatacaga	acgagagtta	tcctggataa	ctcagagctg	agtacctgcc	cggggggccgc	300
tcgaa						305

<210> 44
 <211> 852
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(852)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 44
 acataaatat cagagaaaag tagtctttga aatattttaag tccaggagtt ctttgtttct 60
 gattattttgg tgtgtgtttt ggtttgtgtc caaagtattg gcagottcag ttttcatttt 120
 ctctccatcc tcgggcattc ttcccaaatt tatataccag tottcgtcca tccacacgct 180
 ccagaatttc tctttttag tagtatctca tagctcggt gagcttttca taggtcatgc 240
 tgtgtgtgtt cttcttttta ccccatagct gagccactgc ctctgatttc aagaacctga 300
 agaagccctc agatcggtct tcccatttta ttaatcctgg gttcttgtct gggttcaaga 360
 ggatgtcgcg gatgaattcc cataagttag tccctctcgg gttgtgcttt ttgggtgtggc 420
 acttggcagg ggggtcttgc tcttttttca tatcagggtga ctctgcaaca ggaaggtgac 480
 tgggtgttgt catggagatc tgagcccgcc agaaagtatt gctgtccaac aaatctactg 540
 tgtaccata gttggtgtca tataaatagt tctngtcttt ccagggtgtc atgatggaag 600
 gctcagtttg ttcagtcttg acaatgacat tgtgtgtgga ctggaacagg tcaactactgc 660
 actggcgggt ccacttcaga tgcctgcaagt tgcctgtagag gagntgcccc gccgtccctg 720
 ccgccgggt gaactcctgc aaactcatgc tgcaaaagggt ctgccggtg atgtcgaact 780
 cntggaaaagg gatacaattg gcattccagct ggttggtgtc caggaggtga tggagccact 840
 cccacacctg gt 852

<210> 45
 <211> 234
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 45
 acaacagacc ctgtctcgt aaagacctca tgcctatcaa gttggacgaa tccgtgtcgg 60
 agtctgacac catccggagc atcagcattg ctctgcagtg cctaccgcg gggaactctt 120
 gctcgttttc tggctgggggt ctgctggcga acggcagaat gctaccgtg ctgcagtgcg 180
 tgaacgtgtc ggtggtgtct gaggaggtct gcagtaagct ctatgaccgg ctgt 234

<210> 46
 <211> 590
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(590)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 46
 actttttatt taaatgttta taaggcagat ctatgagaat gatagaaaac atgggtgtgta 60
 atttgatagc aatatttttg agattacaga gttttagtaa ttaccaatta cacagttaaa 120
 aagaagataa tatattccaa gcanatacaa aatatctaag gaaagatcaa ggcaggaaaa 180
 tgantataac taattgacaa tggaaaatca attttaatgt gaattgcaca ttatccttta 240
 aaagctttca aaanaanaa ttattgcagt ctanttaatt caaacagtgt taaatgggtat 300
 caggataaan aactgaagg canaaaagaat taattttcac ttcattgtaac ncacccanatt 360
 ttacaatggc ttaaatgcan ggaaaaagca gtggaagtag ggaagtantc aaggtctttc 420
 tgggtctctaa tctgccttac tctttgggtg tggctttgat cctctggaga cagctgccag 480
 ggctcctgtt atatccacaa tcccagcagc aagatgaagg gatgaaaaag gacacatgct 540
 gcttctcttt gaggagactt catctcactg gccaacactc agtcacatgt 590

<210> 47
 <211> 774

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(774)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 47
acaagggggc ataatgaagg agtgggggana gatttttaaag aaggaaaaaa aacgaggccc 60
tgaacagaat tttcctgnac aacggggcctt caaaataaatt ttcttgggga ggttcaagac 120
gcttcactgc ttgaaactta aatggatgtg ggacanaatt ttctgtaatg accctgaggg 180
cattacagac gggactcttg gaggaaggat aaacagaaaag gggacaaaag ctaatcccaa 240
aacatcaaaag aaaggaaggt ggcgtcatac ctcccagcct acacagttct ccagggtctt 300
cctcatccct ggaggacgac agtggaggaa caactgacca tgtccccagg ctctgtgtg 360
ctggctcctg gtcttcagcc cccagctctg gaagcccacc ctctgtgat cctgcgtggc 420
ccacactcct tgaacacaca tccccaggtt atattccttg acatggctga acctcctatt 480
cctacttcct agatgccttg ctccctgcag cctgtcaaaa tcccactcac cctccaaacc 540
acggcatggg aagcctttct gacttgccctg attactccag catcttggaa caatccctga 600
ttccccactc cttagaggca agataggggtg gttaagagta gggctggacc acttggagcc 660
aggctgctgg cttcaaattt tggtctattt acgagctatg ggaccttggg caagtnatct 720
tcacttctat gggcntcatt ttgttctacc tgcaaaatgg gggataataa tagt 774

<210> 48
<211> 124
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(124)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 48
canaaattga aattttataa aaaggcattt ttctcttata tccataaaat gatataattt 60
ttgcaantat anaaatgtgt cataaattat aatgttcctt aattacagct caacgcaact 120
tggt 124

<210> 49
<211> 147
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(147)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 49
gccgatgcta ctattttatt gcaggaggtg ggggtgtttt tattattctc tcaacagctt 60
tgtggctaca ggtggtgtct gactgcatna aaaanttttt tacgggtgat tgcaaaaatt 120
ttagggcacc catatcccaa gcantgt 147

<210> 50
<211> 107
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 50
 acattaaatt aataaaagga ctgttgggggt tctgctaaaa cacatggctt gatattattgc 60
 ataatrtgag gttaggagga gttaggcata tgttttggga gaggggt 107

<210> 51
 <211> 204
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 51
 gtcttagggga cacacgactc tggggtcacg gggccgacac acttgcacgg 60
 cgggaaggaa aggagagaa gtgacaccgt cagggggaaa tgacagaaaag gaaaaatcaag 120
 gccttgcaag gtcagaaaagg ggactcaggg ctccaccac agccctgccc cacttgcca 180
 ctctctttt gggaccagca atgt 204

<210> 52
 <211> 491
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(491)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 52
 acaaagataa catttatctt ataacaaaaa tttgatagtt tttaaaggta gtatttgtta 60
 gggatatttt caaaagacta aagagataac tcaggtaaaa agttagaaat gtataaaaca 120
 ccatcagaca ggTTTTTaaa aaacaacata ttacaaaatt agacaatcat ccttaaaaaa 180
 aaaaacttct gtatcaattt cttttgttca aaatgactga cttaantatt tttaaattatt 240
 tcanaaacac ttctcaaaa attttcaana tggtagcttt canatgtnc ctcagtccca 300
 atgttgtctc gataaataaa tctcgtgaga acttaccacc caccacaagc tttctggggc 360
 atgcaacagt gtcttttctt tntttttct ttttttttt ttacaggcac agaaactcat 420
 cttttttatt tggataacaa agggctctca aattatattg aaaaataaat ccaagttaat 480
 atcactcttg t 491

<210> 53
 <211> 484
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(484)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 53
 acataattta gcagggctaa ttaccataag atgctattta ttaanaggtn tatgatctga 60
 gtattaacag ttgctgaagt ttggatattt tatgcagcat tttctttttg ctttgataac 120
 actacagaac ccttaaggac actgaaaatt agtaagtaaa gttcagaaac attagctgct 180
 caatcaaatc tctacataac actatagtaa ttaaaacggt aaaaaaaagt gttgaaatct 240
 gcactagtat anaccgctcc tgtcaggata anactgcttt ggaacagaaa gggaaaaanc 300
 agcttttgant ttctttgtgc tgatangagg aaaggctgaa ttaccttggt gcctctccct 360
 gatgattggc aggtcnggta aatnccaaaa catattccaa ctcaacactt cttttccncc 420
 tancttgant ctgtgtatcc caggancagg cggatggaat gggccagccc ncggatgttc 480
 cant 484

<210> 54

<211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 54
 actaaacctc gtgcttgtga actccatata gaaaacgggtg ccatccctga acacggctgg 60
 ccactgggta tactgtctgac aaccgcaaca acaaaaacac aaatccttgg cactggctag 120
 tctatgtcct ctcaagtgcc tttttgtttg t 151

<210> 55
 <211> 91
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 55
 acctggcttg tctccgggtg gttcccggtg cccccacgg tccccagaac ggacactttc 60
 gccctccagt ggatactga gccaaagtgg t 91

<210> 56
 <211> 133
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 56
 ggcggtatgtg cgttggttat atacaaatat gtcattttat gtaagggact tgagtatact 60
 tggatttttg gtatctgtgg gttgggggga cgggtccagga accaatacce catggatacc 120
 aagggacaac tgt 133

<210> 57
 <211> 147
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(147)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 57
 actctggaga acctgagccg ctgctccgcc totgggatga ggtgatgcan gcngtggcgc 60
 gactgggagc tgagcccttc cctttgcgcc tgccctcagag gattgttgcc gacntgcana 120
 tctcantggg ctggatncat gcagggt 147

<210> 58
 <211> 198
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(198)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 58
 acagggatat aggttttnaag ttattgtat tgtaaaatac attgaatttt ctgtatactc 60
 tgattacata catttatcct ttaaaaaaga tgtaaatcctt aatttttatg ccatctatta 120
 atttaccat gagttacctt gtaaatgaga agtcatgata gcactgaatt ttaactagtt 180
 ttgacttcta agtttggt 198

<210> 59
 <211> 330
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 59
 acacacaaatg gggttgagg aagtcttata agcaaaactg gtgatggcta ctgaaaagat 60
 ccattgaaaa ttatcattaa tgattttaaa tgacaagtta tcaaaaactc actcaatttt 120
 caactgtgct agcttgctaa aatgggagtt aactctagag caaatatagt atcttctgaa 180
 tacagtcaat aaatgacaaa gccagggcct acaggtggtt tccagacttt ccagaccag 240
 cagaggaat ctattttata acatggatct cgtctgtgc tcaaaatacc taatgatatt 300
 ttctgtcttt attggacttc ttgaagagt 330

<210> 60
 <211> 175
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 60
 accgtgggtg ctttctacat tcttgacggc tcttccacca acatctggtt ctacttcggc 60
 gtcgtgggtc ctttctctt catcctcacc cagctgggtg tgctcaccga ctttgccgac 120
 tcttggaacc agcgtgggtg gggcaaggcc gaggagtgcg attcccgtag ctggt 175

<210> 61
 <211> 154
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 61
 accccacttt tctcctgtg agcagctctg acttctcact gctacatgat gaggggtgagt 60
 ggttggtgct ctccaacagt atctccctt tccggatct gctgagccgg acagcagtg 120
 tgaactgcac agccccgggg ctccacattg ctgt 154

<210> 62
 <211> 30
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 62
 cgctcgagcc ctatagttag tctgattaga 30

<210> 63
 <211> 89
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 63
 acaagtcatt tcagaccct ttgctcttca aaactgacca tcttttatat ttaatgcttc 60
 ctgtatgaat aaaaatgggt atgtcaagt 89

<210> 64
 <211> 97
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 64
 acgggagtaa ctgagtcggg acgctgaatc tgaatccacc aataaataaa ggttctgcag 60

aatcagtgc tccaggattg gtccttggat ctgggggt

97

<210> 65
 <211> 377
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(377)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 65
 acaacaanaa ntcccttctt taggccactg atggaaacct ggaacccctt ttgatggca 60
 gcatggcgct ctaggccttg acacagcggc tggggtttgg gctntccaa accgcacacc 120
 ccaaccctgg tctaccaca nttctggcta tgggctgtct ctgccactga acatcagggt 180
 tcggtcataa natgaaatcc caanggggac agaggtcagt agaggaagct caatgagaaa 240
 ggtgctgttt gctcagccag aaaacagctg cctggcattc gccgctgaac tatgaacccg 300
 tgggggtgaa ctaccccan gaggaatcat gcctgggcga tgcaanggtg ccaacaggag 360
 gggcgggagg agcatgt 377

<210> 66
 <211> 305
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 66
 acgcctttcc ctcagaattc agggaagaga ctgtgcctg ccttctccg ttgttgctg 60
 agaaccctg tgcccttcc caccatatcc accctcgctc catctttgaa ctcaaacaag 120
 aggaactaac tgcacctgg tctctcccc agtccccagt tcacctcca tccctcacct 180
 tctccactc taagggatat caacactgcc cagcacaggg gccctgaatt tatgtggttt 240
 ttatatattt ttaataaga tgcactttat gtcatttttt aataaagtct gaagaattac 300
 tgttt 305

<210> 67
 <211> 385
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 67
 actacacaca ctccacttgc ccttgtgaga cactttgtcc cagcacttta ggaatgctga 60
 ggtcggacca gccacatctc atgtgcaaga ttgccagca gacatcaggt ctgagagttc 120
 cccttttaaa aaaggggact tgcttaaaaa agaagtctag ccacgattgt gtagagcagc 180
 tgtgctgtgc tggagattca cttttgagag agttctcctc tgagacctga tctttagagg 240
 ctgggcagtc ttgcacatga gatggggctg gtctgatctc agcactcctt agtctgcttg 300
 cctctcccag ggccccagcc tggccacacc tgcttacagg gcactctcag atgcccatac 360
 catagtttct gtgctagtgg accgt 385

<210> 68
 <211> 73
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 68
 acttaaccag atatattttt accccagatg gggatattct ttgtaaaaaa tgaaaataaa 60
 gtttttttaa tgg 73

<210> 69

<211> 536
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(536)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 69
 actagtcacg tgtgggtgaa ttccattgtg ttggggggctc tcaccctcct ctectgcagc 60
 tccagctttg tgctctgcct ctgaggagac catggcccag catctgagta cctgtctgct 120
 cctgtctggcc accctagctg tggccctggc ctggagcccc aaggaggagg ataggataat 180
 cccgggtggc atctataacg cagacctcaa tgatgagtgg gtacagcgtg cccttcactt 240
 cgcctatcagc gagtataaca aggccaccaa agatgactac tacagacgtc cgtgcgggtg 300
 actaagagcc aggcaacaga ccgttggggg ggtgaattac ttcttcgacg tagaggtggg 360
 ccgaaccata tgtaccaagt ccagcccaa cttggacacc tgtgccttcc atgaacagcc 420
 agaactgcag aagaaacagt tgtgtctctt cgagatctac gaagtccct ggggagaaca 480
 gaangtcctt gggtgaaatc caggtgtcaa gaaatcctan ggtctgttg ccaggc 536

<210> 70
 <211> 477
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 70
 atgacccta acagggggccc tctcagccct cctaattgacc tccggcctag ccatgtgatt 60
 tcaattccac tccataacgc tctcataact aggcctacta accaacacac taaccatata 120
 ccaatgatgg cgcgatgtaa cagagaaaag cacataccaa ggccaccaca caccacctgt 180
 ccaaaaaggc cttcgatacg ggataatcct atttattacc tcagaagttt ttttcttcgc 240
 agggattttt ctgagccttt taccactcca gcctagcccc tccccccaa ctaggagggc 300
 actggccccc aacaggcctc accccgctaa atccctctaga agtccactc ctaaaccat 360
 cgttattact cgcctcagga gtatcaatca cctgagctca ccatagtcta atagaaaaca 420
 accgaaacca aattattcaa agcactgctt attacaattt tactgggtct ctatttt 477

<210> 71
 <211> 533
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(533)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 71
 agagctatag gtacagtgtg atctcagctt tgcaaacaca ttttctacat agatagtact 60
 aggtattaat agatatgtaa agaaagaaat cacaccatta ataatggtaa gattgggtta 120
 tgtgatttta gtggtatttt tggcaccctt atatatgttt tccaaacttt cagcagtgat 180
 attattttcca taacttaaaa agtgagtttg aaaaagaaaa tctccagcaa gcctctcatt 240
 taaataaagg tttgtcatct ttaaaaatac agcaatatgt gactttttta aaaagctgtc 300
 aaataggtgt gaccctacta ataattatta gaaatacatt taaaaacatc gattacctca 360
 agtcagtttg ccttgaaaaa tatcaaatat aactcttaga gaaatgtaca taaaagaatg 420
 ctctgtaatt ttggagtang aggttccttc ctcaattttg tattttttaa aagtacatgg 480
 taaaaaaaaa aattcacaac agtatataag gctgtaaaat gaagaattct gcc 533

<210> 72
 <211> 511

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(511)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 72
tattacggaa aaacacacca cataattcaa ctancaaaga anactgcttc agggcgtgta 60
aatgaaagg cticcaggca gttatctgat taaagaacac taaaagaggg acaaggctaa 120
aagccgcagg atgtctacac tatancaggc gctatttggg ttggctggag gagctgtgga 180
aaacatggan agattggtgc tgganacgc cgtggctatt cctcattgtt attacanagt 240
gaggttctct gtgtgccac tggtttgaaa accgttctnc aataatgata gaatagtaca 300
cacatgagaa ctgaaatggc ccaaaccag aaagaaagcc caactagatc ctcagaanac 360
gcttctaggg acaataaccg atgaagaaaa gatggcctcc ttgtgcccc gtctgttatg 420
atttctctcc attgcagcna naaaccggtt cttctaagca aacncagggtg atgatggcna 480
aaatacaccc cctcttgaag naccnggagg a 511

<210> 73
<211> 499
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(499)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 73
cagtgccagc actggtgcc gtaccagtac caataacagt gccagtgcc gtgccagcac 60
cagtgggtggc ttcagtgtg gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctacatttg ggctcttcgc 120
tggccttggg ggagctggtg ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgig gtttctccta 180
caagtgagat tttagatatt gttaatcctg ccagtcttct tcttcaagcc aggggtgcac 240
ctcagaaacc tactcaacac agcactctag gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagttgaca 300
ctctgcatta aatctatttg ccatttctga aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaggg cggcgcctcg 360
antctagagg gcccgtttaa acccgctgat cagcctcgac tgtgccttct anttgccagc 420
catctgttgt ttgccctcc cccgntgcct tccttgacc tggaaagtgc cactcccact 480
gtcctttcct aantaaat 499

<210> 74
<211> 537
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(537)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 74
tttcatagga gaacacactg aggagatact tgaagaattt ggattcagcc gcgaagagat 60
ttatcagctt aactcagata aaatcattga aagtaataag gtaaaagcta gtctctaact 120
tccaggccca cggtcaagt gaatttgaat actgcattta cagtgtagag taacacataa 180
cattgtatgc atggaacat ggaggaacag tattacagtg tcctaccact ctaatcaaga 240
aaagaattac agactctgat tctacagtga tgattgaatt ctaaaaatgg taatcattag 300
ggcttttgat ttataanact ttgggtactt atactaaatt atggtagtta tactgccttc 360
cagtttgctt gatataattg ttgatattaa gattcttgac ttatattttg aatgggttct 420

acigaaaaan gaatgatata ttcttgaaga catcgatata catttattta cactcttgat 480
tctacaatgt agaaaatgaa ggaaatgccc caaattgtat ggtgataaaa gtcccg 537

<210> 75
<211> 467
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(467)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 75
caaanacaat tgttcaaaag atgcaaatga tacactactg ctgcagctca caaacacctc 60
tgcataattac acgtacctcc tctgtctcct caagtagtgt ggtctatttt gccatcatca 120
cctgctgtct gcttagaaga acggtttct gctgcaangg agagaaatca taacagacgg 180
tggcacaagg aggccatctt ttctcctcgc gttattgtcc ctagaagcgt cttctgagga 240
tctagttggg ctttctttct gggtttgggc catttcantt ctcagtgtg tactattcta 300
tcattattgt ataacgggtt tcaaacngt gggcacncag agaacctcac totgtaataa 360
caatgaggaa tagccacggg gatctccagc accaaatctc tccatgttnt tccagagctc 420
ctccagccaa cccaaatagc cgctgctatn gtgtagaaca tccctgn 467

<210> 76
<211> 400
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(400)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 76
aagctgacag cattcgggcc gagatgtctc gctccgtggc cttagctgtg ctgcgctac 60
tctctcttcc tggcctggag gctatccagc gtactccaaa gattcagggt tactcaegtc 120
atccagcaga gaatggaaag tcaaatttcc tgaattgcta tgtgtctggg ttcatccat 180
ccgacattga agttgactta ctgaagaatg gagagagaat tgaaaaagt gagcattcag 240
acttctcttt cagcaaggac tggctcttct atctcttgta ctacactgaa ttcaccccca 300
ctgaaaaaga tgagtatgcc tgccgtgtga accatgtgac tttgtcacag cccaagatng 360
ttnagtggga teganacatg taagcagcan catggggaggt 400

<210> 77
<211> 248
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 77
ctggagtgcc ttggtgttcc aagcccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct 60
ccagctgccc cggcggggga tgcaggctc ggagcacctc tgcccggctg tgattgctgc 120
caggcactgt tcatctcagc tttctgtcc ctttgcctcc ggcaagcgt tctgctgaaa 180
gttcatactt ggagcctgat gtcttaacga ataaaggctc catgctccac ccgaaaaaaa 240
aaaaaaa 248

<210> 78
<211> 201
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

<400> 78
actagtcacg tgtgggtggaa ttccattgtg ttggggcccaa cacaatggct acctttaaca      60
tcacccagac cccgccctgc ccggtgcccc cgtgctgct aacgacagta tgatgottac      120
tctgctactc ggaaactatt tttatgtaat taatgtatgc tttcttggtt ataaatgcct      180
gatttaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a                                     201

```

```

<210> 79
<211> 552
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(552)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 79
tccttttgtt aggtttttga gacaacccta gacctaaact gtgtcacaga cttctgaatg      60
tttaggcagt gctagtaatt tcctcgtaat gattctgtta ttactttcct attctttatt      120
cctctttcct ctgaagatta atgaagttga aaattgaggt ggataaatac aaaaaggtag      180
tgtgatagta taagtatcta agtgcagatg aaagtgtgtt atatatatcc attcaaaatt      240
atgcaagtta gtaattactc agggttaact aaattacttt aatatgctgt tgaacctact      300
ctgttccttg gctagaaaaa attataaaca ggactttgtt agtttgggaa gccaaattga      360
taatattcta tggttctaaa gtgggctat acataaanta tnaagaaata tggaaatttta      420
ttcccaggaa tatgggggtt atttatgaat antaccggg anagaagttt tganntnaaac      480
cngttttgtt taatacgtta atatgtcctn aatnaacaag gcntgactta tttccaaaaa      540
aaaaaaaaaa aa                                              552

```

```

<210> 80
<211> 476
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(476)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 80
acaggggattt gagatgctaa ggccccagag atcgtttgat ccaacctctt tattttcaga      60
ggggaaaatg gggcctagaa gttacagagc atctagctgg tgcgctggca cccctggcct      120
cacacagact ccagagtagc tgggactaca ggcacacagt cactgaagca ggcctgttt      180
gcaattcacg ttgccacctc caacttaaac attcttcata tgtgatgtcc ttagtcacta      240
aggtttaaact ttcccaccca gaaaaggcaa cttagataaa atcttagagt actttcatac      300
tcttctaagt cctcttccag cctcactttg agtcctcctt ggggggttgat aggaantntc      360
tcttggtttt ctcaataaaa tctctatcca totcatgttt aatttggtac gcntaaaaat      420
gctgaaaaaa ttaaaatgtt ctggtttcnc tttaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa      476

```

```

<210> 81
<211> 232
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(232)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```



```

<400> 81
tttttttttg tatgccttcn ctgtggngtt attgttgctg ccaccttga ggagccagct    60
tttttttgta tttttttttt ctgggggata ttcttggtc tgccctcca ttcccagct    120
ctcatcccca ttttgcactt ttgctagggg tggagggcgt ttctggtag cccctcagag    180
actagtcag cgggaataag tcttaggggt ggggggtgtg gcaagccggc ct          232

```

```

<210> 82
<211> 383
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(383)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 82
aggcgggagc aagaactaaa gccaaagccc aagaagagtg gcagtgccag cactggtgcc    60
agtaccagta ccaataacat gccagtgccg gtgccagcac cagtgggtggc ttcagtgtctg    120
gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctacatttg ggtctcttgc tggccttggg ggagctggtg    180
ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgtg gtttctctca caagtggatg tttagatatt    240
gttaatctct ccagtccttc ttttcaagcc aggggtgcac ctccagaaacc tactcaacac    300
agcactctng gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagttgaca ctctgcatta aatctatttg    360
ccatttcaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa          383

```

```

<210> 83
<211> 494
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(494)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 83
accgaattgg gaccgctggc ttataagcga tcatgtcttc cagtattacc tcaacgagca    60
gggagatcga gtctatacgc tgaagaaatt tgaccgatg ggacaacaga cctgctcagc    120
ccatctctgt cggttctccc cagatgacaa atactctcga cacogaatca ccatcaagaa    180
acgcttcaag gtgctcatga cccagcaacc gcgcctgtc ctctgagggt ccttaaactg    240
atgtcttttc tgccacctgt taccctctcg agactccgta accaaactct tcggactgtg    300
agccctgatg ccttttttgc agccatactc ttgggcntcc agtctctctg ggcgattgat    360
tatgcttgtg tgaggcaatc atggtggcat caccatnaa gggaacacat ttganttttt    420
tttncatat tttaaattac naccagaata nttcagaata aatgaattga aaaactctta    480
aaaaaaaaaa aaaa          494

```

```

<210> 84
<211> 380
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(380)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 84

```

```

gctggtagcc tatggcgtgg ccacggangg gctcctgagg cacgggacag tgacttccca      60
agtatcctgc gccgcgtctt ctaccgtccc tacctgcaga tcttcgggca gattccccag      120
gaggacatgg acgtggccct catggagcac agcaactgct cgtcggagcc cggtctctgg      180
gcacaccctc ctggggccca ggccggcacc tgcgtctccc agtatgccaa ctggctggtg      240
gtgctgctcc tgcgtcatctt cctgctcgtg gccaacatcc tgctggtcac ttgctcattg      300
ccatgttcag ttacacattc ggcaaagtac agggcaacag cnatctctac tgggaaggcc      360
agcgttnccg cctcatccgg                                     380

```

```

<210> 85
<211> 481
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(481)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 85
gagttagctc ctccacaacc ttgatgaggt cgtctgcagt ggctctctgc ttcataccgc      60
tnccatcgtc atactgtagg ttggccacca cctcctgcat cttggggcgg ctaatatcca      120
ggaaactctc aatcaagtca ccgtcnatna aacctgtggc tggttctgtc ttccgctcgg      180
tgtgaaagga tctccagaag gagtgctoga tcttccccac acttttgatg actttattga      240
gtcgattctg catgtccagc aggaggttgt accagctctc tgacagttag gtcaccagcc      300
ctatcatgcc nttgaacgtg ccgaagaaca ccgagccttg tgtggggggg gnagtctcac      360
ccagattctg cattaccaga nagccgtggc aaaaganatt gacaactcgc ccaggngaa      420
aaagaacacc tcttgaagt gctngccgct cctcgtecnt tggtggnngc gcntnccttt      480
t                                     481

```

```

<210> 86
<211> 472
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(472)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 86
aacatcttcc tgtataatgc tgtgtaatat cgateccgatn ttgtctgctg agaattcatt      60
acttggaana gcaacttnaa gcctggacac tggattataa attcacaata tgcaacactt      120
taaacagtgt gtcaatctgc tcccttactt tgtcatcacc agtctgggaa taagggtatg      180
ccctattcac acctgttaaa agggcgctaa gcatttttga ttcaacatct ttttttttga      240
cacaagtccg aaaaaagcaa aagtaaacag ttnttaattt gttagccaat tcactttctt      300
catgggacag agccatttga tttaaaaagc aaattgcata atattgagct ttgggagctg      360
atatntgagc ggaagantag cctttctact tcaccagaca caactccttt catattggga      420
tgttnacnaa agttatgtct cttacagatg ggatgctttt gtggcaattc tg                                     472

```

```

<210> 87
<211> 413
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(413)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 87
agaaacagct atctctnaaa acaacctctc atacctgtgt gacctaatgt tgtgtgcgtg      60
tgtgtgtgcg cgcatattat atagacaggc acatcttttt tacttttgta aaagcttatg      120
cctcttttgt atctatatct gtgaaagttt taatgatctg ccataatgtc ttggggacct      180
ttgtcttctg tgtaaatggt actagagaaa acacctatnt tatgagtcaa tctagttngt      240
tttattcgac atgaaggaaa ttccagatn acaacactna caaactctcc cttgactagg      300
ggggacaaaag aaaagcnaaa ctgaacatna gaaacaattn cctggtgaga aattncataa      360
acagaaattg ggtngtatat tgaaanannng catcattnaa acgttttttt ttt              413

```

```

<210> 88
<211> 448
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(448)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 88
cgcagcgggt cctctctatc tagctccagc ctctgcgctg ccccaactccc cgcgtcccgc      60
qtcctagccn accatggccg ggcccctgcg cgcctcgctg ctcctgctgg ccctcctggc      120
cgtggccctg gccgtgagcc ccgcggcccg ctccagtcgc ggcaagccgc cgcgcctggt      180
gggaggccca tggaccccgc gtggaagaag aaggtgtgcg gcgtgcactg gactttgccg      240
tcggcnanta caacaaaccc gcaacnaact ttaccnagcn cgcgctgcag gttgtgccgc      300
cccaancaaa ttgttactng ggtaantaa ttcttggaag ttgaacctgg gccaaacnng      360
tttaccagaa ccnagccaat tngaacaatt nccccccat aacagccctt tttaaaaagg      420
gaancantec tgntcttttc caaathtt              448

```

```

<210> 89
<211> 463
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(463)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 89
gaattttgtg cactggccac tgtgatggaa ccattgggcc aggatgcttt gagtttatca      60
gtagtatttc tgccaaagtt ggtgttgtaa catgagtatg taaaatgtca aaaaattagc      120
agaggtctag gtctgcatat cagcagacag ttgtccgtg tattttgtag ccttgaagtt      180
ctcagtgaca agttntttct gatgcgaagt tctnattcca gtgttttagt cctttgcac      240
tttntatgtn agacttgccct ctntnaaatt gcttttgtnt tctgcaggta ctatctgtgg      300
ttaacaaaaa tagaannact tctctgcttn gaanatttga atatcttaca tctnaaaatn      360
aattctctcc ccatannaaa acccangccc ttggganaat ttgaaaaang gntccttcnn      420
aattcnnana anttcagtnn tcataacaac naacnggancc ccc              463

```

```

<210> 90
<211> 400
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(400)

```

<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 90
agggattgaa ggtctnttnt actgtcggac tgttcancca ccaactctac aagttgctgt      60
cttccactca ctgtctgtaa gcntnttaac ccagactgta tcttcataaa tagaacaaat      120
tcttcaccag tcacatcttc taggaccttt ttggattcag ttagtataag ctcttccact      180
tcctttgtta agacttcate tggtaaagtc ttaagttttg tagaaaggaa ttttaattgct      240
cgttctctaa caatgtcttc tccttgaagt atttggtgta acaaccacc tnaagtcctc      300
ttgtgcatcc attttaaata tacttaatat ggcattggtt cactagggtt aattctgcaa      360
gagtcactctg tctgcaaaag ttgcgttagt atatctgcca      400

```

<210> 91

<211> 480

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(480)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 91
gagctcggat ccaataatct ttgtctgagg gcagcacaca tatncagtgc catggnaact      60
ggtctacccc acatgggagc agcatgccgt agntatataa ggctattccc tgagtcagac      120
atgcctcttt gactaccgtg tgccagtgtc ggtgattctc acacacctcc nnccgctctt      180
tgtgaaaaaa ctggcacttg nctggaacta gcaagacatc acttaciaat tcaccacga      240
gacacttgaa aggtgtaaca aagcgactct tgcattgctt tttgtccctc cggcaccagt      300
tgtcaatact aaccgctgg tttgcctcca tcacatttgt gatctgtagc tctggataca      360
tctcctgaca gtactgaaga acttcttctt ttgtttcaaa agcaactctt ggtgcctgtt      420
ngatcagggtt cccatttccc agtccgaatg ttcacatggc atatnttact tcccacaaaa      480

```

<210> 92

<211> 477

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(477)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 92
atacagccca natcccacca cgaagatgcg cttgttgact gagaacctga tgcgggtcact      60
ggtcccgtg tagccccagc gactctccac ctgctggaag cggttgatgc tgcactcctt      120
cccacgcagg cagcagcggg gccgggtcaat gaactccact cgtggcttgg gggtgacggg      180
taantgcagg aagaggctga ccacctcgcg gtccaccagg atgcccgact gtgcgggacc      240
tgacgcgaaa ctctctgatg gtcattgagc ggaagcgaat gangcccagg gccttgccca      300
gaaccttccg cctgttctct ggcgtcacct gcagctgctg ccgctnacac tcggcctcgg      360
accagcggac aaacggcggt gaacagccgc acctcacgga tgcccantgt gtcgcgctcc      420
aggaacggcn ccagcgtgtc cagggtcaatg tcgggtgaanc ctccgcgggt aatggcg      477

```

<210> 93

<211> 377

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(377)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 93

gaaagggttg	accttgctc	gcattgtgt	gtggcagga	ataccttggc	aagcagctcc	60
agtcagagca	gccccagacc	gtgcgcgcc	gaagctaagc	ctgcctctgg	ccttcccctc	120
cgcctcaatg	cagaaccant	agtgggagca	ctgtgttttag	agttaagagt	gaacaetgtn	180
tgattttact	tgggaatttc	ctctgttata	tagcttttcc	caatgctaata	ttccaaacaa	240
caacaacaaa	ataacatggt	tgctgttina	gttggtataaa	agtangtgat	tctgtatnta	300
agaaaaatat	tactgttaca	tatactgctt	gcaantttctg	tattttattgg	tnctctggaa	360
ataaatatat	tattaaa					377

<210> 94

<211> 495

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(495)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 94

ccctttgagg	ggttagggtc	cagttcccag	tggagaagaa	aggccaggag	aantgcgtgc	60
cgagctgang	cagatttccc	acagtgaccc	cagagccctg	ggctatagtc	tctgaccctc	120
ccaaggaaag	accaccttct	ggggacatgg	gtcggagggc	aggacctaga	ggcaccaagg	180
gaaggcccca	ttccggggct	gttcccgcag	gaggaaggga	aggggctctg	tgtgcccccc	240
acgagggaana	ggccctgant	cctgggatca	nacaccctt	cacgtgtatc	cccacacaaa	300
tgcaagctca	ccaaggtccc	ctctcagtc	cttccctaca	ccctgaacgg	nactggccc	360
acacccaccc	agancancca	cccgccatgg	ggaatgtnt	caaggaatcg	cngggcaacg	420
tggactctng	tcccnnaagg	gggcagaatc	tccaatagan	gganngaacc	cttgctnana	480
aaaaaaaaana	aaaaa					495

<210> 95

<211> 472

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(472)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 95

ggttacttgg	tttcattgcc	accaattagt	ggatgtcatt	tagaaccatt	ttgtctgctc	60
cctctggaag	ccttgccgag	agcggacttt	gtaattgttg	gagaataact	gttgaatttt	120
tagctgtttt	gagttgatcc	gcaccactgc	accacaactc	aatatgaaaa	ctatttnact	180
tatttattat	cttgtgaaaa	gtatacaatg	aaaattttgt	tcatactgta	tttatcaagt	240
atgatgaaaa	gcaatagata	tatattcttt	tattatgttn	aattatgatt	gccattatta	300
atcggcaaaa	tgtggagtgt	atgttctttt	cacagtaata	tatgcctttt	gtaacttcac	360
ttggttattt	tattgtaaat	gaattacaaa	attcttaatt	taagaaaatg	gtangttata	420
tttanttcan	taatttcttt	ccttgtttac	gttaattttg	aaaagaatgc	at	472

<210> 96

<211> 476

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(476)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 96
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 ttttaactca tgattttttac acacacaatc cagaacttat tatatagcct ctaagtcttt 180
 attcttcaca gtagatgatg aaagagtccct ccagtgtctt gngcanaatg ttctagntat 240
 agctggatac atacngtggg agttctataa actcatacct cagtgggact naacccaaat 300
 tgtgttagtc tcaattccta ccacactgag ggagcctccc aaatcactat attcttatct 360
 gcaggtactc ctccagaaaa acngacaggg caggcttgca tgaaaaagtn acatctgcgt 420
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<210> 97
 <211> 479
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(479)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 97
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 caatcgcaaa tcaaaaactca caagtgtctca tctgttttag atttagtgta ataagactta 180
 gattgtgctc ctccggatat gattgtttct canatcttgg gcaatnttcc ttagtcaaata 240
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 ntntttttta natcaaaagta ttttgtgttt ggaantgtgn aaatgaaatc tgaatgtggg 420
 ttcnatctta ttttttcccn gaonactant tnccttttta gggncctattc tganccatc 479

<210> 98
 <211> 461
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 98
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 ttaagaaaaa ctaccacatg ttgtgtatcc tgggtgccggc cgtttatgaa ctgaccaccc 420
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<210> 99
 <211> 171
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 99
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<211> 269
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 100
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<210> 101
<211> 405
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 101
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ttgattggtt tgtctttatg gggcgggggt ggggtagggg aaacgaagca aataacatgg 180
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<210> 102
<211> 470
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 102
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tcaaaatcta aattattcaa attagccaaa tctttaccaa ataataccca aaaatcaaaa 180
atatacttct ttccagcaaac ttgttacata aattaaaaaa atatatacgg ctggtgtttt 240
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<211> 581
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 103
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581

<210> 104
 <211> 578
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 104
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 caaaactgct caaattgttt gttaagttat ccattataat tagttggcag gagctaatac 420
 aaatcacatt tacgacagca ataataaaac tgaagtacca gttaaatata caaaataatt 480
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 <213> Homo sapien

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<210> 106
 <211> 473
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 106
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<210> 107
 <211> 1621
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 107
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<210> 108
 <211> 382
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 108
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 35 40 45
 Gly Lys Arg Ser Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Lys Gln Pro Arg Gly Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 Val Leu Arg Arg Leu Cys Lys Arg Ser Asp Val Leu Leu Glu Pro Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Arg Gly Val Met Glu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Pro Glu Ile Leu Gln
 85 90 95
 Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Leu Ile Tyr Ala Arg Leu Ser Gly Phe Gly Gln
 100 105 110
 Ser Gly Ser Phe Cys Arg Leu Ala Gly His Asp Ile Asn Tyr Leu Ala
 115 120 125
 Leu Ser Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Ile Gly Arg Ser Gly Glu Asn Pro Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ala Pro Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Phe Ala Gly Gly Leu Met Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Met Ala Leu Phe Asp Arg Thr Arg Thr Asp Lys
 165 170 175
 Gly Gln Val Ile Asp Ala Asn Met Val Glu Gly Thr Ala Tyr Leu Ser
 180 185 190
 Ser Phe Leu Trp Lys Thr Gln Lys Ser Ser Leu Trp Glu Ala Pro Arg

195	200	205
Gly Gln Asn Met Leu Asp	Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Tyr Thr Thr Tyr Arg	
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Thr Ala Asp Gly Glu Phe Met	Ala Val Gly Ala Ile Glu Pro Gln Phe	
225	230	235
Tyr Glu Leu Leu Ile Lys Gly	Leu Gly Leu Lys Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro	
245	250	255
Asn Gln Met Ser Met Asp Asp	Trp Pro Glu Met Lys Lys Lys Phe Ala	
260	265	270
Asp Val Phe Ala Lys Lys Thr	Lys Ala Glu Trp Cys Gln Ile Phe Asp	
275	280	285
Gly Thr Asp Ala Cys Val Thr	Pro Val Leu Thr Phe Glu Glu Val Val	
290	295	300
His His Asp His Asn Lys Glu	Arg Gly Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser Glu Glu	
305	310	315
Gln Asp Val Ser Pro Arg Pro	Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Asn Thr Pro Ala	
325	330	335
Ile Pro Ser Phe Lys Arg Asp	Pro Phe Ile Gly Glu His Thr Glu Glu	
340	345	350
Ile Leu Glu Glu Phe Gly Phe	Ser Arg Glu Glu Ile Tyr Gln Leu Asn	
355	360	365
Ser Asp Lys Ile Ile Glu Ser	Asn Lys Val Lys Ala Ser Leu	
370	375	380

<210> 109
 <211> 1524
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 109

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<210> 110

<211> 3410

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 110

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gcaggaccag	aagcacaag	tgcgtttcc	caagcctttg	tccatctcag	ccccagagt	3120
atatctgtgc	ttgggggaatc	tcacacagaa	actcaggagc	acccctgccc	tgagctaaagg	3180

gaggtcttat	ctctcagggg	gggtttaagt	gccgtttgca	ataatgtcgt	cttattttatt	3240
tagcggggtg	aatattttat	actgtaagtg	agcaatcaga	gtataatgtt	tatgggtgaca	3300
aaattaaagg	ctttcttata	tgtttaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	3360
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<210> 111
 <211> 1289
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 111						
agccaggcgt	ccctctgcct	gcccactcag	tggcaacacc	cgggagctgt	tttgtccttt	60
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ccatgcagtg	cttcagcttc	attaagacca	tgatgatcct	cttcaatttg	ctcatctttc	180
tgtgtgggtg	agccctgttg	gcagtgggca	tctgggtgtc	aatcgatggg	gcatcctttc	240
tgaagatctt	cgggccactg	tcgtccagtg	ccatgcagtt	tgtcaacgtg	ggctacttcc	300
tcatcgcagc	cggcgttgtg	gtctttgtct	ttggtttccct	gggctgctat	gggtgctaaga	360
ctgagagcaa	gtgtgccttc	gtgacgttct	tcttcacctc	cctcctcatc	ttcattgctg	420
aggttgagc	tgctgtggtc	gccttggtgt	acaccacaat	ggctgagcac	ttcctgacgt	480
tgctggtagt	gacctgccatc	aagaaagatt	atgggtccca	ggaagacttc	actcaagtgt	540
ggaacaccac	catgaaagg	ctcaagtgtc	gtggcttcac	caactatacg	gattttgagg	600
actcacccta	cttcaaagag	aacagtgcct	ttccccatt	ctgttgcaat	gacaacgtca	660
ccaacacagc	caatgaaacc	tgcaccaagc	aaaaggctca	cgacaaaaaa	gtagagggtt	720
gcttcaatca	gcttttgtat	gacatccgaa	ctaattgcagt	caccgtgggt	gggtgtggcag	780
ctggaattgg	gggcctcgag	ctggctgcca	tgattgtgtc	catgtatctg	tactgcaatc	840
tacaataagt	ccacttctgc	ctctgccact	actgctgcca	catgggaact	gtgaagaggc	900
accctggcaa	gcagcagtg	ttgggggagg	ggacaggatc	taacaatgtc	acttgggcca	960
gaatggacct	gccctttctg	ctccagactt	ggggctagat	agggaccact	ccttttagcg	1020
atgcctgact	ttccttccat	tggtgggtgg	atgggtgggg	ggcattccag	agcctctaag	1080
gtagccagtt	ctgttgccca	ttccccag	ctattaaacc	cttgatatgc	ccccctagcc	1140
tagtgggtgat	cccagtgctc	tactggggga	tgagagaaa	gcattttata	gcctgggcat	1200
aagtgaaatc	agcagagcct	ctgggtggat	gtgtagaagg	cacttcaaaa	tgcataaacc	1260
tgttacaatg	ttaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa				1289

<210> 112
 <211> 315
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 112															
Met	Val	Phe	Thr	Val	Arg	Leu	Leu	His	Ile	Phe	Thr	Val	Asn	Lys	Gln
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Gly	Pro	Lys	Ile	Val	Ile	Val	Ser	Lys	Met	Met	Lys	Asp	Val	Phe
			20					25					30		
Phe	Phe	Leu	Phe	Phe	Leu	Gly	Val	Trp	Leu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Val	Ala
		35					40					45			
Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Arg	Asp	Ser	Asp	Phe	Pro	Ser	Ile	Leu
							55				60				
Arg	Arg	Val	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Ile	Phe	Gly	Gln	Ile	Pro
65					70					75					80
Gln	Glu	Asp	Met	Asp	Val	Ala	Leu	Met	Glu	His	Ser	Asn	Cys	Ser	Ser
				85					90					95	
Glu	Pro	Gly	Phe	Trp	Ala	His	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gly	Thr	Cys
			100					105					110		
Val	Ser	Gln	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Trp	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Ile	Phe
		115					120					125			
Leu	Leu	Val	Ala	Asn	Ile	Leu	Leu	Val	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Met	Phe
		130					135					140			

Ser Tyr Thr Phe Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Leu Tyr Trp Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Gln Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ile Arg Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Ala Leu
 165 170 175
 Ala Pro Pro Phe Ile Val Ile Ser His Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Arg Gln
 180 185 190
 Leu Cys Arg Arg Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Glu
 195 200 205
 His Phe Arg Val Tyr Leu Ser Lys Glu Ala Glu Arg Lys Leu Leu Thr
 210 215 220
 Trp Glu Ser Val His Lys Glu Asn Phe Leu Leu Ala Arg Ala Arg Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Arg Glu Ser Asp Ser Glu Arg Leu Lys Arg Thr Ser Gln Lys Val
 245 250 255
 Asp Leu Ala Leu Lys Gln Leu Gly His Ile Arg Glu Tyr Glu Gln Arg
 260 265 270
 Leu Lys Val Leu Glu Arg Glu Val Gln Gln Cys Ser Arg Val Leu Gly
 275 280 285
 Trp Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Ser Arg Ser Ala Leu Leu Pro Pro Gly Gly
 290 295 300
 Pro Pro Pro Pro Asp Leu Pro Gly Ser Lys Asp
 305 310 315

<210> 113
 <211> 553
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 113
 Met Val Gln Arg Leu Trp Val Ser Arg Leu Leu Arg His Arg Lys Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Leu Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Thr Phe Gly Leu Glu Val Cys Leu
 20 25 30
 Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Tyr Val Pro Leu Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Val
 35 40 45
 Glu Glu Lys Phe Met Thr Met Val Leu Gly Ile Gly Pro Val Leu Gly
 50 55 60
 Leu Val Cys Val Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser Ala Ser Asp His Trp Arg Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Tyr Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Phe Ile Trp Ala Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile
 85 90 95
 Leu Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Ala Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Cys Pro Asp Pro Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly
 115 120 125
 Val Gly Leu Leu Asp Phe Cys Gly Gln Val Cys Phe Thr Pro Leu Glu
 130 135 140
 Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Asp Pro Asp His Cys Arg Gln Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Ser Val Tyr Ala Phe Met Ile Ser Leu Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Tyr
 165 170 175
 Leu Leu Pro Ala Ile Asp Trp Asp Thr Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Tyr Leu
 180 185 190
 Gly Thr Gln Glu Glu Cys Leu Phe Gly Leu Leu Thr Leu Ile Phe Leu
 195 200 205
 Thr Cys Val Ala Ala Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Gly
 210 215 220
 Pro Thr Glu Pro Ala Glu Gly Leu Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro His

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<210> 114
<211> 241
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapien
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	<400> 114															
Met	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ile	Lys	Thr	Met	Met	Ile	Leu	Phe	Asn	Leu	
1				5					10					15		
Leu	Ile	Phe	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Ile	Trp	Val	
			20					25					30			
Ser	Ile	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ser	Phe	Leu	Lys	Ile	Phe	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	
		35					40					45				
Ser	Ala	Met	Gln	Phe	Val	Asn	Val	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ala	Gly	
	50					55					60					
Val	Val	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Leu	Gly	Cys	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Lys	Thr	
65					70					75					80	

Glu Ser Lys Cys Ala Leu Val Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile Leu Leu Leu Ile
 85 90 95
 Phe Ile Ala Glu Val Ala Ala Ala Val Val Ala Leu Val Tyr Thr Thr
 100 105 110
 Met Ala Glu His Phe Leu Thr Leu Leu Val Val Pro Ala Ile Lys Lys
 115 120 125
 Asp Tyr Gly Ser Gln Glu Asp Phe Thr Gln Val Trp Asn Thr Thr Met
 130 135 140
 Lys Gly Leu Lys Cys Cys Gly Phe Thr Asn Tyr Thr Asp Phe Glu Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Pro Tyr Phe Lys Glu Asn Ser Ala Phe Pro Pro Phe Cys Cys Asn
 165 170 175
 Asp Asn Val Thr Asn Thr Ala Asn Glu Thr Cys Thr Lys Gln Lys Ala
 180 185 190
 His Asp Gln Lys Val Glu Gly Cys Phe Asn Gln Leu Leu Tyr Asp Ile
 195 200 205
 Arg Thr Asn Ala Val Thr Val Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Gly Ile Gly Gly
 210 215 220
 Leu Glu Leu Ala Ala Met Ile Val Ser Met Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Asn Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Gln

<210> 115
 <211> 366
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 115
 gctctttctc tcccctctc tgaatttaac tctttcaact tgcaatttgc aaggattaca 60
 catttcaactg tgatgtatat tgtgttgcaa aaaaaaaaaa gtgtctttgt ttaaaattac 120
 ttggtttgtg aatccatctt gctttttccc catttggaact agtcattaac ccatctctga 180
 actggtagaa aaacatctga agagctagtc tatcagcadc tgacagggtga attggatggt 240
 tctcagaacc atttcaccca gacagcctgt ttctatcctg tttataaaat tagtttgggt 300
 tctctacatg cataacaaac cctgctccaa tctgtccatc aaaagtctgt gacttgaagt 360
 ttagtc 366

<210> 116
 <211> 282
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(282)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 116
 acaaagatga accatttctt atattatagc aaaattaaaa tctaccogta ttctaattatt 60
 gagaaatgag atnaaacaca atnttataaa gtctacttag agaagatcaa gtgacctcaa 120
 agactttact attttcatat ttttaagacac atgatttadc ctatttttagt aacctgggtc 180
 atacgttaaa caaaggataa tgtgaacagc agagaggatt tgttggcaga aaatctatgt 240
 tcaatctnga actatctana tcacagacat ttctatttct tt 282

<210> 117
 <211> 305
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(305)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 117
 acacatgtcg cttcactgcc ttcttagatg cttctggtca acatanagga acagggacca 60
 tatttatcct ccctcctgaa acaattgcaa aataanacaa aatatatgaa acaattgcaa 120
 aataaggcaa aatatatgaa acaacaggtc tcgagatatt ggaaatcagt caatgaagga 180
 tactgatccc tgatcactgt cctaatagcag gatgtgggaa acagatgagg tcacctctgt 240
 gactgcccc gcttactgcc tgtagagagt ttctangctg cagttcagac agggagaaat 300
 tgggt 305

<210> 118
 <211> 71
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(71)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 118
 accaagggtg ntgaatctct gacgtgggga tctctgattc ccgcacaatc tgagtggaaa 60
 aantcctggg t 71

<210> 119
 <211> 212
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(212)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 119
 actccggttg gtgtcagcag cacgtggcat tgaacatngc aatgtggagc ccaaaccaca 60
 gaaaatgggg tgaaattggc caactttcta tnaacttatg ttggcaantt tgccaccaac 120
 agtaagctgg cccttctaataaaaagaaaat tgaaagggtt ctcactaanc ggaattaant 180
 aatggantca aganactccc aggcctcagc gt 212

<210> 120
 <211> 90
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(90)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 120
 actcgttgca natcaggggc cccccagagt caccgttgca ggagtccttc tggctcttgcc 60
 ctccgccggc gcagaacatg ctggggtggt 90

<210> 121
 <211> 218
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(218)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 121
 tgtanegtga anacgacaga nagggttgtc aaaaatggag aancottgaa gtcattttga 60
 gaataagatt tgcataaaga ttgggggcta aaacatgggt attgggagac atttctgaag 120
 atatncaant aaattangga atgaattcat ggttcttttg ggaattcctt tacgatngcc 180
 agcatanact tcatgtggag atancagcta ccttgta 218

<210> 122
 <211> 171
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 122
 taggggtgta tgcactgta aggacaaaaa ttgagactca actggcttaa ccaataaagg 60
 catttgtag ctcatggaac aggaagtcgg atgggtggggc atcttcagtg ctgcatgagt 120
 caccaccccg ggggggtcat ctgtgccaca ggtccctggt gacagtgcgg t 171

<210> 123
 <211> 76
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(76)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 123
 tgtagcgtga agacnacaga atgggtgtgtg ctgtgctatc caggaacaca tttattatca 60
 ttatcaanta ttgtgt 76

<210> 124
 <211> 131
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 124
 acctttcccc aaggccaatg tctgtgtgct taactggcgg gctgcaggac agctgcaatt 60
 caatgtgctg ggtcatatgg aggggaggag actctaaaaat agccaatttt attctcttgg 120
 ttaagatttg t 131

<210> 125
 <211> 432
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 125
 acatttatcta ctggctatga aatagatggg ggaaaattgc gttaccaact ataccaactgg 60
 cttgaaaaag aggtgatagc tcttcagagg acttgtagact ttgtctcaga tgctgaagaa 120

```

ctacagtctg catttggcag aaatgaagat gaatttggat taaatgagga tgctgaagat 180
ttgcctcacc aaacaaaagt gaaacaactg agagaaaatt ttcaggaaaa aagacagtgg 240
ctcttgaagt atcagtcact tttgagaatg tttcttagtt actgcatact tcatggatcc 300
catgggtggg gtcttgcacg tgtaagaatg gaattgattt tgcttttgca agaattctcag 360
caggaacat cagaaccact attttctagc cctctgtcag agcaaaccctc agtgcctctc 420
ctctttgctt gt 432

```

```

<210> 126
<211> 112
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 126
acacaacttg aatagtaaaa tagaaactga gctgaaattt ctaattcact ttctaaccat 60
agtaagaatg atatttcccc ccagggatca ccaaataatt ataaaaattt gt 112

```

```

<210> 127
<211> 54
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 127
accacgaaac cacaacaag atggaagcat caatccactt gccaagcaca gcag 54

```

```

<210> 128
<211> 323
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 128
acctcattag taattgtttt gttgtttcat ttttttctaa tgtctcccct ctaccagctc 60
acctgagata acagaatgaa aatggaagga cagccagatt tctcctttgc tctctgctca 120
ttctctctga agtctagggt acccatTTTT gggacccatt ataggcaata aacacagttc 180
ccaaagcatt tggacagttt cttgttgtgt tttagaatgg ttttcctttt tcttagcctt 240
ttcctgcaaa aggetcactc agtcccttgc ttgctcagtg gactgggctc cccagggcct 300
aggtgcctt cttttccatg tcc 323

```

```

<210> 129
<211> 192
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(192)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 129
acatacatgt gtgtatatatt ttaaatatca cttttgtatc actctgactt tttagcatac 60
tgaaaacaca ctaacataat ttntgtgaac catgatcaga tacaacccaa atcattcatc 120
tagcacattc atctgtgata naaagatagg tgagtttcat ttccttcacg ttggccaatg 180
gataaacaaa gt 192

```

```

<210> 130
<211> 362
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(362)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 130
 ccctttttta tggaaatgagt agactgtatg tttgaanatt tanccacaac ctcttttgaca 60
 talaatgacg caacaaaaag gtgctgttta gtcttatggt tcagtttatg cccctgacaa 120
 gtttccattg tgttttgccg atcttctggc taatcgtggt atcctccatg ttattagtaa 180
 ttctgtattc cattttgta acgcttgga gatgtaacct gctangaggc taactttata 240
 tttattaaa agctcttatt ttgtggatcat taaaatggca atttatgtgc agcactttat 300
 tgcagcagga agcacgtgtg ggttggttgt aaagctcttc gctaattctta aaaagtaatg 362
 gg

<210> 131
 <211> 332
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(332)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 131
 ctttttgaaa gatcgtgtcc actcctgtgg acatcttgtt ttaatggagt tteccatgca 60
 gtangactgg tatggttgca gctgtccaga taaaaacatt tgaagagctc caaaatgaga 120
 gttctcccag gttcgccctg ctgctccaag tctcagcagc agcctctttt aggaggcatc 180
 ttctgaacta gattaaggca gcttgtaaatt ctgatgtgat ttggtttatt atccaactaa 240
 cttccatctg ttatcactgg agaaagccca gactcccccac gacnggtacg gattgtgggc 300
 atanaaggat tgggtgaagc tggcgttgtg gt 332

<210> 132
 <211> 322
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(322)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 132
 actttttgcca ttttgtatat ataaacaatc ttgggacatt ctcttgaaaa ctagggtgtcc 60
 agtggctaag agaactcgat ttcaagcaat tctgaaagga aaaccagcat gacacagaat 120
 ctcaaattcc caaacagggg ctctgtggga aaaatgaggg aggacctttg tatctcgggt 180
 tttagcaagt taaaatgaan atgacaggaa aggcctatctt atcaacaaag agaagagttg 240
 ggatgcttct aaaaaaaact ttggtagaga aaataggaat gctnaatcct aggggaagcct 300
 gtaacaatct acaattggtc ca 322

<210> 133
 <211> 278
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(278)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 133
 acaagccttc acaagtttaa ctaaattggg attaatcttt ctgtanttat ctgcataatt 60
 cttgtttttc tttccatctg gctcctgggt tgacaatttg tggaaacaac tctattgcta 120
 ctattttaaa aaaatcacia atctttccct ttaagctatg ttnaattcaa actattcctg 180
 ctattcctgt tttgtcaaag aaattatatt tttcaaaata tgtntatttg tttgatgggt 240
 cccacgaaac actaataaaa accacagaga ccagcctg 278

<210> 134

<211> 121

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(121)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 134
 gtttanaaaa ctgttttagc tccatagagg aaagaatggt aaactttgta ttttaaaaca 60
 tgattctctg aggttaaact tggttttcaa atgttatatt tacttgatt ttgcttttgg 120
 t 121

<210> 135

<211> 350

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(350)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 135
 acttanaacc atgcctagca catcagaatc cctcaaagaa catcagtata atcctataacc 60
 atancaagtg gtgactggtt aagcgtgcga caaaggtcag ctggcacatt acttgtgtgc 120
 aaacttgata gttttgttct aagtaggaac tagtatacag tncctaggan tggactcca 180
 ggggtcccc caactcctgc agccgtcct ctgtgccagn ccctgnaagg aactttcgt 240
 ccacctcaat caagccctgg gccatgctac ctgcaattgg ctgaacaaac gtttgctgag 300
 ttcccaagga tgcaaagcct ggtgctcaac tctggggcg tcaactcagt 350

<210> 136

<211> 399

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(399)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 136
 tgtaccgtga agacgacaga agttgcatgg cagggacagg gcagggccga ggccagggtt 60
 gctgtgattg tatccgaata ntccctgtga gaaaagataa tgagatgacg tgagcagcct 120
 gcagacttgt gtctgccttc aanaagccag acaggaaggc cctgcctgcc ttggctctga 180
 cctggcgccc agccagccag ccacagggtg gcttcttccct tttgtggtga caacnccaag 240
 aaaactgcag aggccagggt tcagggtgtna gtgggtangt gaccataaaa caccagggtgc 300

tccacgggaac ccggggcaaag gccatcccca cctacagcca gcattgccac tggcgtgatg 360
 ggagcagang gatgaagcag ccagntgttc tgcctgtgtt 399

<210> 137

<211> 165

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(165)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 137

actgggtgttg tnggggggtga tgcctgggtgtt anaagttgan gtgacttcan gatgggtgtgt 60
 ggaggaagtg tgtgaacgta gggatgtaga ngttttggcc gtgctaaatg agcttcggga 120
 ttggctgttc ccactgggtg tcaactgtcat tggtaggggtt cctgt 165

<210> 138

<211> 338

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(338)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 138

actcactgga atgccacatt cacaacagaa tcagaggtct gtgaaaacat taatggctcc 60
 ttaacttctc cagtaagaat cagggacttg aaatggaaac gttaacagcc acatgcccac 120
 tgcctgggcag tctcccatgc ctccacagat gaaagggctt gagaaaaatc acatccaatg 180
 tcatgtgttt ccagccacac caaaaggtgc ttgggggtgga gggctggggg catananggt 240
 cagccctcag gaagcctcaa gtccattca gctttgccac tgtacattcc ccatntttaa 300
 aaaaactgat gccttttttt tttttttttg taaaattc 338

<210> 139

<211> 382

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 139

gggaatcttg gtttttggca tctggtttgc ctatagccga ggccactttg acagaacaaa 60
 gaaagggact tcgagtaaga aggtgattta cagccagcct agtgcccgaa gtgaaggaga 120
 attcaaacag acctcgctcat tcttggtgtg agcctggctg gctcacgcc tatcatctgc 180
 atttgcccta ctcaggtgct accggactct ggccctgat gtctgtagt tcaacaggatg 240
 ccttatttgt cttctacacc ccacagggcc cctacttct tcggatgtgt ttttaataat 300
 gtcagctatg tgccccatcc tccttcatgc cctccctccc tttcctacca ctgctgagt 360
 gcctggaact tgtttaaagt gt 382

<210> 140

<211> 200

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(200)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 140
 accaaanctt ctttctgttg tgttngattt tactataggg gtttngcttn ttctaaanatt 60
 acttttcatc taacancctt tgtaagtgt caggctgcac tttgctccat anaattattg 120
 ttttcacatt tcaacttgta tgtgtttgtc tcttanagca ttggtgaaat cacatatttt 180
 atattcagca taaaggagaa 200

<210> 141
 <211> 335
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(335)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 141
 acttttattt caaaacactc atatgttgca aaaaacacat agaaaaataa agtttggtgg 60
 ggggtgctgac taaacttcaa gtcacagact tttatgtgac agattggagc agggtttggt 120
 atgcatgtag agaaccctaa ctaattttatt aaacaggata gaaacaggct gtctgggtga 180
 aatggttctg agaaccatcc aattcacctg tcagatgctg atanactagc tcttcagatg 240
 tttttctacc agttcagaga tnggttaatg actanttcca atgggggaaa agcaagatgg 300
 attcacaac caagtaattt taaacaaaga cactt 335

<210> 142
 <211> 459
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(459)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 142
 accagggttaa tattgccaca tatatccttt ccaattgcgg gctaaacaga cgtgtattta 60
 ggggttggtta aagacaaccc agcttaatat caagagaaat tgtgacctt catggagtat 120
 ctgatggaga aaacactgag ttttgacaaa tcttatttta ttcagatagc agtctgatca 180
 cacatgggtcc aacaacactc aaataataaa tcaaatatna tcagatgtta aagattggtc 240
 ttcaaacatc atagccaatg atgccccgct tgcctataat ctctccgaca taaaaccaca 300
 tcaacacctc agtggccacc aaaccattca gcacagcttc cttaactgtg agctgtttga 360
 agctaccagt ctgagcacta ttgactatnt ttttcangct ctgaatagct ctagggatct 420
 caggcnggt gggaggaacc agctcaacct tggcgant 459

<210> 143
 <211> 140
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 143
 acatttcctt ccaccaagtc aggactcctg gcttctgtgg gagttcttat cacctgaggg 60
 aatccaaac agtctctctt agaaaggaat agtgtcacca accccaccca tctccctgag 120
 accatccgac ttcctgtgtg 140

<210> 144
 <211> 164

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(164)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 144

acttcagtaa caacatacaa taacaacatt aagtgtatat tgccatcttt gtcattttct	60
atctatacca ctctcccttc tgaaaacaan aatcactanc caatcactta tacaaatttg	120
aggcaattaa tccatatttg ttttcaataa ggaaaaaaag atgt	164

<210> 145

<211> 303

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(303)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 145

acgtagacca tccaactttg tatttgtaat ggcaaacatc cagnagcaat tcttaaacaa	60
actggagggt atttataccc aattatoccca ttcattaaca tgccctcctc ctcaggctat	120
gcaggacagc tatcataagt cgcccagggc atccagatac taccatttgt ataaacttca	180
gtaggggagt ccatccaagt gacaggtcta atcaaaggag gaaatggaac ataagcccag	240
tagtaaaatn ttgcttagct gaaacagcca caaaagactt accgccgtgg tgattaccat	300
caa	303

<210> 146

<211> 327

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(327)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 146

actgcagctc aattagaagt ggtctctgac tttcatcanc ttctccctgg gctccatgac	60
actggcctgg agtgactcat tgctctggtt ggttgagaga gctcctttgc caacaggcct	120
ccaagtcagg gctgggattt gtttcctttc cacattctag caacaatatg ctggccactt	180
cctgaacagg gagggtgagg ggagccagca tggaacaagc tgccactttc taaagtagcc	240
agacttgccc ctgggcctgt cacacctact gatgaccttc tgtgcctgca ggatggaatg	300
taggggtgag ctgtgtgact ctatggt	327

<210> 147

<211> 173

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(173)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 147
acattgtttt tttgagataa agcattgana gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg 60
actggaacac ataccacat ctttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt 120
atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattattc agttccatgt ttatagccta gtt 173

<210> 148
<211> 477
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(477)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 148
acaaccactt tatctcatcg aattttttaac ccaaactcac tcaactgtgcc tttctatcct 60
atgggatata ttatttgatg ctccatttca tcacacatat atgaataata cactcatact 120
gccctactac ctgctgcaat aatcacattc ccttctgtgc ctgaccctga agccattggg 180
gtggctctag tggccatcag tccangcctg caccttgagc ccttgagctc cattgctcac 240
nccanccac ctcaccgacc ccatcctctt acacagctac ctccttgctc tctaacccca 300
tagattatnt ccaaattcag tcaattaagt tactattaac actctacccg acatgtccag 360
caccactggt aagccttctc cagccaacac acacacacac acacncacac acacacatat 420
ccaggcacag gctacctcat cttcacaatc acccctttaa ttaccatgct atggtgg 477

<210> 149
<211> 207
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 149
acagttgtat tataatatca agaaataaac ttqcaatgag agcatttaag agggaagaac 60
taacgtatatt tagagagcca aggaaggttt ctgtggggag tgggatgtaa ggtggggcct 120
gatgataaat aagagtcagc caggtaagtg ggtggtgtgg tatgggcaca gtgaagaaca 180
tttcaggcag agggaacagc agtgaaa 207

<210> 150
<211> 111
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(111)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 150
accttgattt cattgctgct ctgatggaaa cccaactatc taatttagct aaaacatggg 60
cacttaaatg tggtcagtgt ttggacttgt taactantgg catctttggg t 111

<210> 151
<211> 196
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 151
agcgcggcag gtcatttga acattccaga tacctatcat tactcgatgc tgttgataac 60


```

adcaagatgg ctttgaactc agggtoacca ccagctattg gaccttacta tgaaaaccat 120
ggataaccaac cggaaaaccc ctatcccgcga cagcccactg tggccccac tgtctacgag 180
gtgcatcggg ctacgt 196

```

```

<210> 152
<211> 132
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 152
acagcacttt cacatgtaag aagggagaaa ttccataatg taggagaaag ataacagAAC 60
cttcccccttt tcatctagtG gtggaaacct gatgctttat gttgacagga atagaaccag 120
gagggagttt gt 132

```

```

<210> 153
<211> 285
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(285)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 153
acaanacca nganaggcca ctggccgtgg tgtcatggcc tccaaacatg aaagtgtcag 60
cttctgctct tatgtcctca tctgacaact ctttaccatt tttatcctcg ctacgcagga 120
gcacatcaat aaagtccaaa gtcttggact tggccttggc ttggaggaag tcatcaacac 180
cctggctagt gaggggtgagg cgccgtcctt ggatgaaggc atctgtgaag tctgtcacca 240
gtctgcaggc cctgtggaag cgccgtccac acggagtnag gaatt 285

```

```

<210> 154
<211> 333
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 154
accacagtc tgttgggcca gggcttcatg accctttctg tgaaaagcca tattatcacc 60
accccaaatt tttccttaaa tatctttaac tgaaggggtc agcctcttga ctgcaaagac 120
cctaagccgg ttacacagct aactcccaact ggccctgatt tgtgaaattg ctgctgcctg 180
attggcacag gattcgaagg tgttcagctc cctctctcgg tggaaagaga ctctgatttg 240
agtttcacaa attctcgggc cactctgcta ttgtcctct gaaataaaat cgggagaatg 300
gtcaggcctg tctcatccat atggatcttc cgg 333

```

```

<210> 155
<211> 308
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(308)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 155
actggaaata ataaaaccca catcacagtG ttgtgtcaaa gatcatcagg gcatggatgg 60
gaaagtgtct tgggaactgt aaagtgccta acacatgata gatgattttt gttataatat 120
ttgaatcacg gtgcatacaa actctcctgc ctgctcctcc tgggccccag cccagcccc 180

```

atcacagctc actgctctgt tcatccaggc ccagcatgta gtggttgatt cttcttggt	240
gcttttagcc tccanaagtt tctctgaagc caaccaaacc tctangtgta aggcattgctg	300
gccttggt	308

<210> 156
 <211> 295
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 156	
accttgctcg gtgcttggaa catattagga actcaaaata tgagatgata acagtgccta	60
ttattgatta ctgagagaac tgtagacat ttagttgaag attttctaca caggaactga	120
gaataggaga ttatgtttgg cctcatatt ctctcctatc ctcttgctt cattctatgt	180
ctaatatatt ctcaatcaaa taaggtttagc ataatcagga aatcgaccaa ataccaatat	240
aaaaccagat gtctatcctt aagattttca aatagaaaac aaattaacag actat	295

<210> 157
 <211> 126
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 157	
acaagtttaa atagtgtgt cactgtgcat gtgctgaaat gtgaaatcca ccacatttct	60
gaagagcaaa acaaattctg tcatgtaatc tctatcttgg gtcgtgggta tatctgtccc	120
cttagt	126

<210> 158
 <211> 442
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(442)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 158	
acccactggg cttggaaaca cccatcctta atacgatgat ttttctgtcg tgtgaaaatg	60
aanccagcag gctgccccta gtcagtcctt ccttccagag aaaaagagat ttgagaaagt	120
gcctgggtaa ttcaccatta atttctccc ccaaactctc tgagtcttcc cttaatat	180
ctgggtgggtc tgaccaaagc aggtcatggt ttgttgagca tttgggatcc cagtgaagta	240
natgtttgta gccttgcata cttagccctt cccacgcaca aacggagtgg cagagtggg	300
ccaacctgt tttcccagtc cacgtagaca gattcacagt gcggaattct ggaagctgga	360
nacagacggg ctctttgcag agccgggact ctgagangga catgagggcc tctgcctctg	420
tgttcattct ctgatgtcct gt	442

<210> 159
 <211> 498
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(498)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 159	
acttccaggt aacgttgttg tttccgttga gcctgaactg atgggtgacg ttgtagggtc	60

```

tccacaaga actgaggttg cagagcgggt agggaagagt gctgttccag ttgcacctgg      120
gctgctgttg actgttgttg attcctcact acggcccaag gttgtggaac tggcanaaag      180
gtgtgttgtt gganittgagc tggggcggct gtggtagggt gtgggctctt caacaggggc      240
tgetctgttg ccgggaggtg aangtgttgt gtcacttgag cttggccagc totggaaagt      300
antanattct tcttgaaggc cagcgtttgt ggagctggca ngggtcantg ttgtgtgtaa      360
cgaacaggtg ctgctgtggg tgggtgtana tctccacaa agcctgaagt tatggtgtcn      420
tcaggttaana atgtggttct agtgcctctg ggcngctgtg gaaggttgta nattgtcacc      480
aagggaataa gctgttgtt                                     498

```

<210> 160

<211> 380

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(380)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 160

```

acctgcatcc agcttccctg ccaaactcac aaggagacat caacctctag acagggaaac      60
agcttcagga tacttccagg agacagagcc accagcagca aaacaaatat tcccatgcct      120
ggagcatggc atagaggaag ctganaaatg tgggggtctga ggaagccatt tgagtctggc      180
cactagacat ctcatcagcc acttgtgtga agagatgccc catgacccca gatgcctctc      240
ccacccttac ctccatctca cacacttgag ctttccactc tgtataattc taacatcctg      300
gagaaaaatg gcagtttgac cgaacctgtt cacaacggta gaggctgatt tctaacgaaa      360
ctgttagaat gaagcctgga                                     380

```

<210> 161

<211> 114

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 161

```

actccacatc cctcttgagc aggcggttgt cgttcaaggt gtatttggcc ttgcctgtca      60
cactgtccac tggcccctta tccacttggt gcttaatccc tcgaaagagc atgt          114

```

<210> 162

<211> 177

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 162

```

actttctgaa tcgaatcaaa tgatacttag tgtagtttta atatcctcat atatatcaaa      60
gttttactac tctgataatt ttgtaaacca ggtaaccaga acatccagtc atacagcttt      120
tgggtgatata taacttggca ataaccagct ctggtgatac ataaaactac tcaactgt      177

```

<210> 163

<211> 137

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(137)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 163

```

catttatata gacaggcggtg aagacattca cgacaaaaac gcgaaattct atcccgtgac      60
canagaaggc agctacggct actcctacat cctggcggtg gtggccttcg cctgcacctt      120
catcagcggc atgatgt                                     137

```

```

<210> 164
<211> 469
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(469)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 164
cttatcacia tgaatgttct cctgggcagc gttgtgatct ttgccacctt cgtgacttta      60
tgcaatgcat catgctatct catacctaata gagggagttc caggagattc aaccaggaaa      120
tgcattggatc tcaaaggaaa caaacaccca ataaactcgg agtggcagac tgacaactgt      180
gagacatgca cttgctacga aacagaaatt tcatgttgca cccttgtttc tacacctgtg      240
ggttatgaca aagacaactg ccaaagaatc ttcaagaagg aggactgcaa gtatatcgtg      300
gtggagaaga aggacccaaa aaagacctgt tctgtcagtg aatggataat ctaatgtgct      360
tctagtaggc acagggctcc caggccaggc ctcattctcc tctggcctct aatagtcaat      420
gattgtgtag ccattgcctat cagtaaaaag atntttgagc aaacacttt                469

```

```

<210> 165
<211> 195
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(195)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 165
acagtttttt atanatatcg acattgcegg cacttgtggt cagtttcata aagctgggtg      60
atccgctgtc atccactatt ccttggctag agtaaaaatt attcttatag cccatgtccc      120
tgcaggccgc ccgcccgtag ttctcgttcc agtcgtcttg gcacacaggg tgccaggact      180
tcctctgaga tgagt                                     195

```

```

<210> 166
<211> 383
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(383)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 166
acatcttagt agtgtggcac atcagggggc catcagggtc acagtcactc atagcctcgc      60
cgaggtcgga gtccacacca ccggtgtagg tgtgtcfaat cttgggcttg gcgcccacct      120
ttggagaagg gatatgctgc acacacatgt ccacaaagcc tgtgaactcg ccaaagaatt      180
tttgagacc agcctgagca aggggcggat gttcagcttc agctcctcct tcgtcagggtg      240
gatgccaaac tcgtctangg tccgtgggaa gctgggtgcc acntcaccta caacctgggc      300
gangatctta taaagaggct ccnagataaa ctccacgaaa cttctctggg agctgctagt      360
nggggccttt ttggtgaact ttc                                     383

```

<210> 167
 <211> 247
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(247)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 167
 acagagccag accttggcca taaatgaanc agagattaag actaaacccc aagtcganat 60
 tggagcagaa actggagcaa gaagtgggcc tggggctgaa gtagagacca aggccactgc 120
 tatanccata cacagagcca actctcaggc caaggcnatg gttggggcag anccagagac 180
 tcaatctgan tccaaagtgg tggctggaac actggtcatg acanaggcag tgactctgac 240
 tgangtc 247

<210> 168
 <211> 273
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(273)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 168
 acttctaagt ttcttagaag tggaaggatt gtantcatcc tgaaaatggg ttactttcaa 60
 aatccctcan ccttgttctt caenactgtc tatactgana gtgtcatgtt tccacaaagg 120
 gctgacacct gagcctgnat ttctactcat ccctgagaag ccctttccag taggggtgggc 180
 gattcccaac ttcttgcca caagcttccc aggttttctc ccctggaaaa ctccagcttg 240
 agtccagat acactcatgg gctgccctgg gca 273

<210> 169
 <211> 431
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(431)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 169
 acagccttgg ctccccaaa ctccacagtc tcagtgcaga aagatcatct tccagcagtc 60
 agctcagacc aggtcaaag gatgtgacat caacagtttc tggtttcaga acaggttcta 120
 ctactgtcaa atgacccccc atacttcctc aaaggctgtg gtaagttttg cacaggtgag 180
 ggcagcagaa aggggggtant tactgatgga caccatcttc tctgtatact ccacactgac 240
 cttgccatgg gcaaaggccc ctaccacaaa aacaatagga tcaactgctg gcaccagctc 300
 acgcacatca ctgacaaccg ggatggaaaa agaantgcc aatttcatac atccaactgg 360
 aaagtgatct gatactggat tcttaattac cttcaaaaagc ttctgggggc catcagctgc 420
 tccgaacactg a 431

<210> 170
 <211> 266
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(266)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 170

acctgtgggc	tgggctgtta	tgccctgtgcc	ggctgctgaa	agggagttca	gaggtggagc	60
tcaaggagct	ctgcaggcat	tttgccaanc	ctctccanag	canagggagc	aacctacact	120
ccccgctaga	aagacaccag	attggagtcc	tgggaggggg	agttgggggtg	ggcatttgat	180
gtatacttgt	cacctgaatg	aangagccag	agaggaanga	gacgaanatg	anattggcct	240
tcaaagctag	gggtctggca	ggtgga				266

<210> 171

<211> 1248

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(1248)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 171

ggcagccaaa	tcataaacgg	cgaggactgc	agcccgcaact	cgcagccctg	gcaggcggca	60
ctgggtcatgg	aaaacgaatt	gttctgtctg	ggcgtcctgg	tgcattccgca	gtgggtgctg	120
tcagccgcac	actgtttcca	gaagtgaatg	cagagctcct	acaccatcgg	gctgggcctg	180
cacagtcttg	aggccgacca	agagccaggg	agccagatgg	tggaggccag	cctctccgta	240
cggaacccag	agtacaacag	acccttgctc	gctaaccgac	tcattgctcat	caagttggac	300
gaatccgtgt	ccgagtctga	caccatccgg	agcatcagca	ttgcttcgca	gtgccctacc	360
gcggggaaact	cttgccctcg	ttctggctgg	ggtctgctgg	cgaacggcag	aatgcctacc	420
gtgctgcagt	gcgtgaacgt	gtcgtggtg	tctgaggagg	tctgcagtaa	gctctatqac	480
ccgctgtacc	acccagcat	gttctgcgcc	ggcggagggc	aagaccagaa	ggactcctgc	540
aacggtgact	ctggggggcc	cctgatctgc	aacgggtact	tgcagggcct	tgtgtctttc	600
ggaaaagccc	cgtgtggcca	agttggcgtg	ccagggtgtc	acaccaacct	ctgcaaattc	660
actgagtggg	tagagaaaac	cgtccaggcc	agtttaactc	ggggactggg	aacctatgaa	720
attgaccccc	aaatacatcc	tgcggaagga	attcaggaat	atctgttccc	agccctcctc	780
ccctcaggcc	caggagtcca	ggcccccagc	ccctcctccc	tcaaaccaag	ggtacagatc	840
cccagccctc	cctccctcag	accagggagt	ccagaccccc	cagccctccc	tccctcagac	900
ccaggagtcc	agccctcctc	ccctcagacc	caggagtcca	gacccccccag	ccctcctccc	960
ctcagaccca	ggggtccagg	cccccaaccc	ctcctcctcc	agactcagag	gtccaagccc	1020
ccaaccntc	attccccaga	cccagaggtc	cagggtccag	cccctcntcc	ctcagaccca	1080
gcgggtccaat	gccacctaga	ctntccctgt	acacagtgcc	cccttggtgg	acgttgaccc	1140
aaccttacca	gttggttttt	catttttngt	ccctttcccc	tagatccaga	aataaagttt	1200
aagagaagng	caaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa		1248

<210> 172

<211> 159

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(159)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 172

```

Met Val Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro
1      5      10      15
Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser
20     25     30
Glu Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr
35     40     45
Ala Gly Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly
50     55     60
Arg Met Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu
65     70     75     80
Glu Val Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe
85     90     95
Cys Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Xaa Gln Xaa Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser
100    105    110
Gly Gly Ile Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe
115    120    125
Gly Lys Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn
130    135    140
Leu Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
145    150    155

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<210> 173
<211> 1265
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(1265)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 173
ggcagccccc actgcagccc ctggcaggcg gcactgggtc tggaaaacga attgtttctgc      60
tcgggcgtcc tgggtgcatcc gcagtggggtg ctgtcagccg cacactgttt ccagaactcc      120
tacaccatcg ggctggcctt gcacagtctt gaggcgacc aagagccagg gagccagatg      180
gtggagggcc gccctctcgt acggcaccga gactacaaca gaccttgct cgtaacgac      240
ctcatgtcca tcaagttgga cgaatccgtg tccaggtctg acaccatccg gagcatcagc      300
attgcttcgc agtgccctac cgcggggaac tcttgctctg tttctggctg ggggtctgtg      360
gcgaacgggt agtcacggg tgtgtgtctg cctcttcaa ggaggtctc tgcccagtcg      420
cggggggctga cccagagctc tgcgtcccag gcagaatgcc taccgtgctg cagtgcgtga      480
acgtgtcggg ggtgtctgag gaggtctgca gtaagctcta tgaccgctg taccaccca      540
gcatgtttct cgcggcggga gggcaagacc agaaggactc ctgcaacggg gactctgggg      600
ggccctgat ctgcaacggg tacttgagg gccttgctg tttcgaaaa gccccgtgtg      660
gccaaattgg cgtgccagg gtctacacca acctctgcaa attcactgag tggatagaga      720
aaaccgtcca ggccagttaa ctctggggac tgggaaccca tgaaattgac ccccaaatac      780
atcctgcgga aggaattcag gaatatctgt tcccagcccc tctcctcca ggcccaggag      840
tccaggcccc cagccctcc tccctcaaac caagggtaca gatccccagc cctcctccc      900
tcagacccag gagtccagac ccccagccc ctctcctc agacccagga gtccagcccc      960
tctcctca gacccaggag tccagacccc ccagccctc ctccctcaga cccaggggtt      1020
gagggcccca accctcctc cttcagagtc agaggtccaa gcccccaacc cctcgttccc      1080
cagacccaga ggtnnaggtc ccagccctc ttcctcaga ccagnggtc caatgccacc      1140
tagattttcc ctgnacacag tgccctctg tggngngttg acccaacctt accagttggt      1200
ttttcatttt tngtcccttt cccctagatc cagaaataaa gtttaagaga ngngcaaaaa      1260
aaaaa                                           1265

```

```

<210> 174
<211> 1459
<212> DNA

```

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(1459)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 174

gggcagccgc	acactgtttc	cagaagtgtg	tgcagagctc	ctacaccatc	gggctgggcc	60
tgcacagtct	tgaggccgac	caagagccag	ggagccagat	ggaggaggcc	agcctctccg	120
taaggcacc	agagtacaac	agacccttgc	tcgctaacga	cctcatgtct	atcaagtgtg	180
acgaatccgt	gtccgagtct	gacaccatcc	ggagcatcag	cattgcttcg	cagtgcctta	240
ccgcggggaa	ctcttgccct	gtttctggct	gggtctgtct	ggcgaacggg	gagctcacgg	300
gtgtgtgtct	gccctcttca	aggaggtcct	ctgcccagtc	gcgggggctg	acccagagct	360
ctgcgtccca	ggcagaatgc	ctaccgtgct	gcagtgcgtg	aacgtgtcgg	tggtgtctga	420
ngaggtctgc	antaagctct	atgacccgct	gtaccacccc	ancatgttct	gcgccggcgg	480
agggcaagac	cagaaggact	cctgcaacgt	gagagagggg	aaaggggagg	gcaggcgact	540
cagggaaggg	tggagaaggg	ggagacagag	acacacaggg	ccgcatggcg	agatgcagag	600
atggagagac	acacagggag	acagtgacaa	ctagagagag	aaactgagag	aaacagagaa	660
ataaacacag	gaataaagag	aagcaaagga	agagagaaac	agaaacagac	atggggaggc	720
agaaacacac	acacatagaa	atgcagttga	ccttccaaca	gcattggggc	tgagggcggt	780
gacctccacc	caatagaaaa	tcctcttata	acttttgact	ccccaaaaac	ctgactagaa	840
atagcctact	gttgacgggg	agccttacca	ataacataaa	tagtcgattt	atgcatacgt	900
tttatgcatt	catgatatac	ctttgttga	attttttgat	atttctaagc	tacacagttc	960
gtctgtgaat	tttttttaaa	tgttgcaact	ctcctaaaaa	ttttctgatg	tgtttattga	1020
aaaaatccaa	gtataagtgg	acttgtgcat	tcaaaccagg	gttgttcaag	ggtcaactgt	1080
gtaccagag	ggaaacagtg	acacagattc	atagaggtga	aacacgaaga	gaaacaggaa	1140
aaatcaagac	tctacaaaga	ggctgggcag	gggtggtcat	gcctgtaatc	ccagcacttt	1200
gggaggcgag	gcaggcagat	cacttgaggt	aaggagtcca	agaccagcct	ggccaaaatg	1260
gtgaaatcct	gtctgtacta	aaaatacaaa	agttagctgg	atatggtggc	aggcgccgtg	1320
aatcccagct	acttggggag	ctgaggcagg	agaattgctt	gaatatggga	ggcagagggt	1380
gaagtgaagt	gagatcacac	cactatactc	cagctggggc	aacagagtaa	gactctgtct	1440
caaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa					1459

<210> 175

<211> 1167

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(1167)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 175

gcgcagccct	ggcaggcgcc	actggtcatg	gaaaacgaat	tgttctgtct	gggcgtcctg	60
gtgcatccgc	agtgggtgct	gtcagccgca	cactgtttcc	agaactccta	caccatcggg	120
ctgggcctgc	acagtcttga	ggccgaccaa	gagccaggga	gccagatggg	ggaggccagc	180
ctctccgtac	ggcaccacga	gtacaacaga	ctcttgctcg	ctaaccagct	catgctcatc	240
aagttggacg	aatccgtgtc	cgagtctgac	accatccgga	gcatacagcat	tgcttcgcag	300
tgccttaccc	cggggaactc	ttgcctcgtn	tctggctggg	gtctgctggc	gaacggcgaga	360
atgcctaccg	tgttgcaactg	cgtgaacgtg	tgggtggtgt	ctgaggangt	ctgcagtaag	420
ctctatgaac	cgtgtgacca	ccccagcatg	ttctgcgccg	gcggagggca	agaccagaag	480
gactcctgca	acggtgactc	tggggggccc	ctgatctgca	acgggtactt	gcagggcctt	540
gtgtctttcg	gaaaagcccc	gtgtggccaa	cttggcgtgc	cagggtgtcta	caccaacctc	600
tgcaaattca	ctgagtggat	agagaaaacc	gtccagncca	gttaactctg	gggactggga	660
acccatgaaa	ttgaccccc	aatacatcct	gcggaangaa	ttcaggaata	tctgttccca	720
gcccctcctc	cctcaggccc	aggagtccag	gccccagcc	cctcctccct	caaaccaagg	780


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gatgctgtga ttgccatcca gtcccagaact gtgggaggct gggagtgtga gaagctttcc 420
caaccctggc aggggtgtac catttcggca acttccagtg caaggacgtc ctgctgcac 480
ctcactgggt gctcactact gctcactgca tcacccgaa cactgtgac aactagccag 540
caccatagtt ctccgaagtc agactatcat gattactgtg ttgactgtgc tgtctattgt 600
actaaccatg ccgatgttta ggtgaaatta gcgtcacttg gcctcaacca tcttggtatc 660
cagttatcct cactgaattg agatttcctg cttcagtgtc agccattccc acataatttc 720
tgacctacag aggtgaggga tcatatagct cttcaaggat gctggtactc cctcacaaa 780
ttcatttctc ctgtttagt gaaagggtgog ccctctggag cctcccaggg tgggtgtgca 840
ggtcacaatg atgaatgtat gatcgtgttc ccattaccca aagcctttaa atccctcatg 900
ctcagtacac cagggcaggt ctagcatttc ttcatttagt gtatgctgtc cattcatgca 960
accacctcag gactcctgga ttctctgcct agttgagctc ctgcatgctg cctccttggg 1020
gaggtgaggg agagggcca tggttcaatg ggatctgtgc agttgtaaca cattaggtgc 1080
ttaataaaca gaagctgtga tgtaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 1119

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<210> 178

<211> 164

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(164)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 178

```

Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp
 1           5           10           15
Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu
 20           25           30
Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val
 35           40           45
Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu
 50           55           60
Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser
 65           70           75           80
Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly
 85           90           95
Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Ala Val
 100          105          110
Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Xaa Thr Val Gly Gly Trp Glu Cys Glu Lys Leu
 115          120          125
Ser Gln Pro Trp Gln Gly Cys Thr Ile Ser Ala Thr Ser Ser Ala Arg
 130          135          140
Thr Ser Cys Cys Ile Leu Thr Gly Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Ser
 145          150          155          160
Pro Gly Thr Leu

```

<210> 179

<211> 250

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 179

```

ctggagtgcc ttggtgtttc aagcccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct 60
ccagctgccc ccggccgggg gatgcgaggc tcggagcacc cttgcccggc tgtgattgct 120
gccaggcaact gttcatctca gcttttctgt ccctttgctc ccggcaagcg cttctgctga 180
aagttcatat ctggagcctg atgtcttaac gaataaaggt cccatgctcc acccgaaaaa 240

```

aaaaaaaaaa

250

<210> 180

<211> 202

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 180

actagtcacag	tgtgtgtggaa	ttccattgtg	ttggggcccaa	cacaatggct	acctttaaca	60
tcacccagac	cccgcccctg	cccggtcccc	acgtgtctgc	taacgacagt	atgatgctta	120
ctctgtact	cggaactat	ttttatgtaa	ttaatgtatg	ctttcttgtt	tataaatgcc	180
tgatttaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aa				202

<210> 181

<211> 558

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(558)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 181

tccttttkt	naggtttkk	agacacccc	agacctwaan	ctgtgtcaca	gacttcyngg	60
aatgtttagg	cagtgtctagt	aatttcytcg	taatgattct	gttattactt	tcctnattct	120
ttattcctct	ttcttctgaa	gattaatgaa	gttgaaaatt	gaggtggata	aatacaaaaa	180
ggtagtgtga	tagtataagt	atctaagtgc	agatgaaagt	gtgttatata	tatccattca	240
aaattatgca	agttagtaat	tactcagggt	taactaaatt	actttaatat	gctgttgaa	300
ctactctgtt	ccttggctag	aaaaaattat	aaacaggact	ttgttagttt	gggaagccaa	360
attgataata	ttctatgttc	taaaagttgg	gctatacata	aattattaag	aaatatggaw	420
ttttattccc	aggaatatgg	kgttcatttt	atgaatatta	cscrggatag	awgtwtgagt	480
aaaaycagtt	ttggtwaata	ygtwaatatg	tcmtaaataa	acaakgcttt	gacttatttc	540
caaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa					558

<210> 182

<211> 479

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(479)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 182

acagggwttk	grggatgcta	agsecccrga	rwtygtttga	tccaacctg	gcttwttttc	60
agaggggaaa	atggggccta	gaagttacag	mscatytagy	tggtgcgmg	gcacccctgg	120
cstcacacag	astcccaggt	agctgggact	acaggcacac	agtcactgaa	gcaggccctg	180
ttwgcaattc	acgttgccac	ctccaactta	aacattcttc	atatgtgatg	tccttagtca	240
ctaagggtta	actttccac	ccagaaaagg	caacttagat	aaaatcttag	agtaacttca	300
tactmttcta	agtcctcttc	cagcctcact	kkagagctcm	cytggggggt	gataggaant	360
ntctcttggc	tttctcaata	aartctctat	ycatctcatg	tttaatttgg	tacgcata	420
awtastgara	aaattaaaa	gttctggtty	mactttaaaa	araaaaaaa	aaaaaaa	479

<210> 183

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 183

aggcgggagc	agaagctaaa	gccaaagccc	aagaagagtg	gcagtgccag	cactgggtgcc	60
agtaccagta	ccaataacag	tgccagtgcc	agtgccagca	ccagtgggtgg	cttcagtgtc	120
ggtgccagcc	tgaccgccac	tctcacattt	gggctcttcg	ctggccttgg	tggagctggg	180
gccagcacca	gtggcagctc	tggtgcctgt	ggtttctcct	acaagtgaga	ttttagatat	240
tgtaatacct	gccagtcttt	ctcttcaagc	cagggtgcat	cctcagaaac	ctactcaaca	300
cagcactcta	ggcagccact	atcaatcaat	tgaagttgac	actctgcatt	aratctattt	360
gccatttcaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaa				384

<210> 184

<211> 496

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(496)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 184

accgaattgg	gaccgctggc	ttataagcga	tcatgttynt	ccrgtatcac	ctcaacgagc	60
agggagatcg	agtctatacg	ctgaagaaat	ttgacccgat	gggacaacag	acctgctcag	120
cccacctctg	tgggttctcc	ccagatgaca	aatactctsg	acaccgaatc	accatcaaga	180
aacgcttcaa	ggtgctcatg	acccagcaac	cgggccctgt	cctctgaggg	tcccttaaac	240
tgatgtcttt	tctgccacct	gttaccacct	ggagactccg	taaccaaact	cttcggactg	300
tgagccctga	tgcctttttg	ccagccatac	tctttggcat	ccagtctctc	gtggcgattg	360
attatgcttg	tgtgaggcaa	tcatggtggc	atcaccata	aagggaacac	atttgacttt	420
tttttctcat	attttaaatt	actacmagaw	tattwmagaw	waaatgawtt	gaaaaactst	480
taaaaaaaaa	aaaaaa					496

<210> 185

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 185

gctggtagcc	tatggcgkkg	cccacggagg	ggctcctgag	gccacggrac	agtgacttcc	60
caagtatcyt	ggcsgcgtc	ttctaccgtc	cctacctgca	gatcttcggg	cagattcccc	120
aggaggacat	ggacgtggcc	ctcatggagc	acagcaactg	ytcgctggag	cccggcttct	180
gggcacaccc	tcttggggcc	caggcgggca	cctgcgtctc	ccagtatgcc	aactggctgg	240
tggtgctgct	cctcgtcctc	ttcctgctcg	tggccaacat	cctgctggtc	aacttgctca	300
ttgccatggt	cagttacaca	ttcggcaaag	tacagggcaa	cagcgatctc	tactgggaag	360
gcgcagcggt	accgcctcat	ccgg				384

<210> 186

<211> 577

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(577)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 186

gagttagctc	ctccacaacc	ttgatgaggt	cgtctgcagt	ggcctctcgc	ttcataccgc	60
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	----

```
<210> 187
<211> 534
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<220>  
<221> misc_feature  
<222> (1)...(534)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

<400> 187						
aacatcttcc	tgtataatgc	tgtgtaatat	cgatccgatn	ttgtctgstg	agaatycatw	60
actkggaaaa	gmaacattaa	agcctggaca	ctggtattaa	aattcacaaat	atgcaacact	120
ttaaacagtg	tgtcaatctg	ctcccynac	tttgtcatca	ccagttctggg	aakaagggta	180
tgcctattc	acacctgtta	aaagggcgct	aagcattttt	gattcaacat	cttttttttt	240
gacacaagtc	cgaaaaaaagc	aaaagtaaac	agttatyaat	ttgttagcca	attcactttc	300
ttcatgggac	agagccatyt	gatttaaaaa	gcaaattgca	taatattgag	cttyggggagc	360
tgatatttga	gcggaagagt	agcctttcta	cttcaccaga	cacaactccc	tttcatattg	420
ggatgttnac	naaagtwatg	tctctwacag	atgggagctg	tttgtggcaa	ttctgtctctg	480
aggatctccc	agtttattta	ccaattgcac	aagaaggcgt	tttcttctctc	aggc	534

```
<210> 188
<211> 761
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<220>  
<221> misc_feature  
<222> (1)...(761)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

<400> 188							
agaaaccagt	atctctnaaa	acaacctctc	ataccttggt	gacctaat	tgtgtgcgtg		60
tgtgtgtgcg	cgcata	atagacaggc	acatctttt	tacttttgta	aaagcttatg		120
cctcttttgg	atctatatct	gtgaaagttt	taatgatctg	ccataatgtc	ttggggacct		180
ttgtcttctg	tgtaaatggt	actagagaaa	acacctatnt	tatgagtc	tctagttngt		240
tttattcgac	atgaaggaaa	tttccagatn	acaacactna	caaactctcc	ctkgackarg		300
ggggacaaag	aaaagcaaaa	ctgamcataa	raaacaatwa	cctggtgaga	arttgcataa		360
acagaaatwr	ggtagtatat	tgaarnacag	catcattaaa	rmgtttwktt	wtctccctt		420
gcaaaaaaca	tgtacngact	tcccgttgag	taatgccaag	ttgttttttt	tatnataaaa		480
cttgcacctc	attacatggt	tnaaagtggg	gtggtgggcc	aaaatattga	aatgatggaa		540
ctgactgata	aagctgtaca	aataagcagt	gtgcctaaca	agcaacacag	taatgttgac		600
atgccttaatt	cacaaatgct	aatttcatta	taaatgtttg	ctaaaataca	ctttgaacta		660
tttttctgtg	ttcccagagc	tgagatntta	gattttatgt	agtatnaagt	gaaaaantac		720
gaaaataata	acattgaaga	aaaananaaa	aaanaaaaaa	a			761

<210> 189
<211> 482

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(482)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 189
 tttttttttt tttgccgatn ctactatttt attgcaggan gtgggggtgt atgcaccgca 60
 caccgggggt atnagaagca agaaggaagg agggagggca cagccccttg ctgagcaaca 120
 aagccgctgt ctgccttctc tgtctgtctc ctggtgcagg cacatgggga gaccttcccc 180
 aaggcagggg ccaccagtcc aggggtggga atacaggggg tgggangtgt gcataagaag 240
 tgataggcac aggccaccgc gtacagaccc ctgggtcctt gacaggtnga tttcgaccag 300
 gtcattgtgc cctgcccagg cacagcgtn atctggaaaa gacagaatgc tttccttttc 360
 aaatttgggt ngctcatngaa ngggcanttt tccaanttng gctnggtctt ggtacncttg 420
 gtteggccca gctccnctgc caaaaantat tcacccnctt ccnaattgct tgcnggnccc 480
 cc 482

<210> 190
<211> 471
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(471)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 190
 tttttttttt ttttaaaaca gtttttcaca acaaaattta ttagaagaat agtggttttg 60
 aaaactctcg catccagtga gaactaccat acaccacatt acagctngga atgtinctca 120
 aatgtctggg caaatgatgc aatgggaacca ttcaatctta cacatgcacg aaagaacaa 180
 cgcttttgac atacaatgca caaaaaaaaa aggggggggg gaccacatgg attaaaattt 240
 taagtactca tcacatacat taagacacag ttctagtcca gtcnaaaatc agaactgcnt 300
 tgaaaaattt catgtatgca atccaaccaa agaacttnat tgggtgatcat gantnctcta 360
 ctacatcnac cttgatcatt gccaggaacn aaaagttnaa ancacnngt acaaaaaanaa 420
 tctgtaattn anttcaacct ccgtacngaa aaatntntnt tatacactcc c 471

<210> 191
<211> 402
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(402)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 191
 gagggattga aggtctgttc tastgtcggm ctgttcagcc accaactcta acaagttgct 60
 gtcttcact cactgtctgt aagcttttta acccagacwg tatcttcata aatagaacaa 120
 attcttcacc agtcacatct tctaggacct ttttggatc agttagtata agctcttcca 180
 cttcctttgt taagacttca tctggtaaag tcttaagttt tgtagaaagg aattyaattg 240
 ctggttctct aacaatgtcc tctccttgaa gtatttggct gaacaacca cctaaagtcc 300
 ctttgtgcat ccatttttaa tatacttaat agggcattgk tncactaggt taaattctgc 360
 aagagtcata tgtctgcaaa agttgcgtta gtatactctgc ca 402

<210> 192
 <211> 601
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(601)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 192
 gagctcggat ccaataatct ttgtctgagg gcagcacaca tatncagtgc catggnaact 60
 ggtctacccc acatgggagc agcatgccgt agntatataa ggtcattccc tgagtcagac 120
 atgcytyttt gaytaccgtg tgccaagtgc tgggtgattct yaacacacyt ccatcccgyt 180
 cttttgtgga aaaactggca cttktctgga actagcarga catcacttac aaattcaccc 240
 acgagacact tgaaaggtgt aacaaagcga ytcttgcatc gctttttgtc cctccggcac 300
 cagttgtcaa tactaaccog ctggttttgcc tccatcacat ttgtgatctg tagctctgga 360
 tacatctcct gacagtactg aagaacttct tcttttgttt caaaagcacc tcttggtgcc 420
 tgttgatca ggttcccatt tcccagtcyg aatgttcaca tggcataatt wacttcccac 480
 aaaacattgc gatttgaggc tcagcaacag caaatcctgt tccggcattg gctgcaagag 540
 cctcgatgta gccggccagc gccaaaggcag gcgcctgtag cccaccagc agcagaagca 600
 g 601

<210> 193
 <211> 608
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(608)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 193
 atacagccca nateccacca cgaagatgcg cttgttgact gagaacctga tgcggtcact 60
 ggtcccgtctg tagccccagc gactctccac ctgctggaag cggttgatgc tgcactcytt 120
 cccaacgcag gcagmagcgg gscgggtcaa tgaactccay tctgtgcttg gggtkgacgg 180
 tkaagtgcag gaagaggctg accacctcgc ggteccaccag gatgcccagc tgtgcgggac 240
 ctgcagcgaa actcctcgat ggtcatgagc gggaagcgaa tgaggcccag ggctttgcc 300
 agaaccttcc gectgttctc tggcgtaacc tgcagctgct gccgctgaca ctccggcctcg 360
 gaccagcgga caaacggcrt tgaacagccg caccctacgg atgcccagtg tgtcgcgctc 420
 caggammgsc accagcgtgt ccagggtcaat gtccgtgaag cctccgcgg gtrattggcgt 480
 ctgcagtggt tttgtcgatg ttctccaggc acaggctggc cagctgcggt tcatcgaaga 540
 gtgcgcgctg cgtgagcagc atgaaggcgt tgtcggctcg cagttcttct tcaggaaactc 600
 caagcaat 608

<210> 194
 <211> 392
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(392)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 194
 gaacggctgg accttgccctc gcattgtgct tgctggcagg gaataccttg gcaagcagyt 60

ccagtcocgag	cagccccaga	ccgctgccgc	ccgaagctaa	gcctgcctct	ggccttcccc	120
tccgcctcaa	tgcagaacca	gtagtgggag	cactgtgttt	agagttaaga	gtgaacactg	180
tttgatttta	cttggaatt	tcctctgtta	tatagctttt	ccaatgcta	atttccaaac	240
aacaacaaca	aaataacatg	tttgccgttt	aagtgtata	aaagtaggtg	attctgtatt	300
taaagaaaat	attactgtta	catatactgc	ttgcaatttc	tgtatttatt	gktncststg	360
aaataaatat	agttattaaa	ggttgtcant	cc			392

<210> 195
 <211> 502
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(502)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 195						
ccsttkgagg	ggtkaggkyc	cagttyccga	gtggaagaaa	caggccagga	gaagtgcgtg	60
ccgagctgag	gcagatgttc	ccacagtgc	ccccagagcc	stgggstata	gtytctgacc	120
cctcncaagg	aaagaccacs	ttctggggac	atgggctgga	gggcaggacc	tagaggcacc	180
aagggaaggc	cccatccgg	ggstgttccc	cgaggaggaa	gggaaggggc	tctgtgtgcc	240
ccccasgagg	aagaggccct	gagtcctggg	atcagacacc	ccttcacgtg	tatccccaca	300
caaatgcaag	ctcaccaagg	tcccctctca	gtccccttcc	stacaccctg	amcggccact	360
gscscacacc	caccagagc	acgccaccog	ccatggggar	tgtgctcaag	gartcgcnng	420
gcarcgtgga	catctngtcc	cagaaggggg	cagaatctcc	aatagangga	ctgarcmstt	480
gctnanaaaa	aaaaanaaaa	aa				502

<210> 196
 <211> 665
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(665)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 196						
ggttactttg	tttcattgcc	accacttagt	ggatgtcatt	tagaaccatt	ttgtctgctc	60
cctctggaag	ccttgccgag	agcggacttt	gtaattgttg	gagaataact	gctgaatttt	120
wagctgtttk	gagttgatts	gcaccactgc	accacaact	tcaatatgaa	aacyawttga	180
actwattht	tatcttgtga	aaagtataac	aatgaaaatt	ttgttcatac	tgtattkac	240
aagtatgatg	aaaagcaawa	gatatatatt	cttttattat	gttaaattat	gattgccatt	300
attaatcggc	aaaatgtgga	gtgtatgttc	ttttcacagt	aatatatgcc	ttttgtaact	360
tcacttggtt	atthttattgt	aaatgartta	caaaattctt	aatttaagar	aatggatgt	420
watatttatt	tcattaattt	ctttcctkgt	ttacgtwaat	tttgaaaaga	wtgcatgatt	480
tottgacaga	aatcgatctt	gatgctgtgg	aagtagtttg	accacatcc	ctatgagttt	540
ttcttagaat	gtataaaggt	tgtagcccat	cnaacttcaa	agaaaaaat	gaccacatac	600
tttgcaatca	ggetgaaatg	tggcatgctn	ttctaattcc	aactttataa	actagcaaan	660
aagtg						665

<210> 197
 <211> 492
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(492)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 197
 tttntttttt ttttttttgc aggaaggatt ccattttattg tggatgcatt ttcacaatat 60
 atgtttattg gagcgatcca ttatcagtga aaagtatcaa gtgtttataa nttttttagg 120
 gaggcagatt cacagaacat gctngtcngc ttgcagtttt acctcgtna gatnacagag 180
 aattatagtc naaccagtaa acnaggaatt tacttttcaa aagattaaat ccaaactgaa 240
 caaaattcta ccttgaaact tactccatcc aaatattgga ataanagtca gcagtgatac 300
 attctcttct gaactttaga ttttctagaa aaatatgtaa tagtgatcag gaagagctct 360
 tgttcaaaaag tacaacnaag caatgttccc ttaccatagg ccttaattca aactttgatc 420
 catttcactc ccacacggg agtcaatgct acctgggaca cttgtatttt gttcatnctg 480
 anontggctt aa 492

<210> 198
 <211> 478
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(478)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 198
 tttnttttgn atttcantct gtannaanta ttttcattat gtttattana aaaatatnaa 60
 tgnntccacn acaaatcatn ttacntnagt aagaggccan ctacattgta caacatacac 120
 tgagtatatt ttgaaaagga caagttttaa gtanacncat attgccganc atancacatt 180
 tatacatggc ttgattgata tttagcacag canaaactga gtgagttacc agaaanaaat 240
 natatatgtc aatcngattt aagatacaaa acagatccta tggtagatan catcntgtag 300
 gagttgtggc tttatgttta ctgaaagtca atgcagttcc tgtacaaaaga gatggccgta 360
 agcatttctag tacctctact ccattggttaa gaatcgtaca cttatgttta catatgtnc 420
 aggttaagaat tgtgttaagt naanttatgg agaggtccan gagaaaaatt tgatncaa 478

<210> 199
 <211> 482
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(482)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 199
 agtgacttgt cctccaacaa aacccttga tcaagtttgt ggcactgaca atcagacctta 60
 tgctagtcc tgtcatctat tgcctactaa atgcagactg gaggggacca aaaaggggca 120
 tcaactccag ctggattatt ttggagcctg caaatctatt cctacttgta cggactttga 180
 agtgattcag tttcctctac ggatgagaga ctggctcaag aatatcctca tgcagcttta 240
 tgaagccnac tctgaacacg ctggttatct nagatgagaa ncagagaaat aaagtcnaga 300
 aaatttacct ggangaaaag aggccttngg ctggggacca tccattgaa ccttctctta 360
 anggacttta agaanaaact accacatgtn tgtngtatcc tgggtgccngg ccgtttantg 420
 aactngaen ncacccttnt ggaatanant cttgaengcn tctgaactt gtcctctgc 480
 ga 482

<210> 200
 <211> 270

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(270)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 200
cgggcgcaag tgcaactcca gctggggcgcg tgcggacgaa gattctgcc a gcagttggtc 60
cgactgcgac gacggcggcg gcgacagtcg caggtgcagc gcgggcgcct ggggtcttgc 120
aaggctgagc tgacgccgca gaggtcgtgt caggtccac gaccttgacg ccgtcgggga 180
cagccggaac agagcccgt gaangcggga ggccctcggg agccctcgg gaagggcggc 240
ccgagagata cgcaggtgca ggtggccgcc 270

<210> 201
<211> 419
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(419)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 201
tttttttttt ttttggaaatc tactgcgagc acagcaggtc agcaacaagt ttatttttgca 60
gctagcaagg taacagggtta gggcatggtt acatgttcag gtcaacttcc tttgtcgttg 120
ttgattgggt tgtctttatg gggcggggt ggggtagggg aaancgaagc anaantaaca 180
tggagtgggt gcaccctccc tgtagaacct ggttacnaaa gcttggggca gttcacctgg 240
tctgtgaccg tcattttctt gacatcaatg ttattagaag tcaggatata ttttagagag 300
tccactgtnt ctggaggag attagggttt cttgccaana tccaancaa atccacntga 360
aaaagttgga tgatncanqt acngaatacc ganggcatan ttctcatant cgggtggcca 419

<210> 202
<211> 509
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(509)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 202
tttntttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt 60
tggcacttaa tccattttta tttcaaaatg tctacaaant ttnaatncnc cattatacng 120
gtnathttnc aaaatctaaa nnttattcaa atnfnagcca aantccttac ncaaattnaa 180
tacnncnaaa aatcaaaaaat atacntntct ttcagcaaac ttngttacat aaattaaaaa 240
aatatatacg gctgggtgtt tcaaagtaca attatcttaa cactgcaaac atnttttnaa 300
ggaactaaaa taataaaaaa cactnccgca aagggttaaag ggaacaacaa attcntttta 360
caacancnnc nattataaaa atcatatctc aaatcttagg ggaatatata cttcacacng 420
ggatcttaac ttttactnca ctttggttat ttttttanaa ccattgtntt gggcccaaca 480
caatggnaat nccnccnenc tggactagt 509

<210> 203
<211> 583
<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(583)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 203

```

ttttttttt ttttttttga cccccctett ataaaaaaca agttaccatt ttattttact    60
taccatatt ttttttataa ttggtattag atattcaaaa ggcagctttt aaaatcaaac    120
tacttggaaa ctgccttaga tacataattc ttaggaatta gcttaaaatc tgcctaaagt    180
gaaaatcttc tctagctctt ttgactgtaa atttttgact cttgtaaaac atccaaattc    240
atttttcttg tctttaaaat tatctaattc ttccattttt tccctattcc aagtcaattt    300
gtttctctaa cctcatttcc tagctcttat ctactattag taagtggctt ttttctctaa    360
agggaaaaaa ggaagagana atggcacaca aaacaaacat tttatattca ttttctacc    420
taagttaata aatatgcatt ttgtgaagcc agctcaaaag aaggcttaga tccttttatg    480
tcatttttag tcaactaaacg atatcnaaag tgccagaatg caaaagggtt gtgaacattt    540
atcaaaaacg taatataaga ttttcacat actcatcttt ctg                          583

```

<210> 204

<211> 589

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(589)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 204

```

ttttttttt tttttttt ttttttcttc ttcttttttt ttganaatga ggatcgagtt    60
tttcactctc tagatagggc atgaagaaaa ctcatcttcc cagcttttaa ataacaatca    120
aatctcttat gctatatcat attttaagtt aaactaatga gtcactggct tatcttctcc    180
tgaagggaat ctgttcattc ttctcattca tatagttata tcaagtacta ccttgcatat    240
tgagaggttt ttcttctcta ttacacata ttttccatg tgaatttgta tcaaaccctt    300
attttcatgc aaactagaaa ataattgntt cttttgcata agagaagaga acaatatnag    360
cattacaaaa ctgctcaaat tgtttgttaa gnttatccat tataattagt tnggcaggag    420
ctaatacaaa tcacatttac ngacnagcaa taataaaact gaagtaccag ttaaatatcc    480
aaaaataatta aaggaacatt tttagcctgg gtataattag ctaattcact ttacaagcat    540
ttattnagaa tgaattcaca tgttattatt cntagccca acacaatgg                          589

```

<210> 205

<211> 545

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(545)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 205

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ttttttttt ttttttcagt aataatcaga acaatattta tttttatatt taaaattcat    60
agaaaagtgc cttacattta ataaaagttt gtttctcaaa gtgatcagag gaattagata    120
tngtcttgaa caccaatatt aatttgagga aaatacacca aaatacatia agtaaattat    180
ttagatcat agagcttgta agtgaaaaga taaaatttga cctcagaac tctgagcatt    240
tcaatccac tattagcaaa taaattacta tggacttctt gctttaattt tgtgatgaat    300
atgggggtgc actggtaaac caacacattc tgaaggatac attacttagt gatagattct    360

```

tatgtacttt	gctanatnac	gtggatatga	gttgacaagt	ttctctttct	tcaatctttt	420
aaggggcnga	ngaaatgagg	aagaaaagaa	aaggattacg	catactgttc	tttctatngg	480
aaggattaga	tatgtttcct	ttgccaatat	taaaaaata	ataatgttta	ctactagtga	540
aaccc						545

<210> 206
 <211> 487
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(487)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 206						
tttttttttt	tttttttagtc	aagtttctna	tttttattat	aattaaagtc	ttggtcattt	60
cattttattag	ctctgcaact	tacatattta	aattaaagaa	acgttnttag	acaactgtna	120
caattttataa	atgtaagggtg	ccattattga	gtanatatat	tcctccaaga	gtggatgtgt	180
cccttctccc	accaactaat	gaancagcaa	cattagttta	atttttattag	tagatnatac	240
actgctgcaa	acgctaattc	tcttctccat	ccccatgtng	atattgtgta	tatgtgtgag	300
ttggtnagaa	tgcatacanca	atctnacaat	caacagcaag	atgaagctag	gcntgggctt	360
tcggtgaaaa	tagactgtgt	ctgtctgaat	caaatgatct	gacctatcct	cggtggcaag	420
aactcttcga	accgcttcct	caaaggcngc	tgccacattt	gtggcntctn	ttgcacttgt	480
ttcaaaa						487

<210> 207
 <211> 332
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(332)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 207						
tgaattggct	aaaagactgc	atttttanaa	ctagcaactc	ttatttcttt	cctttaaaaa	60
tacatagcat	taaatcccaa	atcctattta	aagacctgac	agcttgagaa	ggtcactact	120
gcattttatag	gaccttctgg	tggttctgct	gttacntttg	aantctgaca	atccttgana	180
atctttgcat	gcagaggagg	taaaagggtat	tggattttca	cagaggaana	acacagcgca	240
gaaatgaagg	ggccaggctt	actgagcttg	tccactggag	ggctcatggg	tgggacatgg	300
aaaagaaggc	agcctaggcc	ctggggagcc	ca			332

<210> 208
 <211> 524
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(524)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 208						
agggcggtggt	gcgaggggcg	ttactgtttt	gtctcagtaa	caataaatac	aaaaagactg	60
gttgtgttcc	ggccccatcc	aaccacgaag	ttgatttctc	ttgtgtgcag	agtgactgat	120
tttaaaggac	atggagcttg	tcacaatgtc	acaatgtcac	agtgtgaagg	gcacactcac	180

```

tcccgcgtga ttcacattta gcaaccaaca atagctcatg agtcataact tgtaaataact 240
tttggcagaa tacttnttga aacttgcaga tgataactaa gatccaagat atttcccaaa 300
gtaaatagaa gtgggtcata atattaatta cctgttcaca tcagcttcca ttacaagtc 360
atgagcccag acactgacat caaactaagc ccacttagac tctcaccac cagtctgtcc 420
tgtcatcaga caggaggctg tcaccttgac caaattctca ccagtcaate atctatccaa 480
aaaccattac ctgatccact tccggtaatg caccaccttg gtga 524

```

<210> 209

<211> 159

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 209

```

gggtgaggaa atccagagtt gccatggaga aaattccagt gtcagcattc ttgtctccttg 60
tggccctctc ctacactctg gccagagata ccacagtcaa acctggagcc aaaaaggaca 120
caaaggactc tcgacccaaa ctgcccaga cctctcca 159

```

<210> 210

<211> 256

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(256)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 210

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actccctggc agacaaaggc agaggagaga gctctgttag ttctgtgttg ttgaactgcc 60
actgaatttc ttccacttg gactattaca tgccanttga gggactaatg gaaaaacgta 120
tggggagatt ttanccaatt tangtntgta aatggggaga ctggggcagg cgggagagat 180
ttgcaggggtg naaatgggan ggctggtttg ttanatgaac agggacatag gaggtaggca 240
ccaggatgct aaatca 256

```

<210> 211

<211> 264

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(264)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 211

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acattgtttt tttagataa agcattgaga gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg 60
actggaacac ataccacat ctttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt 120
atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattatc agttccatgt ttatagccta gttaaggaga 180
ggggagatac attongaaa aggactgaaa gaaatactca agtnggaaaa cagaaaaaga 240
aaaaaaggag caaatgagaa gcct 264

```

<210> 212

<211> 328

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(328)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 212

acccaaaaaat	ccaatgctga	atatttggt	tcattattcc	canattcttt	gattgtcaaa	60
ggatttaatg	ttgtctcagc	ttgggcactt	cagttaggac	ctaaggatgc	cagccggcag	120
gtttatatat	gcagcaacaa	tattcaagcg	cgacaacagg	ttattgaact	tgcccgccag	180
ttnaatttca	ttcccatgga	cttgggatcc	ttatcatcag	ccagagagat	tgaaaattta	240
cccctacnac	tctttactct	ctgganaggg	ccagtgggtg	tagctataag	cttggccaca	300
tttttttttc	ctttattcct	ttgtcaga				328

<210> 213

<211> 250

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(250)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 213

acttatgagc	agagcgacat	atccnagtgt	agactgaata	aaactgaatt	ctctccagtt	60
taaagcattg	ctcactgaag	ggatagaagt	gactgccagg	agggaaagta	agccaaggct	120
cattatgccca	aagganatat	acatttcaat	tctccaaact	tcttcctcat	tccaagagtt	180
ttcaatattt	gcatgaacct	gctgataanc	catgttaana	aacaaatata	tctctnacct	240
tctcatcggt						250

<210> 214

<211> 444

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(444)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 214

accagaatc	caatgctgaa	tatttggtt	cattattccc	agattctttg	attgtcaaag	60
gatttaatgt	tgtctcagct	tgggcacttc	agttaggacc	taaggatgcc	agccggcagg	120
tttatatatg	cagcaacaat	attcaagcgc	gacaacagg	tattgaactt	gcccgccagt	180
tgaatttcat	tcccatgac	ttgggatcct	tatcatcagc	canagagatt	gaaaatttac	240
ccctacgact	ctttactctc	tggagagggc	cagtgggtgt	agctataagc	ttggccacat	300
ttttttttcc	ttttattcct	tgtcagagat	gcgattcatc	catatgctan	aaaccaacag	360
agtgactttt	acaaaattcc	tataganatt	gtgaataaaa	ccttacctat	agttgccatt	420
actttgctct	ccctaataata	cctc				444

<210> 215

<211> 366

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(366)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 215
 aattatgagc agagcgacat atccaagtgt anactgaata aaactgaatt ctctccagtt 60
 *aaagcattg ctactgaag ggatagaagt gactgccagg agggaaagta agccaaggct 120
 cactatgcca aagganatat acatttcaat tctccaaact tcttctcat tccaagagtt 180
 ttcaatattt gcatgaacct gctgataagc catgttgaga aacaaatato tctctgacct 240
 tctatagggt aagcagaggc tgtaggcaac atggaccata gcgaanaaaa aacttagtaa 300
 tccaagctgt tttctacaat gtaaccaggt ttccaaccaa ggtggaaato tctataactt 360
 gg:ggc 366

<210> 216
 <211> 260
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(260)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 216
 ctgtataaac agaactccac tgcangaggg agggccgggc caggagaatc tccgcttgtc 60
 caagacaggg gctaaggag ggtctccaca ctgctnntaa gggctnttnc atttttttat 120
 taataaaaag tnnaaaaggc ctcttctcaa cttttttccc ttnggctgga aaatttataa 180
 atcaaaaatt tctnaagtt ntcaagctat catatatact ntatcctgaa aaagcaacat 240
 aatttctct tccctcttt 260

<210> 217
 <211> 262
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(262)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 217
 acctacgtgg gtaagtttan aaatgttata atttcaggaa naggaacgca tataattgta 60
 tcttgccat aattttctat ttaataagg aaatagcaaa ttgggggtggg gggaatgtag 120
 ggcattctac agtttgagca aaatgcaatt aaatgtggaa ggacagcact gaaaaatttt 180
 atgaataatc tgtatgatta tatgtctcta gagtagattt ataattagcc acttaccccta 240
 atatecttca tgcttgtaaa gt 262

<210> 218
 <211> 205
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(205)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 218
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 cccctatcaa ctcccttttg tagtaaaactt ggaaccttgg aaatgaccag gccaaagactc 120
 aggcctcccc agttctactg acctttgtcc ttangnttna ngtccagggt tgctaggaaa 180
 anaaatcagc agacacaggt gtaaa 205

<210> 219
 <211> 114
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 219
 tactgttttg tctcagtaac aataaataca aaaagactgg ttgtgttccg gccccatcca 60
 accacgaagt tgattttctct tgtgtgcaga gtgactgatt ttaaaggaca tgga 114

<210> 220
 <211> 93
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 220
 actagccagc acaaaaggca gggtagcctg aattgctttc tgctctttac atttctttta 60
 aaataagcat ttagtgctca gtcctactg agt 93

<210> 221
 <211> 167
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(167)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 221
 actangtgca ggtgcgcaca aatatttgct gatattccct tcattcttga ttccatgagg 60
 tcttttgccc agcctgtggc tctactgtag taagtttctg ctgatgagga gccagnatgc 120
 cccccactac cttccctgac gctcccccana aatcaccaca cctctgt 167

<210> 222
 <211> 351
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 222
 agggcggtgt ggcggaggcg gtactgacct cattagtagg aggatgcatt ctggcacccc 60
 gttcttcacc tgtcccccaa tcottaaaag gccatactgc ataaagtcaa caacagataa 120
 atgtttgctg aattaaagga tggatgaaaa aaattaataa tgaatttttg cataatccaa 180
 ttttctcttt tatatttcta gaagaagttt ctttgagcct attagatccc gggaatcttt 240
 taggtgagca tgattagaga gcttgtaggt tgcttttaca tatatctggc atatttgagt 300
 ctcgatatcaa aacaatagat tggtaaagggt ggtattattg tattgataag t 351

<210> 223
 <211> 383
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(383)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 223


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aaaaaaca aacaaaaaaa acaattcttc attcagaaaa attatcttag ggactgatat      60
tggtaattat ggtcaattta atwrtttkt ggggcatttc cttacattgt cttgacaaga      120
ttaaaatgtc tgtgcaaaaa ttttgtatth tatttgagga cttcttatca aaagtaatgc      180
tgcaaaagga agtctaagga attagtagtg ttcccmccac ttgtttggag tgtgctattc      240
taaaagattt tgatttcctg gaatgacaat tatattttta ctttggtggg ggaaanagtt      300
ataggaccac agtcttcact tctgatactt gtaaattaat cttttattgc acttgttttg      360
accattaagc tatatgttta aaa                                     383

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<210> 224

<211> 320

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 224

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ccccgaagg cttcttggtta gaaaatagta cagttacaac caataggaac aacaaaaaga      60
aaaagtthgt gacattgtag tagggagtg gtacccctta ctcccatca aaaaaaaat      120
ggatacatgg ttaaaggata raagggaat attttatcat atgttctaaa agagaaggaa      180
gagaaaatac tactttctcr aaatggaagc ccttaaagggt gctttgatac tgaaggacac      240
aaatgtggcc gtccatcctc ctttaragtt gcatgacttg gacacggtaa ctgttgacgt      300
tttaractcm gcattgtgac                                     320

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<210> 225

<211> 1214

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 225

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gaggactgca gcccgcactc gcagccctgg caggcggcac tggatcatga aaacgaattg      60
ttctgctcgg gcgtcctggg gcateccgag tgggtgctgt cagccgcaca ctgtttccag      120
aactcctaca ccacggggtt gggcctgcac agtcttgagg ccgaccaaga gccaggggagc      180
cagatgggtg aggccagcct ctccgtacgg caccagaggt acaacagacc cttgctcgt      240
aacgacctca tgctcatcaa gttggacgaa tccgtgtccg agtctgacac catccggagc      300
atcagcattg cttcgagtg gcctaccgag gggaactctt gcctcgtttc tggctggggg      360
ctgctggcga acggcagaat gcctaccgtg ctgcagtgcg tgaacgtgtc ggtggtgtct      420
gaggaggtct gcagtaagct ctatgacccg ctgtaccacc ccagcatgtt ctgcgcgggc      480
ggaggggcaag accagaagga ctcttgcaac ggtgactctg gggggccctt gatctgcaac      540
gggtacttgc agggccttgt gtctttcgga aaagccctgt gtggccaagt tggcgtgcca      600
ggtgtctaca ccaacctctg caaattcact gagtggatag agaaaaccgt ccaggccagt      660
taactctggg gactgggaac ccattgaaatt gacccccaaa tacatctctg ggaaggaatt      720
caggaatac tgttccagc cctcctctcc tcaggccag gaggccagc cccagccccc      780
tctcctca aaccaagggt acagatcccc agccctcct cctcagacc caggagtcca      840
gacccccag cccctcctcc ctccagacca ggagtcagc cctcctctcc tcagaccag      900
gagtcagac cccccagccc ctctcctcc agaccagggt gtccaggccc ccaacctctc      960
ctcctcaga ctccagaggt caagccccc accctcctt cccagagccc agaggtccag      1020
gtccagccc ctctcctcc agaccagcg gtccaatgcc acctagactc tccctgtaca      1080
cagtgcctcc ttgtggcacg ttgacccaac cttaccagtt ggtttttcat tttttgtccc      1140
tttccctag atccagaaat aaagtctaag agaagcgcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa      1200
aaaaaaaaa aaaa                                     1214

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<210> 226

<211> 119

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 226

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accagtatg tgcagggaga cggaaaccca tgtgacagcc cactccacca gggttcccaa      60
agaacctggc ccagtcataa tcattcatcc tgacagtggc aataatcacg ataaccagt      119

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<210> 227
 <211> 818
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 227
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 tttttgctac atatggggtc ctttttcatt ctttgcaaaa acactgggtt ttctgagaac 120
 acggacgggt cttagcaciaa tttgtgaaat ctgtgtaraa ccgggctttg caggggagat 180
 aattttcctc ctctggagga aagggtggtga ttgacaggca gggagacagt gacaaggcta 240
 gagaaagcca cgctcggcct tctctgaaac aggatggaac ggcagacccc tgaaaacgaa 300
 gcttggtcccc ttccaatcag ccaacttctga gaacccccat ctaacttcct actggaaaag 360
 agggcctcct caggagcagt ccaagagttt tcaaagataa cgtgacaact accatctaga 420
 ggaaagggtg caccctcagc agagaagccg agagcttaac tctggctcgt tccagagaca 480
 acctgctggc tgtcttgagg tgcccccagc ctttgagagg ccactacccc atgaacttct 540
 gccatccact ggacatgaag ctgaggacac tgggcttcaa cactgagttg tcatgagagg 600
 gacaggctct gccctcaagc cggctgaggg cagcaaccac tctcctcccc ttctcagcgc 660
 aaagccattc ccacaaatcc agaccatacc atgaagcaac gagacccaaa cagtttggtc 720
 caagaggata tgaggactgt ctacgcctgt ctttgggctg acaccatgca cacacacaag 780
 gtccacttct aggttttctag cctagatggg agtcgtgt 818

<210> 228
 <211> 744
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 228
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 gtcattgacgt ttgacatacc tttggaacga gcctcctcct tgggaagatgg aagaccgtgt 120
 tcgtggccga cctggcctct cctggcctgt ttcttaagat ggggagtcac atttcaatgg 180
 taggaaaagt ggcttcgtaa aatagaagag cagtcactgt ggaactacca aatggcgaga 240
 tgctcgggtg acattggggg gctttgggat aaaagattta tgagccaact attctctggc 300
 accagattct aggccagttt gttccactga agcttttccc acagcagtc accctctgag 360
 gctggcagct gaattggctt cgggtggctc tgtggcaaga tcacactgag atcgatgggt 420
 gagaaggcta ggatgcttgt ctagtgttct tagctgtcac gttggctcct tccaggttgg 480
 ccagacgggtg ttggccaact ccttctaaaa cacaggcgcc ctctggtga cagtgaccgc 540
 ccgtggtatg ccttggccca ttccagcagt ccagttatg catttcaagt ttggggtttg 600
 ttcttttctg taatgttctt ctgtgttgct agctgtcttc atttctggg ctaagcagca 660
 ttggggagatg tggaccagag atccactcct taagaaccag tggcgaaaga cactttcttt 720
 cttcactctg aagtagctgg tgggt 744

<210> 229
 <211> 300
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 229
 cgagtctggg ttttgtctat aaagtttgat ccctcctttt ctcatccaaa tcatgtgaac 60
 cattacacat cgaaataaaa gaaagggtggc agacttgccc aacgccaggc tgacatgtgc 120
 tgcaggggtt ttgtttttta attattattg ttagaaacgt caccacagc ccctgttaat 180
 ttgtatgtga cagccaactc tgagaaggtc ctatttttcc acctgcagag gatccagtc 240
 cactaggctc ctcttgccc tcacactgga gtctccgcca gtgtgggtgc ccactgacat 300

<210> 230
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 230

cagcagaaca aatacaata tgaagagtgc aaagatctca taaaatctat gotgaggaat	60
gagcgacagt tcaaggagga gaagcttgca gagcagctca agcaagctga ggagctcagg	120
aaatataaag tcttggttca cactcaggaa cgagagctga cccagttaag ggagaagttg	180
cggggaaggga gagatgcctc cctctcattg aatgagcctc tccagccct cctcactccg	240
gatgaaccgg acaagtccca ggggcaggac ctccaagaaa cagacctogg ccgcgaccac	300
g	301

<210> 231

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 231

gcaagcacgc tggcaaactct ctgtcaggtc agctccagag aagccattag tcatttttagc	60
caggaactcc aagtcacat ccttggaac tggggacttg cgcaggttag ccttgaggat	120
ggcaacacgg gacttctcat caggaagtgg gatgtagatg agctgatcaa gacggccagg	180
tctgaggatg gcaggatcaa tgatgtcagg ccggttggtta ccgccaatga tgaacacatt	240
ttttttgtg gacatgccat ccatttctgt caggatctgg ttgatgactc ggtcagcagc	300
c	301

<210> 232

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 232

agtaggtatt tcgtgagaag ttcaacacca aaactggaac atagttctcc ttcaagtgtt	60
ggcgacagcg gggcttcctg attctggaat ataactttgt gtaaatatac agccacctat	120
agaagagtcc atctgctgtg aaggagagac agagaactct gggttccgtc gtctgtcca	180
cgtgctgtac caagtgtgtg tgccagcctg ttacctgttc tcaactgaaa tctggctaata	240
gctcttgtgt atcacttctg attctgacaa tcaatcaatc aatggcctag agcactgact	300
g	301

<210> 233

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 233

atgactgact tccagtaag gctctctaag gggtaagtag gaggatccac aggatttgag	60
atgctaaggc cccagagatc gtttgatcca accctcttat ttccagaggg gaaaatgggg	120
cctagaagtt acagagcctc tagctgggtc gctggcacc cgggctcac acagactccc	180
gagtagctgg gactacaggc acacagtcac tgaagcaggc cctgttagca attctatgcg	240
tacaaattaa catgagatga gtagagactt tattgagaaa gcaagagaaa atcctatcaa	300
c	301

<210> 234

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 234

aggcctaca catcgagact catccatgat tgatatgaat ttaaaaatta caagcaaaga	60
cattttatcc atcatgatgc tttcttttgt ttctcttttt cgttttcttc tttttctttt	120
tcaatttcag caacatactt ctcaatttct tcaggattta aaatcttgag ggattgatct	180
ggcctcatga cagcaagttc aatgtttttg ccacctgact gaaccacttc caggagtgcc	240
ctgatcacca gcttaattgg catgatcatct gcttcaatgg ctctgtcagt atagttcttc	300

t

301

<210> 235

<211> 283

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 235

tggggctgtg	catcaggcgg	gtttgagaaa	tattcaattc	tcagcagaag	ccagaatttg	60
aattccctca	tcttttaggg	aatcatttac	caggtttgga	gaggattcag	acagctcagg	120
tgctttcact	aatgtctctg	aacttctgtc	cctctttgtt	catggatagt	ccaataaata	180
atgttatctt	tgaactgatg	ctcataggag	agaatataag	aactctgagt	gatatcaaca	240
ttagggattc	aaagaaatat	tagattttaag	ctcacactgg	tca		283

<210> 236

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 236

aggctctcca	ccaactgcct	gaagcacggt	taaaattggg	aagaagtata	gtgcagcata	60
aatactttta	aatcgatcag	atttccttaa	cccacatgca	atcttcttca	ccagaagagg	120
tcggagcagc	atcattaata	ccaagcagaa	tgcgtaatat	ataaatacaa	tggtatatag	180
tgggtagacg	gcttcatgag	tacagtgtac	tgtgggatcg	taatctggac	ttgggttgta	240
aagcatcgtg	taccagtcag	aaagcatcaa	tactcgacat	gaacgaatat	aaagaacacc	300
a						301

<210> 237

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 237

cagtggtagt	ggtggaggac	gtggcggttg	tcgtgggtgcc	ttttttgggtg	cccgtcacaa	60
actcaatttt	tggtcgctcc	tttttggcct	tttccaattt	gtccatctca	attttctggg	120
ccttggctaa	tgccctcatag	taggagtcct	cagaccagcc	atggggatca	aacatatact	180
ttgggtagtt	ggtgccaaagc	tcgtcaatgg	cacagaatgg	atcagcttct	cgtaaatacta	240
gggttccgaa	attctttctt	cctttggata	atgtagttca	tatccattcc	ctcctttatc	300
t						301

<210> 238

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 238

gggcagggtt	tttttttttt	ttttttgatg	gtgcagaccc	ttgctttatt	tgtctgactt	60
gttcacagtt	cagccccctg	ctcagaaaac	caacggggcca	gctaaggaga	ggaggaggca	120
ccttgagact	tccggagtcg	aggctctcca	gggttcccca	gcccatcaat	cattttctgc	180
acccccctgc	tgggaagcag	ctccctgggg	ggtgggaatg	ggtgactaga	agggatttca	240
gtgtgggacc	cagggtctgt	tcttcacagt	aggaggtgga	agggatgact	aatttcttta	300
t						301

<210> 239

<211> 239

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 239

ataagcagct aggggaattct ttatttagta atgtcctaac ataaaagtgc acataactgc	60
ttctgtcaaa ccatgatact gagctttgtg acaaccocaga aataactaag agaaggcaaa	120
atgacacct tagagatcaa gaaacattta cacagttcaa ctgtttaaaa atagctcaac	180
attcagccag tgagtagagt gtgaatgccg gcatacacag tatacaggtc cttcaggga	239

<210> 240

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 240

ggtcctaattg aagcagcagc ttccacattt taacgcaggt ttacgggtgat actgtccttt	60
gggatctgcc ctccagtggg accttttaag gaagaagtgg gcccagcta agttccacat	120
gctgggtgag ccagatgact tctgttcctt ggtaactttt tccaatgggg cgaatggggg	180
ctgccaggtt tttaaaatca tgcttcactt tgaagcacac ggtaacttca cctcctcac	240
gctgtgggtg tactttgatg aaaataccca ctttgttggc ctttctgaag ctataatgtc	300

<210> 241

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 241

gaggtctggt gctgaggtct ctgggctagg aagaggagtt ctgtggagct ggaagccaga	60
cctcttttga ggaaactcca gcagctatgt tgggtgtctt gagggaatgc aacaaggctg	120
ctcctccatg tattggaaaa ctgcaaaactg gactcaactg gaaggagtg ctgctgccag	180
tgtgaagaac cagcctgagg tgacagaaac ggaagcaaac aggaacagcc agtcttttct	240
tctcctcct gtcatacggg ctctctcaag catcctttgt tgtcaggggc ctaaaaggga	300
g	301

<210> 242

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 242

ccgaggctct gggatgcaac caatcactct gtttcacgtg acttttatca ccatacaatt	60
tgtggcattt cctcattttc tacattgtag aatcaagagt gtaataaat gtatatcgat	120
gtcttcaaga atatatcatt cctttttcac tagaaccat tcaaaatata agtcaagaat	180
cttaatatca acaaataat caagcaaaact ggaaggcaga ataactacca taatttagta	240
taagtaccca aagttttata aatcaaaaagc cctaatagata accattttta gaattcaatc	300
a	301

<210> 243

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 243

aggtaagtcc cagtttgaag ctcaaaagat ctgggtatgag cataggctca tcgacgacat	60
ggtggcccaa gctatgaaat cagagggagg ctctcatctg gctgtaaaa actatgatgg	120
tgacgtgcag tcggactctg tggcccaagg gtatggctct ctggcatga tgaccagct	180
gctgatttgt ccagatggca agacagtaga agcagaggct gccacggga ctgtaaccg	240
tcactaccgc atgttcaga aaggacagga gacgtccacc aatccattg ctccatttt	300
t	301

<210> 244

<211> 300
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 244
 gctgggttgc aagaatgaaa tgaatgattc tacagctagg acttaacott gaaatggaaa 60
 gtcattgcaat cccatttgcg ggatctgtct gtgcacatgc ctctgtagag agcagcattc 120
 ccaggacact tggaaacagt tgacactgta aggtgcttgc tccccaaagac acatcctaaa 180
 aggtgttgta atgggtgaaaa cgtcttcott ctttattgcc cttcttatt tatgtgaaca 240
 actgtttgtc ttttgtgtat cttttttaaa ctgtaaagtt caattgtgaa aatgaatata 300

<210> 245
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 245
 gtctgagtat ttaaaatggt attgaaatta tccccacca atgttagaaa agaaagaggt 60
 tatatactta gataaaaaat gaggtgaatt actatccatt gaaatcatgc tcttagaatt 120
 aaggccagga gatattgtca ttaatgtara cttcaggaca ctagagtata gcagccctat 180
 gttttcaaag agcagagatg caattaaata ttgttttagca tcaaaaaggc cactcaatac 240
 agctaataaa atgaaagacc taatttctaa agcaattctt tataatttac aaagtittaa 300
 g 301

<210> 246
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 246
 ggtctgtcct acaatgcctg cttcttgaaa gaagtcggca ctttctagaa tagctaaata 60
 acctgggctt attttaaaga actatttgta gtcagattg gttttcctat ggctaaaata 120
 agtgcttctt gtgaaaatta aataaaacag ttaattcaaa qccttgatat atgttaccac 180
 taacaatcat actaaatata ttttgaagta caaagtttga catgctctaa agtgacaacc 240
 caaatgtgtc ttacaaaaca cgttcctaac aaggtatgct ttacactacc aatgcagaaa 300
 c 301

<210> 247
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 247
 aggtcctttg gcagggtcga tggatcagag ctcaaactgg agggaaaggc atttcgggta 60
 gcctaagagg gcgactggcg gcagcacaac caaggaaggc aaggttggtt cccccaagct 120
 gtgtcctgtg ttcagggtcg acacacaatc ctcatgggaa caggatcacc catgcgctgc 180
 ccttgatgat caaggttggg gcttaagtgg attaaggag gcaagttctg ggttccttgc 240
 cttttcaaac catgaagtca ggctctgtat ccctcctttt cctaactgat attctaacta 300
 a 301

<210> 248
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 248
 aggtccttgg agatgccatt tcagccgaag gactottctw ttcggaagta caccctcaact 60
 attaggaaga ttcttagggg taatttttct gaggaaggag aactagccaa cttagaatt 120

acagggaagaa agtgggtttgg aagacagcca aagaaataaaa agcagattaa attgtatcag 180
 glacattcca gctgtttggc aactccataa aaacatttca gattttaatc ccgaatttag 240
 ctaatpagac tggatttttg ttttttatgt tgtgtgtgcg agagctaaaa actcagttcc 300
 a 301

<210> 249

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 249

gcccagagga agcacctggt gotgaactag gcttgccctg ctgtgaactt gcacttgga 60
 cctgacqct cctgtttctc ccgaaaaacc cgaccgaact ccgcatctc cgtcccgcc 120
 ccaggagagc acagcagtga ctacagagctg gtgcacact gtgcctccct cctcacggc 180
 catcgtaatg atttattttg aaaattaatt ccaccatcct ttcagattct ggatggaaag 240
 actgaatctt tgaatcagaa ttgtttgctg aaaagaatga tgtgacttcc ttagtcattt 300
 a 301

<210> 250

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 250

ggctctgtgac aaagacttgc aggcctgtggg aggcaagtga ccttaaacac tacacttctc 60
 cttatcttta ttggcttgat aaacataatt atttctaaca ctacgttatt tccagttgcc 120
 cataagcaca tcaatctctt tctctggctg gaatagtaaa ctaaaagtatg gtacatctac 180
 ctaaaagact actatgtgga ataatacata ctaatgaagt attacatgat ttaaagacta 240
 caataaaacc aaacatgctt ataacattaa gaaaaacaat aaagatacat gattgaaacc 300
 a 301

<210> 251

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 251

gcagaggtcc tacatttggc ccagtttccc cctgcacccct ctccaggggc cctgcctcat 60
 agacaacctc atagagcata ggagaactgg ttgccctggg ggcaggggga ctgtctggat 120
 ggcaggggtc ctcaaaaatg ccactgtcac tgccaggaaa tgcttctgag cagtacacct 180
 cattgggac aatgaaaagc ttcaagaaat cttcaggctc actctcttga aggccggaa 240
 cctctggagg ggggcagtgg aatcccagct ccaggacgga tctgtctgaa aagatatcct 300
 c 301

<210> 252

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 252

gcaaccaatc actctgttcc acgtgacttt tatcaccata caatttgtgg catttctca 60
 tttctacat tgtagaatca agagtgtaaa taaatgtata tcgatgtctt caagaatata 120
 tcatctctt ttcactagga acccattcaa aatataagtc aagaatctta atatcaaaa 180
 atatatcaag caaactggaa ggcagaataa ctaccataat ttagtataag taccaaaagt 240
 ttataaaatc aaaagcccta atgataacca tttttagaat tcaatcatca ctgtagaatc 300
 a 301

<210> 253

<211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 253
 ttccctaaga agatgttatt ttgttgggtt ttgttccccc tccatctcga ttctcgtacc 60
 caactaaaaa aaaaaataa agaaaaaatg tgctgcgttc tgaaaaataa ctcccttagct 120
 tggctcgatt gttttcagac cttaaaatat aaacttggtt cacaagcttt aatccatgtg 180
 gatttttttt cttagagaac cacaaaacat aaaaggagca agtcggactg aatacctgtt 240
 tccatagtgc ccacagggtg ttcctcacat tttctccata ggaaaatgct ttttccaag 300
 g 301

<210> 254
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 254
 cgctgcgcct ttcccttggg ggaggggcaa ggccagaggg ggtccaagtg cagcacgagg 60
 aacttgacca attcccttga agcgggtggg ttaaaccctg taaatgggaa caaaatcccc 120
 ccaaactctct tcatcttacc ctggtggact cctgactgta gaattttttg gttgaaacaa 180
 gaaaaaaata agcctttgga cttttcaagg ttgcttaaca ggtactgaaa gactggcctc 240
 acttaaaactg agccaggaaa agctgcagat ttattaatgg gtgtgttagt gtgcagtgcc 300
 t 301

<210> 255
 <211> 302
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 255
 agcttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt ttcattaaaa aatagtgtct tttattataa 60
 attactgaaa tgtttctttt ctgaatataa atataaatat gtgcaaagtt tgacttggat 120
 tgggattttg ttgagttctt caagcatctc ctaataccct caagggcctg agtagggggg 180
 aggaaaaagg actggagggt gaatctttat aaaaaacaag agtgattgag gcagattgta 240
 aacattatta aaaaacaaga aacaaacaaa aaaatagaga aaaaaaccac cccaacacac 300
 aa 302

<210> 256
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 256
 gttccagaaa acattgaagg tggcttccca aagtctaaact agggataccc cctctagcct 60
 aggaccctcc tccccacacc tcaatccacc aaaccatcca taatgcaccc agataggccc 120
 acccccacaa gcttgacac cttgagcaca cagttatgac caggacagac tcatctctat 180
 aggcaaatag ctgctggcaa actggcatta cctggtttgt ggggatgggg gggcaagtgt 240
 gtggcctctc ggcttggtta gcaagaacat tcagggtagg cctaagttan tcgtgttagt 300
 t 301

<210> 257
 <211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 257

```

gttgtggagg aactctggct tgctcattaa gtctactga ttttcaactat cccctgaatt      60
tcccccaetta tttttgtctt tcaactatcgc aggccttaga agaggtctac ctgcctccag    120
tcttaacctag tccagctctac cccctggagt tagaatggcc atcctgaagt gaaaagtaat    180
gtcacattac tcccttcagt gattttctgt agaagtgcc atccctgaat gccaccaaga    240
tcttaattctt cacatcttta atcttatctc ttgtactcct ctttacaccg gagaaggctc    300
c                                     301

```

<210> 258

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 258

```

cagcagtagt agatgccgta tgccagcacg cccagcactc ccaggatcag caccagcacc      60
agggggcccag ccaccaggcg cagaagcaag ataaacagta ggctcaagac cagagccacc    120
cccagggcaa caagaatcca ataccaggac tgggcaaaaat cttcaaagat cttaacactg    180
atgtctcggg cattgaggct gtcaataana cgctgatccc ctgctgtatg gtggtgtcat    240
tgggtgatccc tgggagcgcc ggtggagtaa cgttgggtcca tggaaagcag cgcccacaac    300
t                                     301

```

<210> 259

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 259

```

tcatatatgc aaacaaatgc agactangcc tcaggcagag actaaaggac atctcttggg      60
gtgtcctgaa gtgatttggg cccctgaggg cagacaccta agtaggaatc ccagtgggaa    120
gcaaagccat aaggaagccc aggattcctt gtgatcagga agtgggcccag gaaggtctgt    180
tccagctcac atctcatctg catgcagcac ggaccggatg cgccactgg gtcttggctt    240
ccctcccac tctcaagca gtgtccttgt tgagccattt gcctccttgg ctccagggtg    300
c                                     301

```

<210> 260

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 260

```

ttttttttct ccctaaggaa aaagaaggaa caagtctcat aaaaccaa at aagcaatggt      60
aaggtgtctt aacttgaaaa agattaggag tcaactggttt acaagttata attgaatgaa    120
agaactgtaa cagccacagt tggccatttc atgccaatgg cagcaaacaa caggattaac    180
tagggcaaaa taaataagtg tgtggaagcc ctgataagtg cttaataaac agactgattc    240
actgagacat cagtacctgc ccgggcggcc gctcgagccg aattctgcag atatccatca    300

```

c

301

<210> 261
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 261
 aaatattcga gcaaactctg taactaatgt gtctccataa aaggctttga actcagtga 60
 tctgcttcca tccacgattc tagcaatgac ctctcggaca tcaaagctcc tcttaagggt 120
 agcaccaact attccataca attcatcagc aggaaataaa ggctcttcag aaggttcaat 180
 ggtgacatcc aatttcttct gataatttag attcctcaca accttcctag ttaagtgaag 240
 ggcattgatga tcatccaaag cccagtggtc acttactcca gactttctgc aatgaagatc 300
 a 301

<210> 262
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 262
 gaggagagcc tggtacagca tttgtaagca cagaatactc caggagtatt tgtaattgtc 60
 tgtgagcttc ttgccgcaag tctctcagaa atttaaaaag atgcaaatcc ctgagtcacc 120
 cctagacttc ctaaaccaga tcctctgggg ctggaacctg gcactctgca tttgtaatga 180
 gggctttctg gtgcacacct aattttgtgc atctttgccc taaatcctgg attagtgcc 240
 catcattacc cccacattat aatgggatag attcagagca gatactctcc agcaaagaat 300
 c 301

<210> 263
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 263
 tttagcttgt ggtaaattgac tcacaaaact gattttaaaa tcaagttaat gtgaattttg 60
 aaaattacta cttaattcta attcacaata acaatggcat taagggttga cttgagttgg 120
 ttcttagtat tatttatggg aaataggctc ttaccacttg caaataactg gccacatcat 180
 taatgactga ctcccagta aggctctcta aggggtaagt angaggatcc acaggatttg 240
 agatgctaag gccccagaga tcgtttgatc caaccctctt attttcagag gggaaaatgg 300
 g 301

<210> 264
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 264
 aaagacgtta aaccactcta ctaccacttg tggaactctc aaagggtaaa tgacaaascc 60
 aatgaatgac tctaaaaaca atatttacat ttaatggttt gtagacaata aaaaaacaag 120
 gtggatagat ctagaattgt aacattttta gaaaaccata scatttgaca gatgagaaag 180
 ctcaattata gatgcaaagt tataactaaa ctactatagt agtaaagaaa tacatttcac 240
 acccttcata taaattcact atcttggcct gaggcactcc ataaaatgta tcacgtgcat 300
 a 301

<210> 265
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 265
 tgcacaagtt atgtgtaagt gtatccgcac ccagaggtaa aactacactg tcatctttgt 60
 cttcttgtga cgcagtatct cttctctggg gagaagccgg gaagtcttct cctggctcta 120
 catattcttg gaagtctcta atcaactttt gttccatttg tttcatttct tcaggaggga 180
 ttttcagttt gtcaacatgt tctctaacaa cacttgccca tttctgtaaa gaatccaaag 240
 caatccaagg ctttgacatg tcaacaacca gcataactag agtatccttc agagatacgg 300
 c 301

<210> 266
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 266
 taccgtctgc ccttctctcc atccaggcca tctgogaatc tacatgggtc ctccatttgc 60
 acaccagatc actctttcct ctaccacag gcttgctatg agcaagagac acaacctcct 120
 cttctctgig ttccagcttc ttttctgtt ctcccccacc ctttaagttct attcctgggg 180
 atagagacac caatacccat aacctctctc ctaagcctcc ttataaccca ggggtgcacag 240
 cacagactcc tgacaactgg taaggccaat gaactgggag ctccacagctg gctgtgcttg 300
 a 301

<210> 267
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 267
 aaagagcaca ggccagctca gectgccttg gccatctaga ctccagcctgg ctccatgggg 60
 gttctcagtg ctgagtcctt ccaggaaaag ctccactaga ccttctgagg ctgaatcttc 120
 atcctcagag gcagcttctg agagcctgat attcctagcc ttgatggctc ggagtaaagc 180
 ctcaattctga ttctctctct tcttttcttt caagttggtt ttctcacad cctctgttcc 240
 aattcgttcc agcttgtctg ctttagccct catttcacaga agcttcttct ctttggcacc 300
 t 301

<210> 268
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 268
 aatgtctcac tcaactactt cccagcctac cgtggcctaa ttctgggagt tttcttctta 60
 gatcttggga gagctgggtc ttctaaggag aaggaggaag gacagatgta actttggatc 120
 tcgaagagga agtctaattg aagtaattag tcaacggctc ttgttttagac tcttgggaata 180
 tgetgggtgg ctcaagtggc ctttttggag aaagcaagta ttattcttaa ggagtaacca 240
 cttcccattg ttctacttcc taccatcacc aattgtatat tatgtattct ttggagaact 300
 a 301

<210> 269
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 269
 taacaatata cactagctat ctttttaact gtccatcatt agcaccaatg aagattcaat 60
 aaaattacct ttattcacac atctcaaaac aattctgcaa attcttagtg aagtttaact 120
 atagtcacag accttaaata ttcacattgt tttctatgtc tactgaaaat aagttcacta 180
 cttttctgga tattctttac aaaatcttat taaaattcct ggtattatca cccccaatta 240
 tacagtagca caaccacctt atgtagtttt tacatgatag ctctgtagaa gtttcacatc 300
 t 301

<210> 270
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 270
 cattgaagag cttttgCGaa acatcagaac acaagtgcct ataaaattaa ttaagcctta 60
 cacaagaata catattcctt ttattttctaa ggagttaaac atagatgtag ctgatgtgga 120
 gagcttgctg gtgcagtgcA tattggataa cactattcat ggccgaattg atcaagtcaa 180
 ccaactcctt gaactggatc atcagaagaa gggTggTgcA cgatatactg cactagataa 240
 tggaccaacc aactaaattc tctcaccagg ctgtatcagt aaactggcct aacagaaaaac 300
 a 301

<210> 271
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 271
 aaaaggTtct cataagatta acaatttaa taaatatttg atagaacatt ctttctcatt 60
 tttatagctc atcttttagg ttgatattca gtTcatgcct ccttgctgt tcttgatcca 120
 gaattgcaat cacttcatca gcctgtattc gctccaattc tctataaagt gggTccaagg 180
 tgaaccacag agccacagca cacctctttc ccttggtgac tgccttcacc ccatganggt 240
 tctctcctcc agatganaac tgatcatgcg cccacatttt gggTttttata gaagcagtca 300
 c 301

<210> 272
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 272
 taaattgcta agccacagat aacaccaatc aaatggaaca aatcactgtc ttcaaatgtc 60
 ttatcagaaa accaaatgag cctggaatct tcataatacc taaacatgcc gtatttagga 120
 tccaataatt cctcatgat gagcaagaaa aattctttgc gcaccctcc tgcattccaca 180
 gcatcttctc caacaaatat aaccttgagt ggcttcttgt aatctatgtt ctttgttttc 240
 ctaaggactt ccattgcac tctacaata ttttctctac gcaccactag aattaagcag 300
 g 301

<210> 273
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 273
 acatgtgtgt atgtgtatct ttgggaaaaan aanaagacat cttgtttayt attttttttgg 60
 agaanqctg ggacatggat aatcacwtaa tttgctayta tyactttaat ctgactygaa 120
 gaacqctcta aaaaataaaat ttaccatgct dtatatctct tatagtatgc ttatttcacc 180
 ttttttctgt ccagagagag tatcagtgc ananatttma ggggtgaamac atgmattggg 240
 uggaattnty tttacngagm accctgcccg sgccgctcg makengantt ccgcsananc 300
 t 301

<210> 274
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 274
 ctatataact ctttctcaga ggcaaaagag gagatgggta atgtagacaa ttcttttgagg 60
 aacagtaaat gattattaga gagaangaat ggaccaagga gacagaaatt aacttgtaaa 120
 tgattctctt tggaatctga atgagatcaa gaggccagct ttagcttggt gaaaagtcca 180
 tctaggtatg gttgcattct cgtcttctt tctgcagtag ataatgaggt aaccgaaggc 240
 aattgtgctt cttttgataa gaagctttct tggcatatc aggaaattcc aganaaagtc 300
 c 301

<210> 275
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 275
 tcggtgtcag cagcacgtgg cattgaacat tgcaatgtgg agcccaaacc acagaaaatg 60
 gggtgaaatt ggccaacttt ctattaactt atgttggcaa ttttgccacc aacagtaagc 120
 tggcccttct aataaaagaa aattgaaagg tttctcacta aacggaatta agtagtgag 180
 tcaagagact ccagggctc agcgtacctg cccggggcgc cgctcgaagc cgaattctgc 240
 agatatccat cacactggcg gncgctcgan catgcatcta gaaggnccaa ttcgccctat 300
 a 301

<210> 276
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 276
 tgtacacata ctcaataaat aaatgaactgc attgtggtat tattactata ctgattatat 60
 ctatcatgtg acttctaatt agaaaatgta tccaaaagca aaacagcaga tatacaaaat 120
 taagagagaca gaagatagac attaacagat aaggcaactt atacattgag aatccaaatc 180
 caatccattt aaacatttgg gaaatgaggg ggacaaatgg aagccagatc aaatttgtgt 240

aaaactatttc agtatgtttc ccttgcttca tgtctgagaa ggctctcctt caatggggat 300
g 301

<210> 277
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 277
tttgttgatg tcagtatttt attacttgcg ttatgagtgc tcacctggga aattctaaag 60
atacagagga cttggaggaa gcagagcaac tgaatttaat ttaaaagaag gaaaacattg 120
gaatcatggc actcctgata ctttcccaaa tcaacactct caatgcccca cctcgtctct 180
caccatagtg gggagactaa agtggccacg gatttgcctt angtgtgcag tgcgttctga 240
gttcnctgtc gattacatct gaccagtctc ctttttccga agtcctccg ttcaatcttg 300
c 301

<210> 278
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 278
taccactaca ctccagcctg ggcaacacag caagacctgt ctcaaagcat aaaatggaat 60
aacatatcaa atgaaacagg gaaaatgaag ctgacaattt atggaagcca gggcttgta 120
cagtccttac tgttattatg cattacctgg gaatttatat aagcccttaa taataatgcc 180
aatgaacatc tcagtgtgtc tcacaatggt ctggcactat tataagtgtc tcacagggtt 240
tatgtgttct tcgtaacttt atggantagg tactcggccg cgaacacgct aagccgaatt 300
c 301

<210> 279
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 279
aaagcaggaa tgacaaagct tgcttttctg gtatgttcta ggtgtattgt gacttttact 60
gttatattaa ttgccaatat aagtaaatat agattatata tgtatagtgt ttcacaaagc 120
ttagaccttt acctccagc caccocacag tgcttgatat ttcagagtca gtcattgggt 180
atacatgtgt agttccaaag cacataagct agaanaanaa atatttctag ggagcactac 240
catctgtttt cacatgaaat gccacacaca tagaactcca acatcaattt cattgcacag 300
a 301

<210> 280

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 280

```

ggtaactggag ttttcctccc ctgtgaaaaac gtaactactg ttgggagtga attgaggatg      60
taaaaagggtg gtggaaccaa attgtgggtca atggaaatag gagaatatgg ttctcactct      120
cgagaaaaaaa acctaaagatt agcccaggta gttgcctgta acttcagttt ttctgcctgg      180
gtttgatata gtttaggggtt ggggttagat taagatctaa attacatcag gacaaagaga      240
caqactatta actccacagt taattaagga ggtatgttcc atgtttattt gttaaagcag      300
t

```

<210> 281

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 281

```

aggtacaaga aggggaatgg gaaagagctg ctgctgtggc attgttcaac ttggatatte      60
gccgagcaat ccaaatcctg aatgaagggg catcttctga aaaaggagat ctgaatctca      120
atgtggtagc aatggcttta tcgggttata cggatgagaa gaactccctt tggagagaaa      180
tgtgtagcac actgcgatta cagctaaata acccgtattt gtgtgtcatg ttgtcatttc      240
tgacaagtga aacaggatct tacgatggag ttttgtatga aaacaaagtt gcagtacctc      300
g

```

<210> 282

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 282

```

caggtactac agaattaaaa tactgacaag caagtagttt cttggcgtgc acgaattgca      60
tgcagaaccc aaaaattaag aaattcaaaa agacattttg tgggcacctg ctagcacaga      120
agcgcagaag caaagcccag gcagaaccat gctaacctta cagctcagcc tgcacagaag      180
cgcagaagca aagcccaggc agaaccatgc taaccttaca gctcagcctg cacagaagcg      240
cagaagcaaa gccccaggcag aacatgctaa cttacagct cagcctgcac agaagcacag      300
a

```

<210> 283

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 283

```

atctgtatag ggcagacaaa ctttatarag tgtagagagg tgagcgaaag gatgcaaaag      60
cacittgagg gctttataat aatatgctgc ttgaaaaaaa aaatgtgtag ttgatactca      120
gtgcactccc agacatagta aggggttgct ctgaccaatc aggtgatcat tttttctatc      180
acttcccagg ttttatgcaa aaattttgtt aaattctata atggtgatat gcacttttta      240
ggaaacatat acatttttta aaatctattt tatgtaagaa ctgacagacg aatttgcttt      300
g

```

<210> 284

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 284

```

caggtacaaa acgctattaa gtggcttaga atttgaacat ttgtggtctt tatttacttt      60

```

```

gcttcgtgtg tgggcaaagc aacatcttcc ctaaatatat attaccaaga aaagcaagaa      120
gcagattagg tttttgacaa aacaaacagg ccaaaagggg gctgacctgg agcagagcat      180
ggtgagaggc aaggcatgag agggcaagtt tgttggtggac agatctgtgc ctactttatt      240
actggagtaa aagaaaacaa agttcattga tgtcgaagga tatatacagt gttagaatt      300
a                                                                 301

```

```

<210> 285
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 285
acatcaccat gatcggatcc cccacccatt atacgttgta tgtttacata aatactcttc      60
aatgatcatt agtgttttta aaaaaatact gaaaactcct tctgcatccc aatctctaac      120
caggaaagca aatgctatct acagacctgc aagccctccc tcaaacnaaa ctatttctgg      180
attaaatatg tctgacttct tttgagggtc cagcactagg caaatgctat ttacgatctg      240
caaaagctgt ttgaagagtc aaagccccc a tgtgaacacg atttctggac cctgtaacag      300
t                                                                 301

```

```

<210> 286
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 286
taccactgca ttccagcctg ggtgacagag tgagactccg tctccaaaaa aaactttgct      60
tgtatattat ttttgccctta cagtggatca ttctagtagg aaaggacagt aagatttttt      120
atcaaaatgt gtcatgccag taagagatgt tatattcttt tctcatctct tccccaccca      180
aaaataagct accatatagc ttataagtct caaatttttg ccttttacta aaatgtgatt      240
gtttctgttc attgtgtatg ctccatcacc tatattaggc aaattccatt ttttcccttg      300
t                                                                 301

```

```

<210> 287
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 287
tacagatctg ggaactaaat attaaaaatg agtgtggctg gatatatgga gaatgttggg      60
cccagaagga acgtagagat cagatattac aacagctttg ttttgagggt tagaaatatg      120
aaatgatttg gttatgaacg cacagtttag gcagcagggc cagaatcctg accctctgcc      180
ccgtgggtat ctctcccca gcttggctgc ctcatgttat cacagtattc cattttgttt      240
gttgcagtgc ttgtgaagcc atcaagattt tctcgtctgt tttcctctca ttggtaatgc      300
t                                                                 301

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<210> 288
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<400> 288
gtacacctaa ctgcaaggac agctgaggaa tgtaatgggc agccgctttt aaagaagtag      60
agtcaatagg aagacaaatt ccagttccag ctcagctctg gtatctgcaa agctgcaaaa      120

```



```

gatctttaaa gacaatttca agagaatatt tccttaaagt tggcaatttg gagatcatac 180
aaaagcatct gcttttgtga ttttaatttag ctcatctggc cactggaaga atccaaacag 240
ctcccttaa ttttgatga atgcatgatg gaaattcaat aatttagaaa gttaaaaaaa 300
a 301

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<210> 289

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 289

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ggtacactgt ttccatgtta tgtttctaca cattgctacc tcagtgtcc tggaaactta 60
gcttttgatg tctccaagta gtccaccttc atttaactct ttgaaactgt atcatctttg 120
ccaagtaaga gtggtggcct atttcagctg ctttgacaaa atgactggct cctgacttaa 180
cgttctataa atgaatgtgc tgaagcaaag tgcccattgt ggccggcgaan aagagaaaga 240
tgtgttttgt tttggactct ctgtggctcc ttccaatgct gtgggtttcc aaccagnnga 300
a 301

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<210> 290

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 290

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acactgagct cttcttgata aatatacaga atgcttggca tatacaagat tctatactac 60
tgactgatct gtccatttct ctccacagctc ttaccccaaa aagcttttcc accctaagtg 120
ttctgacctc cttttctaat cacagtaggg atagaggcag anccacctac aatgaacatg 180
gagttctatc aagaggcaga aacagcacag aatcccagtt ttaccattcg ctagcagtgc 240
tgcttgaac aaaaacattt ctccatgtct cttttcttc atgcctcaag taacagttag 300
a 301

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<210> 291

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 291

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caggtaccaa tttcttctat cctagaaaca tttcatttta tgttggtgaa acataacaac 60
tatatcagct agattttttt tctatgcttt acctgctatg gaaaatttga cacattctgc 120
tttactcttt tgtttatagg tgaatcacia aatgtatttt tatgtattct gtagttcaat 180
agccatggct gtttacttca ttttaatttat ttagcataaa gacattatga aaaggcctaa 240
acatgagctt cacttcccca ctaactaatt agcatctgtt atttcttaac cgtaatgcct 300
a 301

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<210> 292

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 292
 accttttagt agtaatgtct aataataaat aagaaatcaa ttttataagg tccatatagc 60
 tgtattaaat aatttttaag tttaaaagat aaaataccat catttttaaat gtggtattc 120
 aaaaccaaag natataaccg aaaggaaaaa cagatgagac ataaaaatgat ttgcnagatg 180
 ggaaatatag tasttyatga atgttnatta aattccagtt ataatagtgg ctacacactc 240
 tcactacaca cacagacccc acagtcctat atgccacaaa cacatttcca taacttgaaa 300
 a 301

<210> 293
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 293
 ggtaccaagt gctgggtgcc gectgttacc tgttctcact gaaaagtctg gctaattgctc 60
 ttgtgtagtc acttctgatt ctgacaatca atcaatcaat ggcctagagc actgactgtt 120
 aacacaaacg tcactagcaa agtagcaaca gctttaagtc taaatacaaa gctgttctgt 180
 gtgagaattt tttaaaaggc tacttgtata ataacccttg tcattttttaa tgtacctcgg 240
 ccgcgaccac gctaagccga attctgcaga tatccatcac actggcggcc gctcgagcat 300
 g 301

<210> 294
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 294
 tgaccataa caatatacac tagctatctt ttttaactgtc catcattagc accaatgaag 60
 attcaataaa attaccttta ttcacacatc tcaaaacaat tctgcaaatt cttagtgaag 120
 ttttaactata gtcacaganc tttaatattc acattgtttt ctatgtctac tgaaaataag 180
 ttactactt ttctgggata ttctttacaa aatcttatta aaattcctgg tattatcacc 240
 cccaattata cagtagcaca accaccttat gtagttttta catgatagct ctgtagaggt 300
 t 301

<210> 295
 <211> 305
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 295
 gtactctttc tctccctcc tctgaattta attctttcaa cttgcaattt gcaaggatta 60
 cacatttcac tgtgatgtat attgtgttgc aaaaaaaaaa gtgtctttgt ttaaaattac 120
 ttgggtttgtg aatccatctt gctttttccc cattggaact agtcattaac ccatctctga 180
 actggtagaa aaacrtctga agagctagtc tatcagcatc tgacaggtga attggatggt 240
 tctcagaacc atttcaccca gacagcctgt ttctatcctg tttataaat tagtttgggt 300
 tctct 305

<210> 296
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 296
 aggtactatg ggaagctgct aaaataatat ttgatagtaa aagtatgtaa tgtgctatct 60
 caactagtag taaactaaaa ataaactgaa actttatgga atctgaagtt attttccttg 120
 attaaataga attaataaac caatatgagg aaacatgaaa ccattgcaatc tactatcaac 180
 ttgaaaaaag tgattgaacg aaccacttag ctttcagatg atgaacactg ataagtcatt 240
 tgcattact ataaatttta aaatctgtta ataagatggc ctataggag gaaaaagggg 300
 c 301

<210> 297
 <211> 300
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(300)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 297
 actgagtttt aactggacgc caagcaggca aggctggaag gttttgctct ctttgtgcta 60
 aaggttttga aaaccttgaa ggagaatcat ttgacaaga agtacttaag agtctagaga 120
 acaaagangt gaaccagctg aaagctctcg ggggaanctt acatgtgttg ttaggcctgt 180
 tccatcattg ggggtgcact ggccatccct caaaatttgt ctgggctggc ctgagtggc 240
 accgcaccte ggcgcgcacc acgctaagcc gaattctgca gatatccatc aactggcgg 300

<210> 298
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 298
 tatggggttt gtcacccaaa agctgatgct gagaaaggcc tccttggggc cctcccgcg 60
 ggcactctgag agacctgggtg ttccagtgtt tctggaaatg ggtcccagtg ccgcccggctg 120
 tgaagctctc agatcaatca cgggaagggc ctggcggttg tggccacctg gaaccacct 180
 gtctgtctg ttacatttc actaycaggt tttctctggg cattacnatt tgttccccta 240
 caacagtgac ctgtgcattc tgctgtggcc tgctgtgtct gcaggtggct ctacgcgagg 300
 t 301

<210> 299
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 299
 gttttgagac ggagtttca tcttgttgcc cagactggac tgcaatggca ggtctctgc 60
 tcaactgcacc ctctgcctcc caggttcgag caattctcct gcctcagcct ccaggttagc 120
 tgggattgca ggtcaccgc accataccca gctaattttt ttgtattttt agtagagacg 180
 gagtttcgcc atgttggcca gctggtctca aactcctgac ctcaagcgac ctgcctgcct 240

cggcctccca aagtgtctgga atttataggca tgagtcaaca cgcccagcct aaagatatatt 300
t 301

<210> 300
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 300
attcagtttt atttgctgcc ccagtatctg taaccaggag tgccacaaaa tcttgccaga 60
tatgtcccac acccactggg aaaggctccc acctggctac ttcctctatc agctgggtca 120
gctgcattcc acaaggttct cagcctaatt agtttcacta cctgccagtc tcaaaactta 180
gtaaagcaag accatgacat tccccacgg aaatcagagt ttgccccacc gtcttggtac 240
tataaagcct gcctctaaca gtcttggtt cttcacacca atcccgagcg catcccccat 300
g 301

<210> 301
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 301
ttaaattttt gagaggataa aaaggacaaa taatctagaa atgtgtcttc ttcagtctgc 60
agaggacccc aggtctccaa gcaaccacat ggtcaagggc atgaataatt aaaagttggt 120
gggaactcac aaagaccctc agagctgaga caccacaaac agtgggagct cacaagacc 180
ctcagagctg agacaccac aacagtggga gtcacaaaag accctcagag ctgagacacc 240
cacaacagca cctcgttcag ctgccacatg tgtgaataag gatgcaatgt ccagaagtgt 300
t 301

<210> 302
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 302
aggtacacat ttagctttgt gtaaatgact cacaaaactg attttaaaat caagttaatg 60
tgaattttga aaattactac ttaatcctaa ttcacaataa caatggcatt aaggtttgac 120
ttgagttggt tcttagtatt atttatggta aataggctct taccacttgc aaataactgg 180
ccacatcatt aatgactgac ttcccagtaa ggctctctaa ggggtaagta ggaggatcca 240
caggatttga gatgctaagg ccccagagat cgtttgatcc aacctctta ttttcagagg 300
g 301

<210> 303
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 303
aggtaccaac tgtggaaata ggtagaggat cattttttct ttccatatca actaagttgt 60
atattgtttt ttgacagttt aacacatctt cttctgtcag agattctttc acaatagcac 120
tggctaattg aactaccgct tgcattgtaa aaatgggtgt ttgtgaaatg atcataggcc 180
agtaacgggt atgtttttct aactgatctt ttgctcgttc caaagggacc tcaagacttc 240
catcgatttt atatctgggg tctagaaaag gagttaatct gttttccctc ataaattcac 300
c 301

<210> 304
<211> 301
<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 304

acatggatgt tattttgcag actgtcaacc tgaatttgta tttgcttgac attgcctaata	60
tattagtttc agtttcagct tacccacttt ttgtctgcaa catgcaraas agacagtgcc	120
cttttttagtg tatcatatca ggaatcatct cacattgggt tgtgccatta ctgggtgcagt	180
gactttcagc cacttgggta aggtggagtt ggccatatgt ctccactgca aaattactga	240
ttttcctttt gtaattaata agtgtgtgtg tgaagattct ttgagatgag gtatataatc	300
c	301

<210> 305

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 305

gangtacagc gtggtcaagg taacaagaag aaaaaaatgt gagtggcacc ctgggatgag	60
caggggggaca gacctggaca gacacgttgt catttctgc tgtgggtagg aaaatgggcg	120
taaaggagga gaaacagata caaaatctcc aactcagtat taaggatttc tcatgcctag	180
aattattgga gaaacaagaa tacattcata tggcaataaa ctaaccatgg tggaacaaaa	240
ttctgggatt taagttggat accaangaaa ttgtattaaa agagctgttc atggaataag	300
a	301

<210> 306

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 306

Val Leu Gly Trp Val Ala Glu Leu
1 5

<210> 307

<211> 637

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 307

acaggggratg aagggaaagg gagaggatga ggaagccccc ctggggattt ggtttggctc	60
ttgtgatcag gtggtctatg gggcttatcc ctacaaagaa gaatccagaa ataggggcac	120
attgaggaat gatacttgag cccaaagagc attcaatcat tgttttattt gccttmtttt	180
cacaccattg gtgagggagg gattaccacc ctggggttat gaagatgggt gaacacccca	240
acatagcac cggagatatg agatcaacag tttcttagcc atagagattc acagcccaga	300
gcaggaggac gcttgacac catgcaggat gacatggggg atgcgctcgg gattggtgtg	360
aagaagcaag gactgttaga ggcaggcttt atagtaacaa gacgggtggg caaactctga	420
tttccgtggg ggaatgtcat ggtcttgctt tactaagttt tgagactggc aggtagttaa	480
actcattagg ctgagaacct tgtggaatgc acttgaccca scgtgatagag gaagtagcca	540
ggtgggagcc tttcccagtg ggtgtgggac atatctggca agattttgtg gcactcctgg	600
ttacagatac tggggcagca aataaaaactg aatcttg	637

<210> 308

<211> 647

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(647)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 308

acgattttca	ttatcatgta	aatcgggtca	ctcaaggggc	caaccacagc	tgggagccac	60
tgctcagggg	aaggttcata	tgggactttc	tactgcccc	ggttctatac	aggatataaa	120
ggngcctcac	agtatagatc	tggtagcaaa	gaagaagaaa	caaacactga	tctctttctg	180
ccacccctct	gaccttttgg	aactcctctg	accctttaga	acaagcctac	ctaatatctg	240
ctagagaaaa	gaccaacaac	ggcctcaaag	gatctcttac	catgaagggtc	tcagctaatt	300
cttgggctaag	atgtgggttc	cacattaggt	tctgaatatg	gggggaagg	tcaatttgct	360
catttttgtgt	gtggataaag	tcaggatgcc	caggggccag	agcagggggc	tgcttgcttt	420
gggaacaatg	gctgaqcata	taaccatagg	ttatggggaa	caaaacaaca	tcaaagtcac	480
tgtatcaatt	gccatgaaga	cttgagggac	ctgaatctac	cgattcatct	taaggcagca	540
ggaccagttt	gagtggaac	aatgcagcag	cagaatcaat	ggaaacaaca	gaatgattgc	600
aatgtccttt	ttttctcct	gcttctgact	tgataaaaag	ggaccgt		647

<210> 309

<211> 460

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 309

actttatagt	ttaggctgga	cattggaaaa	aaaaaaaaagc	cagaacaaca	tgtgatagat	60
aatatgattg	gctgcacact	tccagactga	tgaatgatga	acgtgatgga	ctattgtatg	120
gagcacatct	tcagcaagag	ggggaaatac	tcattcatttt	tggccagcag	ttgtttgatc	180
accaaacatc	atgccagaat	actcagcaaa	ccttcttagc	tcttgagaag	tcaaagtcag	240
gggggaattta	ttcctggcaa	ttttaattgg	actccttatg	tgagagcagc	ggctaccag	300
ctgggggtggt	ggagcgaacc	cgtcactagt	ggacatgcag	tggcagagct	cctggtaacc	360
acctagayga	atcacacaggc	acatgtgtga	tgccaagcgt	gacacctgta	gcactcaaat	420
ttgtcttggt	tttgtctttc	ggtgtgtaag	attcttaagt			460

<210> 310

<211> 539

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 310

acgggactta	tcaaataaag	ataggaaaag	aagaaaactc	aaatattata	ggcagaaatg	60
ctaaaggttt	taaaatatgt	caggattgga	agaaggcatg	gataaagaac	aaagttcagt	120
taggaaaagag	aaacacagaa	ggaagagaca	caataaaagt	cattatgtat	tctgtgagaa	180
gtcagacagt	aagattttgtg	ggaatgggt	tggtttgttg	tatggtatgt	attttagcaa	240
taatctttat	ggcagagaaa	gctaaaatcc	tttagcttgc	gtgaatgatc	acttgctgaa	300
ttcctcaagg	taggcatgat	gaaggagggt	ttagaggaga	cacagacaca	atgaactgac	360
ctagatagaa	agccttagta	tactcagcta	ggaatagtga	ttctgagggc	acactgtgac	420
atgattatgt	cattacatgt	atggtagtga	tggggatgat	aggaagggaag	aacttatggc	480
atattttcac	ccccacaaaa	gtcagttaaa	tattgggaca	ctaaccatcc	aggtcaaga	539

<210> 311

<211> 526

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(526)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 311

caaatattgag ccaatgacat agaattttac aaatcaagaa gcttattctg gggccatttc	60
ttttgacgtt ttctctaaac tactaaagag gcattaatga tccataaatt atattatcta	120
gatttacagc atttaaaatg tgttcagcat gaaatattag ctacagggga agctaaataa	180
attaaacatg gaataaagat ttgtccctaa atataatcta caagaagact ttgatatttg	240
tttttcacaa gtgaagcatt cttataaagt gtcataacct ttttggggaa actatgggaa	300
aaaatgggga aactctgaag ggttttaagt atcttacctg aagctacaga ctccataacc	360
tctttttaca gggagctcct gcagccccta cagaaatgag tggctgagat tcttgattgc	420
acagcaagag cttctcatct aaacccttcc cctttttagt atctgtgtat caagtataaa	480
aqttctataa actgtagtnt acttatttta atccccaaag cacagt	526

<210> 312

<211> 500

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(500)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 312

cctctctctc cccacccct gactctagag aaotgggttt tctcccagta ctccagcaat	60
tcattttctga aagcagttga gccactttat tccaaagtac actgcagatg ttcaaactct	120
ccatttctct ttcctttcca cctgccagtt ttgctgactc tcaacttgct atgagtgtaa	180
gcattaagga cattatgctt cttcgattct gaagacaggc cctgctcatg gatgactctg	240
gcttcttagg aaaatatatt tcttccaaaa tcagtaggaa atctaaactt atccccctct	300
tgcagatgct tagcagcttc agacatttgg ttaagaacct atgggaaaaa aaaaaatcct	360
tgttaatgtg gtttcctttg taaaccanga ttcttatttg nctggtatag aatatcagct	420
ctgaacgtgt ggtaaagatt tttgtgtttg aatataggag aaatcagttt gctgaaaagt	480
tagtcttaat tatctattgg	500

<210> 313

<211> 718

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(718)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 313

ggagatttgt gtggtttgca gccgagggag accaggaaga tctgcatggt gggaaggacc	60
tgatgataca gaggtgagaa ataagaaagg ctgctgactt taccatctga ggccacacat	120
ctgctgaaat ggagataatt aacatcacta gaaacagcaa gatgacaata taatgtctaa	180
gtagtacat gtttttgcac atttccagcc ctttttaata tccacacaca caggaagcac	240
aaaagggaagc acagagatcc ctgggagaaa tgcccggccg ccatcttggg tcatcgatga	300
gcctcgccct gtgcctgntc ccgcttgatg gggaaggaca tttagaaaatg aattgatgtg	360
ttccttaaaag gatggcagga aaacagatcc tgttggtgat atttatttga acgggattac	420
agatttgaaa tgaagtcaca aagtgagcat taccatgag aggaaaacag acgagaaaat	480
cttgatggtt cacaagacat gcaacaaaca aaatggaata ctgtgatgac acgagcagcc	540
aactggggag gagataccac ggggcagagg tcaggattct ggccctgctg cctaactgtg	600
cggtatacca atcatttcta ttctaccct caaacaagct gtngaataac tgacttacgg	660
ttctnttggc ccacatttcc atnatccacc ccttcttttt aannttantic caaantgt	718

<210> 314
 <211> 358
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 314
 gtttattttac attacagaaa aaacatcaag acaatgtata ctatttcaaa tatatccata 60
 cataatcaaa tatagctgta gtacatgttt tcattggtgt agattaccac aaatgcaagg 120
 caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattctt ttgtctataa tactgtattg tgtagtccaa 180
 gctctcggtg gtccagccac tgtgaaacat gctcccttta gattaacctc gtggacgctc 240
 ttgttggtatt gctgaactgt agtgccctgt attttgcttc tgtctgtgaa ttctgttgct 300
 tctggggcat ttccttgta tgcagaggac caccacacag atgacagcaa tctgaatt 358

<210> 315
 <211> 341
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 315
 taccacctcc ccgctggcac tgatgagccg catcaccatg gtcaccagca ccatgaaggc 60
 ataggtgatg atgaggacat ggaatgggccc cccaaggatg gtctgtccaa agaagcgagt 120
 gacccccatt ctgaagatgt ctggaacctc taccagcagg atgatgatag ccccaatgac 180
 agtcaccagc tccccgacca gccggatata gtccttaggg gtcatgtagg ctccctgaag 240
 tagcttctgc tgtaagaggg tgttgctccg ggggctcgtg cggttattgg tcctgggctt 300
 gagggggcgg tagatgcagc acatggtgaa gcagatgatg t 341

<210> 316
 <211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 316
 agactgggca agactcttac gccccacact gcaatttggt cttgttgccg tatccattta 60
 tgtgggcctt tctcgagttt ctgattataa acaccactgg agcgatgtgt tgactggact 120
 cattcaggga gctctggttg caatattagt t 151

<210> 317
 <211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 317
 agaactagtg gatcctaatt aaataacctga aacatatatt ggcatttata aatggctcaa 60
 atcttcattt atctctggcc ttaacctggt ctctgagggc tgcggccagc agatcccagg 120
 ccagggtctt gttcttgcca cacctgcttg a 151

<210> 318
 <211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 318
 actggtggga ggcgctgttt agttggctgt ttccagaggg gtctttcgga gggacctcct 60
 gctgcaggct ggagtgtctt tattcctggc gggagaccgc acattccact gctgaggctg 120
 tgggggcggt ttatcaggca gtgataaaca t 151

<210> 319

<211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 319
 aactagtggga tccagagcta taggtacagt gtgatctcag ctttgcaaac acattttcta 60
 catagatagt actaggtatt aatagatatg taaagaaaga aatcacacca ttaataatgg 120
 taacattggg tttatgtgat tttagtgggt a 151

<210> 320
 <211> 150
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 320
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 gagtgttcta cagcttacag taaataccat 150

<210> 321
 <211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 321
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 tgctcttgag aaatcaaagt cttcatacac t 151

<210> 322
 <211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(151)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 322
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 attgtgcagg gctcgttca nacttcagt t 151

<210> 323
 <211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(151)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 323
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 agactcant tactaccag tttgtggtt twtgggagaa atgtaactgg acagttagct 120
 qutcaatyaa aaagacactt ancccatgtg g 151

<210> 324
 <211> 461
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(461)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

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 agagttacta cgaatcccat cttgggtcca gctatatcac tgacagcatg gtagaagact 180
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 cacacaaatg caatagttgg tcaactgcatt ttacctgaa ccaaagctaa acccgggtgt 360
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 aaaaacgcac aagagccctt gccctgccct agctgangca c 461

<210> 325
 <211> 400
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 325
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<210> 326
 <211> 1215
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 326
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<210> 327
 <211> 220
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 327

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Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp Val
20          25          30
Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu Gly
35          40          45
Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val Glu
50          55          60
Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu Ala
65          70          75          80
Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser Asp
85          90          95
Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly Asn
100         105         110
Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met Pro
115         120         125
Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Glu Val Cys
130         135         140
Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys Ala Gly
145         150         155         160
Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly Pro
165         170         175
Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Lys Ala
180         185         190
Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu Cys Lys
195         200         205
Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
210         215         220

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<210> 328
 <211> 234
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 328

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atccgcagtg ggtgctgtca gccacacact gtttccagaa ctctacacc atcgggctgg 180
gcctgcacag tcttgaggcc gaccaagagc cagggagcca gatggtggag gccca 234

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<210> 329
 <211> 77
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 329

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Leu Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Gln Ile Ile Asn Gly Glu Asp Cys Ser

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	20	25	30
Phe Cys Ser	Gly Val Leu Val His	Pro Gln Trp Val Leu Ser	Ala Thr
	35	40	45
His Cys Phe	Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr	Ile Gly Leu Gly Leu His	Ser Leu
	50	55	60
Glu Ala Asp	Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met	Val Glu Ala	
65	70	75	

<210> 330
 <211> 70
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 330
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 gctgcagcca 70

<210> 331
 <211> 22
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 331
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 1 5 10 15
 Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser
 20

<210> 332
 <211> 2507
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 332
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 gtacatcaac tggtcagctt cctgggaaaag tagttgtggt cacaggagct aatacaggta 180
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<210> 333

<211> 3030

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 333

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<210> 334

<211> 2417

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 334

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<210> 335

<211> 2984

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 335

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<210> 336
 <211> 147
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

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<400> 336
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Leu Asp Ser Glu Asn Thr Ser Gly Ala Leu Pro Arg Leu Pro Gln Thr
20      25      30
Pro Lys Gln Pro Gln Lys Arg Ser Arg Ala Ala Phe Ser His Thr Gln
35      40      45
Val Ile Glu Leu Glu Arg Lys Phe Ser His Gln Lys Tyr Leu Ser Ala
50      55      60
Pro Glu Arg Ala His Leu Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Leu Thr Glu Thr Gln
65      70      75      80
Val Lys Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Tyr Lys Thr Lys Arg Lys Gln
85      90      95
Leu Ser Ser Glu Leu Gly Asp Leu Glu Lys His Ser Ser Leu Pro Ala
100     105     110
Leu Lys Glu Glu Ala Phe Ser Arg Ala Ser Leu Val Ser Val Tyr Asn
115     120     125
Ser Tyr Pro Tyr Tyr Pro Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Val Gly Ser Trp Ser Pro
130     135     140
Ala Phe Trp
145

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<210> 337
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

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<400> 337
Ala Leu Thr Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ala
1      5

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<210> 338
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

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<400> 338
Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile
1      5

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<210> 339
 <211> 318

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 339

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Met Val Glu Leu Met Phe Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Phe Leu
 1      5      10      15
Leu Tyr Met Ala Ala Pro Gln Ile Arg Lys Met Leu Ser Ser Gly Val
 20      25      30
Cys Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Leu Pro Gly Lys Val Val Val Val Thr Gly
 35      40      45
Ala Asn Thr Gly Ile Gly Lys Glu Thr Ala Lys Glu Leu Ala Gln Arg
 50      55      60
Gly Ala Arg Val Tyr Leu Ala Cys Arg Asp Val Glu Lys Gly Glu Leu
 65      70      75      80
Val Ala Lys Glu Ile Gln Thr Thr Thr Gly Asn Gln Gln Val Leu Val
 85      90      95
Arg Lys Leu Asp Leu Ser Asp Thr Lys Ser Ile Arg Ala Phe Ala Lys
100      105      110
Gly Phe Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys His Leu His Val Leu Ile Asn Asn Ala
115      120      125
Gly Val Met Met Cys Pro Tyr Ser Lys Thr Ala Asp Gly Phe Glu Met
130      135      140
His Ile Gly Val Asn His Leu Gly His Phe Leu Leu Thr His Leu Leu
145      150      155      160
Leu Glu Lys Leu Lys Glu Ser Ala Pro Ser Arg Ile Val Asn Val Ser
165      170      175
Ser Leu Ala His His Leu Gly Arg Ile His Phe His Asn Leu Gln Gly
180      185      190
Glu Lys Phe Tyr Asn Ala Gly Leu Ala Tyr Cys His Ser Lys Leu Ala
195      200      205
Asn Ile Leu Phe Thr Gln Glu Leu Ala Arg Arg Leu Lys Gly Ser Gly
210      215      220
Val Thr Thr Tyr Ser Val His Pro Gly Thr Val Gln Ser Glu Leu Val
225      230      235      240
Arg His Ser Ser Phe Met Arg Trp Met Trp Trp Leu Phe Ser Phe Phe
245      250      255
Ile Lys Thr Pro Gln Gln Gly Ala Gln Thr Ser Leu His Cys Ala Leu
260      265      270
Thr Glu Gly Leu Glu Ile Leu Ser Gly Asn His Phe Ser Asp Cys His
275      280      285
Val Ala Trp Val Ser Ala Gln Ala Arg Asn Glu Thr Ile Ala Arg Arg
290      295      300
Leu Trp Asp Val Ser Cys Asp Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Ile Asp
305      310      315

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<210> 340

<211> 483

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 340

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ctcctgctgc aggtcggagt gtctttatcc ctggcgggag accgcacatt ccactgctga      180
ggttgtgggg gcggtttatc aggcagtgat aaacataaga tgtcatttcc ttgactccgg      240
ccttcaattt tctctttggc tgacgacgga gtccgtggtg tcccgatgta actgacccct      300
gctcacaacg tgacatcaat gatgctcttc tcgggggtgc tgatggcccg cttgggtcacg      360
tgctcaatct cgccattoga ctcttgctcc aaactgtatg aagacacctg actgcacggt      420

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ctg 483

<210> 341
<211> 344
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 341
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tatttttact aaccattcta tttttataga aatagctgag agtttctaaa ccaactctct 120
gctgccttac aagtattaaa tattttactt ctttccataa agagtagctc aaaatatgca 180
attaatttaa taattttctga tgatgggttt atctgcagta atatgtatat catctattag 240
aatttactta atgaaaaact gaagagaaca aaatttgtaa ccactagcac ttaagtactc 300
ctgattctta acattgtctt taatgaccac aagacaacca acag 344

<210> 342
<211> 592
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 342
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caatgtggaa acttcttata cttgggtcca ttatgaagtt ggacaattgc tgctatcaca 120
cctggcaggt aaaccaatgc caagagagtg atggaaacca ttggcaagac tttgttgatg 180
accaggattg gaattttata aaaatattgt tgatgggaag ttgctaaagg gtgaattact 240
tccctcagaa gactgtaaag aaaagtcaga gatgctataa tagcagctat ttttaattggc 300
aagtgccact gtggaaaagag ttcctgtgtg tgetgaagtt ctgaagggca gtcaaattca 360
tcagcatggg ctgtttggtg caaatgcaaa agcacaggtc tttttagcat gctgggtctct 420
cccgtgtcct tatgcaaaata atcgtcttct tctaaatttc tcttaggctt cattttccaa 480
agttcttctt ggtttgtgat gtcttttctg ctttccatta attctataaa atagtatggc 540
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<210> 343
<211> 382
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 343
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cttgtaactc tctttctcc tttcttcccc tttctctgcc cgccttcccc atcctgctgt 180
agacttcttg attgtcagtc tgtgtcacat ccagtgattg ttttggttct tgttcccttt 240
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ggggtagttg gaagggactg aaattgtggg gggaaggtag gaggcacatc aataaagagg 360
aaaccaccaa gctgaaaaaa aa 382

<210> 344
<211> 536
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 344
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caataggcca cataaacttg gctggatgga acctcacaat aagggtgtca cctcttgttt 120
gtttaggggg atgccaagga taaggccagc tcagttatat gaagagaagc agaacaacaa 180
agtctttcag agaaatggat gcaatcagag tgggatcccc gtcacatcaa ggtcacactc 240
caccttcatg tgctgaaatg gttgccaggt cagaaaaatc cacccttac gaggcgaggct 300

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tccaccctat atcccccgcc cgcgtccctt tctccataaa attctttotta gtagctatta 360
ccctctttatt atttgatcta gaaattgcc tctttttacc cctaccatga gccctacaaa 420
gaactaacct gccactaata gttatgtcat cctctttatt aatcctcctc ctagccctaa 480
ctctgggcta tgagtgacta caaaaaggat tagactgagc cgaataacaa aaaaaa 536

```

<210> 345
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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<400> 345
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gggtggggcca ggaaatcaca tctacactg cccaggagcc agacacattt atggaacaga 180
aaataacata tcggatttgg agagacactg ccaactggct ggagattaat ccggacactg 240
gtgccatttc c 251

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<210> 346
 <211> 282
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(282)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 346
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aggagacta tacctggctc ttgccctaag tgagaggtct tccctccgc accaaaaaat 180
agaaaggctt tctatttcac tggcccagggt agggggaagg agagtaactt tgagtctgtg 240
qqlctcattt cccaagggtg cttcaatgct catnaaaacc aa 282

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<210> 347
 <211> 201
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(201)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 347
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tctgagactg actggaccca ccagaccca gggcaaagat acatgttacc atatcatctt 180
tataaagaat ttttttttgt c 201

```

<210> 348
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

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<400> 348
ctgtttatca caacatttgt gcatcacttg tgccaagtga gaaaatgttc taaaatcaca 60
agagagaaca gtgccagaat gaaactgacc ctaagtccca ggtgcccctg ggcaggcaga 120

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aggagacact	cccagcatgg	aggaggggtt	atcttttcat	cctaggtcag	gtctacaatg	180
ggggaagggt	ttattataga	actcccaaca	gccacactca	ctcctgccac	ccacccgatg	240
gcctgcctc	c					251

<210> 349
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 349						
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cagaagggtc	tgaactctac	gtgttaccag	agaacataat	gcaattcatg	cattccaatt	180
agcaattttg	taaaatacca	gaaacagacc	ccaagagtct	ttcaagatga	ggaaaattca	240
actcctggtt	t					251

<210> 350
 <211> 908
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 350						
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<210> 351
 <211> 472
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 351						
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gtcaaacctt	aatgccattg	ttatttgtgaa	ttaggattaa	gtagtaattt	tcaaaattca	120
cattaacttg	atttttaa	cagwtttgyg	agtcatttac	cacaagctaa	atgtgtacac	180
tatgataaaa	acaaccattg	tattcctggt	tttctaaaca	gtcctaattt	ctaacactgt	240
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gatctgtcca	caacaaactt	gcctctctcat	gccttgccctc	tcaccatgct	ctgctccagg	360
tcagccccct	tttgccctgt	ttgttttgtc	aaaaacctaa	tctgtctctt	gcttttcttg	420
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<210> 352
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 352

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caggctgcgt	tcgcctccta	cgatgaagac	cacgatgcag	tttccaaaca	ttgccactac	180
atacatggaa	aggaggggga	agccaaccca	gaaatgggct	ttctctaata	ctgggatacc	240
aataagcaca	a					251

<210> 353

<211> 436

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien.

<400> 353

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gtatccaaaa	gcaaaacagc	agatatacaa	aattaaagag	acagaagata	gacattaaca	180
gataaggcaa	cttatacatt	gacaatccaa	atccaataca	tttaaacatt	tgggaaatga	240
gggggacaaa	tggaagccar	atcaaatttg	tgtaaaacta	ttcagtatgt	ttcccttgct	300
tcatgtctga	raaggctctc	ccttcaatgg	ggatgacaaa	ctccaaatgc	cacacaaatg	360
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gggtccttaa	tgtagt					436

<210> 354

<211> 854

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 354

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caagtctgaa	accaaatcta	ggaacacatg	gaaacgagcc	aggcacaggg	ctggtggggc	120
atcagggacc	accctttggg	ttgatatttt	gcttaatctg	catcttttga	gtaagatcat	180
ctggcagtag	aagctgttct	ccaggtagat	ttctctagct	catgtacaaa	aacatcctga	240
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gttagggagt	gtttccagga	ggaacaagtc	tgaacccaat	catgaaataa	atggtaggtg	540
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caatatggaa	ggctctaatt	tgcccatatt	tgaataataa	attcagcttt	ttgtaataca	660
aaataacaaa	ggattgagaa	tcattggtgtc	taatgtataa	aagaccaggg	aaacataaat	720
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<210> 355

<211> 676

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 355

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atccacaagt	catacctgga	tgtcagcgaa	gagggcacgg	aggcagcagc	agccactggg	180
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ccctaatacag	atgggggttg	gtaaggctca	gagttgcaga	tgaggtgcaq	agacaatcct	360
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tcattctgcaa	aataggtcta	ggattttcttc	caaccatttc	atgagttgtg	aagctaaggc	480
tttgtaaatc	atggaaaaag	gtagacttat	gcagaaagcc	tttctggctt	tcttatctgt	540
ggtgtctcat	ttgagtgctg	tccagtgaca	tgatcaagtc	aatgagtaaa	attttaaggg	600
attagatttt	cttgacttgt	atgtatctgt	gagatcttga	ataagtgacc	tgacatctct	660
gcttaaagaa	aaccag					676

<210> 356

<211> 574

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 356

tttttttttt	tttttcagga	aaacattctc	ttactttatt	tgcattctcag	caaaggttct	60
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caagcttccc	atttgtagat	ctcagtgcct	atgagtatct	gacacctgtt	cctctcttca	180
gtctcttagg	gaggcttaaa	tctgtctcag	gtgtgctaag	agtgccagcc	caaggkggtc	240
aaaagtccac	aaaactgcag	tctttgctgg	gatagtaagc	caagcagtgc	ctggacagca	300
gagttctttt	cttgggcaac	agataaccag	acaggactct	aatcgtgctc	ttattcaaca	360
ttcttctgtc	tctgcctaga	ctggaataaa	aagccaatct	ctctcgtggc	acagggaagg	420
agatacaagc	tcgtttacat	gtgatagatc	taacaaaggc	atctaccgaa	gtctggtctg	480
gatagacggc	acagggagct	cttaggtcag	cgctgctggg	tggaggacat	tcctgagtcc	540
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<210> 357

<211> 393

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 357

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aagccacaac	caaracttga	ttttatcaac	aaaaacccct	aaatataaac	ggsaaaaaag	180
atagatatata	ttattccagt	ttttttaaaa	cttaaaaarat	attccattgc	cgaattaara	240
araarataag	tgttatatgg	aaagaagggc	attcaagcac	actaaaraaa	cctgaggkaa	300
gcataatctg	tacaaaatta	aactgtcctt	tttggcattt	taacaaaattt	gcaacgktct	360
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<210> 358

<211> 630

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 358

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gcatagagta	gggaagctaa	tccagcacag	ggaggtcaca	gagacatccc	taaggaagtg	180
gagtttaaac	tgagagaagc	aagtgcctaa	actgaaggat	gtgttgaaga	agaagggaga	240
gtagaacaat	ttgggcagag	ggaaccttat	agaccctaag	gtgggaagggt	tcaaagaact	300
gaaagagagc	tagaacagct	ggagccgttc	tccggtgtaa	agaggagtca	aagagataag	360
attaaagatg	tgaagattaa	gatcttggtg	gcattcaggg	attggcactt	ctacaagaaa	420
tactgaagg	gagtaatgtg	acattacttt	tactttcagg	atggccattc	taactccagg	480
gggtagactg	gactaggtaa	gactggaggc	aggtagacct	cttctaaggc	ctgcgatagt	540
gaaagacaaa	aataagtggg	gaaattcagg	ggatagtga	aatcagtagg	acttaatgag	600
caagccagag	gttcctccac	aacaaccagt				630

<210> 359

<211> 620

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 359

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ctcaccagaa	gaataaagt	ctctgccagt	tattaaagga	ttactgctgg	tgaattaaat	180
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aaagacaaca	tgatacotta	ggaagcaaca	ctaccctttc	aggcataaaa	tttgagagaa	360
tgcaacatta	tgcttcattga	ataatatgta	gaaagaaggt	ctgatgaaaa	tgacatcctt	420
aatgtaagat	aactttataa	gaattctggg	tcaataaaaa	ttctttgaag	aaaacatcca	480
aatgtcattg	acttatcaaa	tactatcttg	gcataatacc	tatgaaggca	aaactaaaca	540
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<210> 360

<211> 431

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 360

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tactcatcat	ttttggccag	cagttgtttg	atcaccaaac	atcatgccag	aatactcagc	180
aaaccttctt	agctcttgag	aagtcaaat	ccgggggaat	ttattcctgg	caattttaat	240
tggactcctt	atgtgagagc	agcggctacc	cagctggggg	ggtggagcga	acccgtcact	300
agtggacatg	cagtggcaga	gctcctggta	accacctaga	ggaatacaca	ggcacatgtg	360
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agattcttag	t					431

<210> 361

<211> 351

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 361

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caatccttga	ttcaatgtct	gaaacctcgc	tctctgcctg	ctggacttct	gaggccgtca	300
ctgccactct	gtcctccagc	tctgacagct	cctcatctgt	ggctcctgttg	t	351

<210> 362

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 362

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ccccggtcac	agaaatgacc	aggttgggtg	ttttcagggtg	ccagtgcctg	gtcagcagct	180
cgtaaaggat	ttccgcgtcc	gtgtcgcagg	acagacgtat	atacttcctt	ttcttcccca	240
gtgtctcaaa	ctgaatatcc	ccaaaggcgt	cggtaggaaa	ttccttgggtg	tgtttcttgt	300
agttccattt	ctcacttttg	ttgatctggg	tgccttccat	gtgctggctc	tgggcatagc	360
gacatttgca	cacattctcc	ctgataagca	cgatggtgtg	gacaggaagg	aaggatttca	420
ttggcctgc	ttatggaaac	tggtatttgt	agcttaata	gac		463

<210> 363
 <211> 653
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(653)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 363

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tgggaggcac	tacgcaagat	gggactgcgt	cctgggggtga	gacatcctct	ccttgagat	180
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ntgggccctg	gagctgggat	gacattgagt	ttgagctgct	gacctgggat	gaggaaggag	540
attttgaga	tcctntggtcc	agaattccat	ttaccttctg	ggccagatac	caccagaatg	600
cccgetccag	attccctcag	acctttgccg	gtcccattat	tggctcstggt	ggt	653

<210> 364
 <211> 401
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 364

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aaaacaaggt	ggatagatct	agaattgtaa	cattttaaga	aaaccatagc	atttgacaga	180
tgagaaagct	caattataga	tgcaaagtta	taactaaact	actatagtag	taaagaaata	240
catttcacac	ccttcatata	aattcactat	cttggcttga	ggcactccat	aaaatgtatc	300
acgtgcatag	taaatcttta	tatttgctat	ggcgttgca	tagaggactt	ggactgcaac	360
aagtggatgc	gcggaataatg	aaatcttctt	caatagccca	g		401

<210> 365
 <211> 356
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 365

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atgtttcagt	gctagagcgt	aggaatagac	cctggcgctc	actgtgagat	gttcttcagc	120
taccagagca	tcaagtctct	gcagcaggtc	attcttgggt	aaagaaatga	cttcacaaa	180
ctctccatcc	cctggctttg	gcttcggcct	tgcgttttcg	gcatcatctc	cgtaaatggt	240
gactgtcacg	atgtgtatag	tacagtttga	caagcctggg	tccatacaga	ccgctggaga	300
acattcggca	atgtcccctt	tgtagccagt	ttctttcttcg	agctcccgga	gagcag	356

<210> 366
 <211> 1851
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 366

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cttccgtgtt	cttcattctt	cttcaatagc	cataaatctt	ctagctctgg	ctggctgttt	120

tcacttcctt	taagcctttg	tgactcttcc	tctgatgtca	gctttaagtc	ttgttctgga	180
ttgctgtttt	cagaagagat	ttttaacatc	tgttttctct	tgtagtcaga	aagtaactgg	240
caaattacat	gatgatgact	agaaacagca	tactctctgg	cogtctttcc	agatcttgag	300
aagatacatc	aacattttgc	tcaagtagag	ggctgactat	acttgotgat	ccacaacata	360
cagcaagtat	gagagcagtt	cttccatata	tatccagcgc	atttaaattc	gcttttttct	420
tgattaaaaa	tttcaccact	tgctgttttt	gtcctgttat	accaagtagc	agtgggtgta	480
ggccatgctt	gttttttgat	tcgatatcag	caccgtataa	gagcagtgct	ttggccatta	540
atttatcttc	attgtagaca	gcatagtgtg	gagtgggtat	tcataactca	tctggaatat	600
ttggatcagt	gccatgttcc	agcaacatta	acgcacattc	atcttctctg	cattgtacgg	660
cctttgtcag	agctgtcctc	tttttgttgt	caaggacatt	aagttgacat	cgtctgtcca	720
gcacgagttt	tactacttct	gaattcccat	tggcagaggc	cagatgtaga	gcagtcctct	780
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gctcctgaga	aacaccccag	ctcttccggg	ctaacacagg	caagtcaata	aatgtgataa	1620
tcacataaac	agaattaaaa	gcaaagtcac	ataagcatct	caacagacac	agaaaaggca	1680
tttgacaaaa	tccagcatcc	ttgtatttat	tgttgcagtt	ctcagaggaa	atgcttctaa	1740
cttttcccca	tttagtatta	tgttggtgtg	gggcttgtca	taggtggttt	ttattacttt	1800
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<210> 367

<211> 668

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 367

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ttcagtattt	tgaagataaa	atttgrtagat	ctataccttg	ttttttgatt	cgatatcagc	120
accrtataag	agcagtgctt	tggccattaa	tttatctttc	attttagaca	gortagtgya	180
gagtgggtat	tcataactca	tctggaatat	ttggatcagt	gccatgttcc	agcaacatta	240
acgcacattc	atcttctctg	cattgtacgg	cctgtcagta	ttagacccaa	aaacaaatta	300
catatcttag	gaattcaaaa	taacattcca	cagctttcac	caactagtta	tatttaaagg	360
agaaaactca	tttttatgcc	atgtattgaa	atcaaaccce	cctcatgctg	atatagttgg	420
ctactgcata	cctttatcag	agctgtcctc	tttttgttgt	caaggacatt	aagttgacat	480
cgtctgtcca	gcaggagttt	tactacttct	gaattcccat	tggcagaggc	cagatgtaga	540
gcagtcctat	gagagtgaga	agacttttta	ggaaattgta	gtgcactagc	tacagccata	600
gcaatgatcc	atgtaactgc	aaacactgaa	tagcctgcta	ttactctgcc	ttcaaaaaaa	660
aaaaaaaa						668

<210> 368

<211> 1512

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 368

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ttcaaacaga	ttggaaaccc	ggagttacct	gctagtgggt	gaaactgggt	ggtagacgcg	180

atctgttggc	tactactggc	ttctcctggc	tgttaaaagc	agatgggtgg	tgaggttgat	240
tccatgccgg	ctgcttcttc	tgtgaagaag	ccatttggtc	tcaggagcaa	gatgggcaag	300
tggtgctgcc	gttgcttccc	ctgctgcagg	gagagcggca	agagcaacgt	gggcacttct	360
ggagaccacg	acgactctgc	tatgaagaca	ctcaggagca	agatgggcaa	gtggtgccgc	420
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gacgaytctg	ctatgaagac	actcaggaac	aagatgggca	agtgggtgctg	ccactgcttc	540
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aacaagaagg	acaagcaaaa	gaggactgct	ctacatctgg	cctctgccaa	tgggaattca	780
gaagtagtaa	aactcstgct	ggacagacga	tgtcaactta	atgtccttga	caacaaaaag	840
aggacagctc	tgayaaaggc	cgtacaatgc	caggaagatg	aatgtgcgtt	aatgttgctg	900
gaacatggca	ctgatccaaa	tattccagat	gagtatggaa	ataccactct	rcactaygct	960
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<210> 369

<211> 1853

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 369

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cctatgagac	taggctttga	gaatcaatag	attctttttt	taagaatctt	ttggctagga	1560
gcgggtgtctc	acgcctgtaa	ttccagcaac	ttgagaggct	gaggtgggca	gatcacgaga	1620
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aaacttagct ggggtgtggtg gcgggtgcoct gtagtcccag ctactcagga rgetgaggca 1740
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caactctggg tgacagagca agactctgtc tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1853

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<210> 370
<211> 2184
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<400> 370
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<210> 371
<211> 1855
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 371

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gccgcccccg	cataaccgtc	agactggcct	gtaacggctt	gcaggcgcac	gccgcacgcg	180
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<210> 372

<211> 1059

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 372

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aagatctgga	caagctccac	agagctgccc	tgggtgggta	aagtccccag	aaaggatctc	240
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<210> 373
 <211> 1155
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 373
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 gccagagagt atgctgttct tagtcatcat catgtaatth gccagttact ttctgactac 1080
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<210> 374
 <211> 2000
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 374
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<210> 375

<211> 2040

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 375

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<210> 376

<211> 329

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 376

Met Asp Ile Val Val Ser Gly Ser His Pro Leu Trp Val Asp Ser Phe

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Glu Tyr Thr Ile Val His Ala Ser Phe Ile Ser Cys Ile Ser Ser Ser
35           40           45
Leu Asp Gly Gln Gly Glu Arg Gln Glu Gln Arg Gly His Phe Trp Arg
50           55           60
Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Cys Glu Asp Ala Trp Glu Gln Glu Val Gln Val
65           70           75           80
Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
85           90           95
Val Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Asp Pro Arg Tyr
100          105          110
His Val His Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp
115          120          125
Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp
130          135          140
Val Asn Lys Arg Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser
145          150          155          160
Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Val Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys
165          170          175
Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala
180          185          190
Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly
195          200          205
Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr
210          215          220
Ala Val Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr
225          230          235          240
Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu
245          250          255
Leu Gly Ile His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys
260          265          270
Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu
275          280          285
Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Pro Leu Leu
290          295          300
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<210> 377

<211> 148

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

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<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 377

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20           25           30
Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Xaa Asp Lys

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35 40 45
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 50 55 60
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 65 70 75 80
 Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Xaa Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp
 85 90 95
 Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro
 100 105 110
 Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Xaa Tyr Asn Glu Asp
 115 120 125
 Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser
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 Lys Asn Lys Val
 145

<210> 378
 <211> 1719
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 378
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 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60
 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
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 165 170 175
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 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
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 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val
 275 280 285

Lys	Phe	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Tyr
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Gly	Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Cys	Cys	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile
305					310					315					320
Val	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu
				325					330					335	
Ser	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	His	His	His	Val
			340					345					350		
Ile	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gln	Met	Leu	Lys	Ile
		355				360						365			
Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Asn	Val	Ser	Arg	Thr	Arg	Asn	Lys
	370				375					380					
Pro	Arg	Thr	His	Met	Val	Val	Glu	Val	Asp	Ser	Met	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ser
385				390						395					400
Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Phe	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Lys	Met	Gly	Lys	Trp	Cys
			405						410					415	
Cys	Arg	Cys	Phe	Pro	Cys	Cys	Arg	Glu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ser	Asn	Val	Gly
			420					425					430		
Thr	Ser	Gly	Asp	His	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ala	Met	Lys	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ser	Lys
		435				440						445			
Met	Gly	Lys	Trp	Cys	Arg	His	Cys	Phe	Pro	Cys	Cys	Arg	Gly	Ser	Gly
	450				455						460				
Lys	Ser	Asn	Val	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	His	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ala	Met	Lys
465			470							475					480
Thr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Lys	Met	Gly	Lys	Trp	Cys	Cys	His	Cys	Phe	Pro	Cys
			485					490						495	
Cys	Arg	Gly	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ser	Lys	Val	Gly	Ala	Trp	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asp
			500					505					510		
Asp	Ser	Ala	Phe	Met	Glu	Pro	Arg	Tyr	His	Val	Arg	Gly	Glu	Asp	Leu
	515					520						525			
Asp	Lys	Leu	His	Arg	Ala	Ala	Trp	Trp	Gly	Lys	Val	Pro	Arg	Lys	Asp
	530				535						540				
Leu	Ile	Val	Met	Leu	Arg	Asp	Thr	Asp	Val	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	Lys	Gln
545			550							555					560
Lys	Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	His	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ser	Glu	Val
			565					570						575	
Val	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Arg	Arg	Cys	Gln	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Asp	Asn
			580					585					590		
Lys	Lys	Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Val	Gln	Cys	Gln	Glu	Asp	Glu
	595					600						605			
Cys	Ala	Leu	Met	Leu	Leu	Glu	His	Gly	Thr	Asp	Pro	Asn	Ile	Pro	Asp
	610				615						620				
Glu	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Thr	Thr	Leu	His	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Asp	Lys
625			630							635					640
Leu															

Met Leu Lys Ile Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys
 755 760 765
 Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser
 770 775 780
 Gln Pro Glu Lys Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp
 785 790 795 800
 Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly
 805 810 815
 Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn
 820 825 830
 Gly Leu Ile Pro Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe
 835 840 845
 Pro Asp Asn Glu Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser
 850 855 860
 Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn
 865 870 875 880
 Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu
 885 890 895
 Glu Gly Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile
 900 905 910
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn
 915 920 925
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro
 930 935 940
 Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu
 945 950 955 960
 Asn Glu Glu Tyr His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe
 965 970 975
 Cys Glu Glu Gln Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His
 980 985 990
 Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser
 995 1000 1005
 Leu Ser Cys Lys Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu
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 Gln Ser Gln Leu Pro Arg Thr His Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met
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 Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met
 1060 1065 1070
 Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys
 1075 1080 1085
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 Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys
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 Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp
 1125 1130 1135
 Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His
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 Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp
 1155 1160 1165
 Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg
 1170 1175 1180
 Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys
 1205 1210 1215

Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly
 1220 1225 1230
 Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn
 1235 1240 1245
 Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys
 1250 1255 1260
 Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro
 1265 1270 1275 1280
 Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr
 1285 1290 1295
 Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp
 1300 1305 1310
 Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val
 1315 1320 1325
 His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala
 1330 1335 1340
 Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala
 1345 1350 1355 1360
 Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn
 1365 1370 1375
 Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr
 1380 1385 1390
 Ala Val Ser Ser His His His Val Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr
 1395 1400 1405
 Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu
 1410 1415 1420
 Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly
 1425 1430 1435 1440
 Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn
 1445 1450 1455
 Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser
 1460 1465 1470
 Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly
 1475 1480 1485
 Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu
 1490 1495 1500
 Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys
 1505 1510 1515 1520
 Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser
 1525 1530 1535
 Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu
 1540 1545 1550
 Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Lys Arg Ser
 1555 1560 1565
 Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe
 1570 1575 1580
 Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe
 1585 1590 1595 1600
 Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly
 1605 1610 1615
 Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro
 1620 1625 1630
 Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln
 1635 1640 1645
 Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile
 1650 1655 1660
 Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser
 1665 1670 1675 1680

Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn
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 Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr
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 Met Lys His Gln Ser Gln Leu
 1715

<210> 379
 <211> 656
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 379
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 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60
 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
 130 135 140
 Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val
 275 280 285
 Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr
 290 295 300
 Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu
 325 330 335
 Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser His His His Val
 340 345 350
 Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile

355 360 365
 Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu
 370 375 380
 Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu
 405 410 415
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn
 420 425 430
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro
 435 440 445
 Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu
 450 455 460
 Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp
 485 490 495
 Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu
 500 505 510
 Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys
 515 520 525
 Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly
 530 535 540
 Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr
 565 570 575
 His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln
 580 585 590
 Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln
 595 600 605
 Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys
 610 615 620
 Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile
 625 630 635 640
 Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Met Lys His Gln Ser Gln Leu
 645 650 655

<210> 380

<211> 671

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 380

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 Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe
 20 25 30
 Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp
 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60
 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110

Gly	Lys	Ser	Lys	Val	Gly	Ala	Trp	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ala	Phe
	115						120					125			
Met	Glu	Pro	Arg	Tyr	His	Val	Arg	Gly	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	His
	130					135					140				
Arg	Ala	Ala	Trp	Trp	Gly	Lys	Val	Pro	Arg	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Val	Met
145					150					155					160
Leu	Arg	Asp	Thr	Asp	Val	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	Lys	Gln	Lys	Arg	Thr	Ala
			165						170					175	
Leu	His	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ser	Glu	Val	Val	Lys	Leu	Leu
		180						185					190		
Leu	Asp	Arg	Arg	Cys	Gln	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Asp	Asn	Lys	Lys	Arg	Thr
	195						200					205			
Ala	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Val	Gln	Cys	Gln	Glu	Asp	Glu	Cys	Ala	Leu	Met
	210					215					220				
Leu	Leu	Glu	His	Gly	Thr	Asp	Pro	Asn	Ile	Pro	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Asn
225					230					235					240
Thr	Thr	Leu	His	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Met	Ala	Lys
				245					250					255	
Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ile	Glu	Ser	Lys	Asn	Lys	His	Gly
			260					265					270		
Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	His	Glu	Gln	Lys	Gln	Gln	Val	Val
		275					280					285			
Lys	Phe	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Tyr
	290					295					300				
Gly	Arg	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Cys	Cys	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile
305					310					315					320
Val	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu
				325					330					335	
Ser	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	His	His	His	Val
			340					345					350		
Ile	Cys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gln	Met	Leu	Lys	Ile
		355					360					365			
Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Gln	Asp	Leu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ser	Glu
	370					375					380				
Glu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Phe	Lys	Gly	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Gln	Pro	Glu	Lys
385					390					395					400
Met	Ser	Gln	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asp	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu
				405					410					415	
Glu	Glu	Met	Lys	Lys	His	Glu	Ser	Asn	Asn	Val	Gly	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asn
		420						425					430		
Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Val	Thr	Ala	Gly	Asn	Gly	Asp	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ile	Pro
	435						440					445			
Gln	Arg	Lys	Ser	Arg	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asn	Gln	Gln	Phe	Pro	Asp	Asn	Glu
	450					455					460				
Ser	Glu	Glu	Tyr	His	Arg	Ile	Cys	Glu	Leu	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Glu
465					470					475					480
Lys	Gln	Met	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Gln	Asp
				485					490					495	
Leu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Glu
		500						505					510		
Asn	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Lys	Arg	Ser	Gln	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Asp
	515							520				525			
Gly	Asp	Arg	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Phe	Met	Ala	Ile	Glu	Glu	Met	Lys	Lys
	530					535					540				
His	Gly	Ser	Thr	His	Val	Gly	Phe	Pro	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Ala
545					550					555					560
Thr	Ala	Gly	Asn	Gly	Asp	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ile	Pro	Pro	Arg	Lys	Ser	Arg
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<210> 381
<211> 251
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
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ccaatatccc	aggagaagca	ttggggagtt	gggggcaggt	gaaggaccca	ggactcacac		180
atcctggggc	tccaaggcag	aggagagggg	cctcaagaag	gtcaggagga	aaatccgtaa		240
caagcagtc	g						251

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<210> 382
<211> 3279
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400>	382						
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cagggcgcg	gatggctca	cacagggaag	agagggcccc	tctgtcagg	cctcacctgg	360	
gccacaggag	gacactgctt	ttcctctgag	gagtcaggag	ctgtggatgg	tgctggacag	420	
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gagccttgtt	ccctctgttg	gactccttgc	ccatattctt	gtgggagtg	gttctggaga	960	
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cgtcagattt gatgatttcc tagcaggact tacagaaata aagagctatc atgctgtggt 1920
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atcattgttt tatttgcctt cttttcacac cattggtgag ggagggatta ccacctggg 2820
gttatgaaga tggttgaaca cccacacat agcaccggag atatgagatc aacagtttct 2880
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cccagctgat agaggaagta gccaggtggg agcctttccc agtgggtgtg ggacatatct 3180
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gttttcagac cttaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaagtgtt 3279

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<210> 383

<211> 154

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 383

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Met Ala Gly Val Arg Asp Gln Gly Gln Gly Ala Arg Trp Pro His Thr
      5                                10                                15

Gly Lys Arg Gly Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Thr Trp Ala Thr Gly Gly
      20                                25                                30

His Cys Phe Ser Ser Glu Glu Ser Gly Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Gly Gln
      35                                40                                45

Lys Lys Asp Arg Ala Trp Leu Arg Cys Pro Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Phe
      50                                55                                60

Pro Leu Gly Ser Asp Cys Arg Glu Gly Gly Arg Gln Gly Cys Gly Gly
      65                                70                                75                                80

Ser Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Leu Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala
      85                                90                                95

Trp Ala Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Gln Ser Pro Gly Pro Gln Ser Leu
      100                               105                               110

Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ile Trp Pro Gln Trp Val Ile Leu Ile Thr
      115                               120                               125

```


Leu Thr Ile Pro Ser Pro Ala His Gly Pro Pro Trp Leu Pro Asn
130 135 140

Ala Leu Glu Arg Gly His Leu Val Arg Glu
145 150

<210> 384
<211> 557
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 384
ggatcctcta gaggcggcgc ctactactac taaattcgcg gccgcgtcga cgaagaagag 60
aaagatgtgt ttgttttttg actctctgtg gtcccttcca atgctgtggg ttccaacca 120
ggggaagggt ccccttttgc ttgccaagt ccataaccat gagcactact ctaccatggg 180
cttgcctcct ggcgaagcag gctggtttgc aagaatgaaa tgaatgattc tacagctagg 240
acttaacctt aaaaatgaaa gtcttgcaat cccatttgcg ggatccgtct gtgcacatgc 300
ctctgtagag agcagcattc ccagggaact tggaaacagt tggcactgta aggtgcttgc 360
tccccaagac acatcctaag aggtgtttgta atgggtgaaaa cgtcttcctt ctttattgcc 420
cctttcttatt tatgtgaaca actgtttgtc tttttttgta tcttttttaa actgtaaagt 480
tcaattgtga aaatgatat catgcaaata aattatgcga ttttttttcc aaagtaaaaa 540
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 557

<210> 385
<211> 337
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 385
ttcccagggtg atgtgcgagg gaagacacat ttactatcct tgatggggct gattccttta 60
gtttctctag cagcagatgg gttaggagga agtgacccaa gtggttgact cctatgtgca 120
tttcaaaagcc atctgctgtc ttcgagtacg gacacatcat cactcctgca ttgttgatca 180
aaacgtggag gtgcttttcc tcagctaaga agcccttagc aaaagctcga atagacttag 240
tatcagacag gtccagtttc cgcaccaaca cctgctggtt ccctgtcgtg gtctggatct 300
ctttggccac caattccccc ttttccacat cccggca 337

<210> 386
<211> 300
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 386
gggcccgtca cgggccagg ccccgctcgc cgagtctctc tccccgggtg cctgcccgcga 60
gcccgcctcg cccagagggt gggcgcgggg ctgcctctac cggctggcgg ctgtaactca 120
gcgaccttgg cccgaaggct ctagcaagga cccaccgacc ccagccgcgg cggcggcggc 180
gcggactttg cccggtgtgt gggcgggagc ggactgcgtg tccgcggacg ggcagcgaag 240
atgttagcct tcgctgccag gaccgtggac cgatcccagg gctgtggtgt aacctcagcc 300

<210> 387
<211> 537
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 387
gtggcagagtc gggcaccag ggactctttg caggcttctt tccctggatc atcaaggctg 60
ccctcctctg tgccatcatg atcagcacct atgagttcgg caaaagcttc ttccagaggc 120

```

tgaaccagga cccggttctg ggcggtcgaa aggggcaagg aggcaaggac cccgtctctc 180
ccacggatgg ggagagggca ggaggagacc cagccaagtg ccttttcctc agcactgagg 240
gagggggctt gtttcccttc cctcccggeg acaagctcca gggcagggct gtccctctgg 300
ggggcccagc acttcctcag acacaacttc ttctgtctgc tccagtcgtg gggatcatca 360
cttaccacc cccaagtgc aagaccaaat cttccagctg ccccttctgt gtttccctgt 420
gtttgtctga gctgggcatg tctccaggaa ccaagaagcc ctgagcctgg tgtagtctcc 480
ctgacccttg ttaattcctt aagtctaaag atgatgaact tcaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 537

```

<210> 388

<211> 520

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 388

```

aggataattt ttaaaccaat caaatgaaaa aaacaaacaa acaaaaaagg aaatgtcatg 60
tgaggttaaa ccagtttgca ttcccctaata gtggaaaaag taaggaggact actcagcact 120
gtttgaagat tgcctcttct acagcttctg agaatttgtt tatttcaact gccaaagtga 180
ggaccccctc cccaacatgc ccagcccac ccctaagcat ggtcccttgt caccaggcaa 240
ccaggaaact gctacttgtg gacctacca gagaccagga gggtttggtt agctcacagg 300
acttccccca cccagaaga ttagcatccc atactagact cataactcaac tcaactaggc 360
tcataactcaa ttgatgggta ttagacaatt ccatttcttt ctgggttatta taaacagaaa 420
atctttcctc ttctcattac cagtaaaggc tcttggtatc tttctgttgg aatgatttct 480
atgaacttgt cttattttaa tggtggtgtt tttttctggt 520

```

<210> 389

<211> 365

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 389

```

cgttgcccc gtttgacaga aggaaaggcg gagcttattc aaagtctaga gggagtggag 60
gagttaaggc tggatttcag atctgcctgg ttccagccgc agtgtgccct ctgctcccc 120
aacgactttc caaataatct caccagcgcc ttccagctca gggctcctag aagegtcttg 180
aagcctatgg ccagctgtct ttgtgttccc tctcaccgcg ctgtcctcac agctgagact 240
cccaggaaac cttcagacta ccttctctg ccttcagcaa ggggcgttgc ccacattctc 300
tgagggtcag tggaagaacc tagactccca ttgctagagg tagaaagggg aagggtgctg 360
gggag 365

```

<210> 390

<211> 221

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(221)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 390

```

tgcctctcca tcctggcccc gacttctctg tcaggaaagt ggggatggac cccatctgca 60
tacacggnnt ctcattgggtg tggaacatct ctgcttgccg ttccaggaag gcctctggct 120
gctctangag tctgancng ntegttgcce cantntgaca naaggaaagg cggagcttat 180
tcaaagtcta gagggagtgagg aggagttaag gctggatttc a 221

```

<210> 391

<211> 325

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(325)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 391

```

tgaagcaggt cccgaggcct ccctagagcc tggggccgac tctgtgncca tgcangcttt 60
ctctcgcgcc cagcctggag ctgtccttg catctaccaa caatcagncg aggcgagcag 120
tagccagggc actgctgcc aacagccagtc cnnataccat catgtnaccg ggtgngctct 180
naanttingat ntccanagcc ctaccatcn tagttctgct ctcccacgg ntaccagccc 240
cactgccag gaatcctaca gccagtaccc tgtcccgacg tctctaccta ccagtacgat 300
gagacctccg gctactacta tgacc                                     325

```

<210> 392

<211> 277

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(277)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 392

```

atattgttta actccttctt ttatatcttt taacattttc atggngaaaag gttcacatct 60
agtctcactt nggnagnngn ctctacttg agtctcttcc ccggcctggn ccagtngnaa 120
antaccanga accgncatgn cttaanaacn ncctggtttn tgggttnntc aatgactgca 180
tgcagtgcac caccctgtcc actacgtgat gctgtaggat taaagtctca cagtgggcgg 240
ctgaggatac agcgccgcgt cctgtgttgc tggggaa                                     277

```

<210> 393

<211> 566

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 393

```

actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttgcgggccg cgtcgacgga caggtcagct gtctggetca 60
gtgatctaca ttctgaagtt gtctgaaaat gtcttcctga tttaaattcag cctaaacggt 120
ttgccgggaa cactgcagag acaatgctgt gagtttccaa ccttagccca tctgcgggca 180
gagaaggctc agtttgcca tcagcattat catgatatca ggactggta cttgggttaag 240
gaggggtcta ggagatctgt cccttttaga gacaccttac ttataatgaa gtatttggga 300
gggtgggttt caaaagtaga aatgtcctgt attccgatga tcatcctgta aacattttat 360
catttattaa tcatccctgc ctgtgtctat tattatattc atatctctac gctggaaact 420
ttctgcctca atgtttactg tgcccttgggt tttgctagtt tgtgttgggt aaaaaaaaaa 480
cattctctgc ctgagtttta atttttgtcc aaagttattt taatctatac aattaaaagc 540
ttttgcctat caaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa                                     566

```

<210> 394

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(384)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 394
gaacatacat gtcccggcac ctgagctgca gtctgacatc atcgccatca cgggcctcgc 60
tgcaaatng gaccgggcca aggctggact gctggagcgt gtgaaggagc tacagggcna 120
gcaggaggac cgggctttta ggagttttta gctgagtgct actgtagacc ccaaatacca 180
tcccaagatt atcgggagaa agggggcagt aattacccaa atccggttgg agcatgacgt 240
gaacatccag tttcctgata aggacgatgg gaaccagccc caggaccaaa ttaccatcac 300
agggtacgaa aagaacacag aagctgccag ggatgctata ctgagaattg tgggtgaact 360
tgagcagatg gtttctgagg acgt 384

```

```

<210> 395
<211> 399
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 395
ggcaaaactg tgtgacctca ataagacctc gcagatccaa ggtcaagtat cagaagtgac 60
tctgaccttg gactccaaga cctacatcaa cagcctggct atattagatg atgagccagt 120
tatcagaggt ttcattcattg cggaaattgt ggagtctaag gaaatcatgg cctctgaagt 180
attcacgtct ttccagtacc ctgagttctc tatagagttg cctaacacag gcagaattgg 240
ccagctactt gtctgcaatt gtatcttcaa gaataccctg gccatccctt tgactgacgt 300
caagttctct ttggaaagcc tgggcatctc ctactacag acctctgacc atgggacggt 360
gcagcctggt gagaccatcc aatcccaaat aaaatgcac 399

```

```

<210> 396
<211> 403
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(403)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 396
tggagttntc agtgcaaaca agccataaag cttcagtagc aaattactgt ctcacagaaa 60
gacattttca acttctgctc cagctgctga taaaacaaat catgtgttta gcttgactcc 120
agacaaggac aacctgttcc ttcataactc tctagagaaa aaaaggagtt gttagtagat 180
actaaaaaaaa gtggatgaat aatctggata tttttcctaa aaagattcct tgaaacacat 240
taggaaaatg gagggcctta tgatcagaat gctagaatta gtccattgtg ctgaagcagg 300
gtttagggga gggagtgagg gataaaagaa ggaaaaaaag aagagtgaga aaacctatct 360
atcaaagcag gtgctatcac tcaatgttag gccctgctct ttt 403

```

```

<210> 397
<211> 100
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(100)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 397
actagtnacg tgtggtggaa ttgcgggccg cgtcgacctc naanccatct ctatagcaaa 60
tccatccccg ctctggttg gtnacagaat gactgacaaa 100

```

```

<210> 398
<211> 278

```

<212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(278)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 398
 gcggccgcgt cgacagcagt tccgccagcg ctgcgccctg ggtgggggatg tgctgcacgc 60
 ccacctggac atctggaagt cagcggcctg gatgaaagag cggacttcac ctggggcgat 120
 ttaactactgt gctctgacca gtgaggagag ctggaccgac agcgaggtgg actcatcatg 180
 ctccgggcag cccatccacc tgtggcagtt cctcaaggag ttgctactca agccccacag 240
 ctatggccgc ttcattangt ggctcaacaa ggagaagg 278

<210> 399
 <211> 298
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(298)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 399
 acggaggtgg aggaagcgnc cctgggateg anaggatggg tcctgncatt gaccnccctn 60
 ggggtgceng catggagcgc atgggcgcgg gcctgggcca cggcatggat cgcgtgggct 120
 ccgagatcga gcgcattggc ctggtcatgg accgcatggg ctccgtggag cgcattgggt 180
 ccggcattga gcgcattggc ccgctgggac tcgaccacat ggcctccanc attganccga 240
 tgggccagac catggagcgc attggctctg gcgtggagcn catgggtgcc ggcatggg 298

<210> 400
 <211> 548
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 400
 acatcaacta ctccctcatt ttaaggtatg gcagttccct tcctcccttt ttctgcctt 60
 gtacatgtac atgtatgaaa ttcccttctc ttaccgaact ctctccacac atcacaaggt 120
 caaagaacca cagccttaga aggttaagag ggcaccctat gaaatgaaat ggtgatttct 180
 tgagtctctt ttttccacgt ttaaggggac atggcaggac ttagagttgc gagttaagac 240
 tgcagagggc tagagaatta ttcatatagc gctttgaggc caccatgtc acttatcccc 300
 tataccctct caccatcccc ttgtctactc tgatgcccc aagatgcaac tgggcagcta 360
 gttggcccca taattctggg cctttgttgt ttgttttaat tacttgggca tcccaggaag 420
 atttccagtg atctcctacc atgggcccc ctctgggat caagccctc ccaggccctg 480
 tccccagccc ctctgcccc agcccacccg cttgccttgg tgctcagccc tcccattggg 540
 agcaggtt 548

<210> 401
 <211> 355
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(355)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 401
 actgtttcca tgttatgttt ctacacattg ctacctcagt gtccttgga acttagcttt 60
 tgatgtctcc aagtagtcca ccttcattta actctttgaa actgtatcat ctttgccaag 120
 taagagtggg ggcctatttc agctgctttg acaaaatgac tggctcctga cttaacgttc 180
 tataaatgaa tgtgctgaag caaagtgcc atggtggcgg cgaagaagan aaagatgtgt 240
 tttgttttg actctctgtg gtcccttcca atgctgnngg tttccaacca ggggaagggt 300
 cctttttgca ttgccaagt ccataacat gaggactact ctaccatggn tctgc 355

<210> 402
 <211> 407
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(407)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 402
 atggggcaag ctggataaag aaccaagacc cactggagta tgctgtcttc aagaaaccca 60
 tctcacatgc ggtggcatac ataggctcaa aataaaggaa tggagaaaaa ttttcaagc 120
 aaatggaaaa cagaaaaaag caggtgttgc actcctactt tctgacaaaa cagactatgc 180
 gaataaagat aaaaaagaga aggacattac aaaggtggtc ctgacctttg ataaatctca 240
 ttgcttgata ccaacctggg ctgttttaat tgcccaaacc aaaaggataa tttgctgagg 300
 ttgtggagct tctccctgc agagagtccc tgactctcca aaatttggtt gagatgtaag 360
 gntgattttg ctgacaaact cttttctgaa gttttactca tttccaa 407

<210> 403
 <211> 303
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(303)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 403
 cagtatttat agccnaactg aaaagctagt agcaggcaag tctcaaatec aggcacccaa 60
 tctaagcaa gagccatggc atggtgaaaa tgcaaaagga gactctggcc aatctacaaa 120
 tagagaacaa gacctactca gtcatgaaca aaaaggcaga caccaacatg gatctcatgg 180
 gggattggat attgtaatta tagagcagga agatgacagt gatcgtcatt tggcacaaca 240
 tcttaacaac gaccgaaacc cattattttac ataaacctcc attcggtaac catgttgaaa 300
 gga 303

<210> 404
 <211> 225
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 404
 aagtgtaaact tttaaaaatt tagtggattt tgaaaattct tagaggaaaag taaaggaaaa 60
 attgttaatg cactcattta cttttacatg gtgaaagtgc tctcttgatc ctacaaacag 120
 acattttcca ctctgttttc catagtgtgt aagtgtatca gatgtgttgg gcatgtgaat 180
 ctccaagtgc ctgtgtaata aataaagtat ctttatttca ttcat 225

<210> 405

<211> 334
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(334)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 405
 gagctgttat actgtgagtt ctactaggaa atcatcaaat ctgaggggtg tctggaggac 60
 ttcaataaac cccccccat agtgaatcag cttccagggg gtccagtcct tctccttact 120
 tcatacccat cccatgccaa aggaagaccc tccctccttg gctcacagcc ttctctaggc 180
 ttcccagtgct ctccaggaca gagtgggtta tgttttcagc tccatccttg ctgtgagtgt 240
 ctggtgcggt tgtgcctcca gcttctgctc agtgcttcat ggacagtgtc cagcccatgt 300
 cactctccac tctctcanng tggatcccac cccct 334

<210> 406
 <211> 216
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(216)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 406
 ttctatacct aatgagggag ttganatnac atnnaaccag gaaatgcatg gatctcaang 60
 gaaacaaaca cccaataaac tcggagtggc agactgacaa ctgtgagaca tgcacttgct 120
 acnaaacaca aatttnatgt tgcacccttg tttctacacc tgtgggttat gacaaagaca 180
 actgccaaag aatnttcaag aaggaggact gccant 216

<210> 407
 <211> 413
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 407
 gctgacttgc tagtatcacc tgcatttcatt gaagcacaa aacttcatgc cttgactcat 60
 gtaaattgcaa taggattaaa aaataaattt gatatcacat ggaaacagac aaaaaatatt 120
 gtacaacatt gcacccagtg tcagattcta cacctggcca ctgaggaagc aagagttaat 180
 cccagaggtc tatgtcctaa tgtgttatgg caaatggatg tcatgcacgt accttcattt 240
 ggaaaattgt catttgtcca tgtgacagtt gatacttatt cacatttcat atgggcaacc 300
 tgcacagacag gagaaagtct tcccatgtta aaagacattt attatcttgt tttcctgtca 360
 tgggagttcc agaaaaagtt aaaacagaca atgggccagg ttctgtagta aag 413

<210> 408
 <211> 183
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(183)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 408

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ggagctngcc ctcaattcct ccatntctat gttancatat ttaatgtctt ttgnnattaa 60
tnccttaacta gttaatcctt aaagggctan ntaatectta actagtcctt ccattgtgag 120
cattatacctt ccagtattcn ccttctnttt tattttactcc ttccctggcta cccatgtact 180
ntt 183

```

```

<210> 409
<211> 250
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(250)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 409
cccacgcattg ataagctctt tttttctgta agtcctgcta ggaaatcatc aaatctgacg 60
gtgggtttggg ggacctgaac aaacctcctg taattaatca gctttcagtt tctcccccta 120
gtccctcctt caacaacata ggaggatcct ccccttcttt ctgctcacgg ccttatctag 180
gcttccagct gcccccagga cagcgtgggc tatgtttaca gcgcntcctt gctggggggg 240
ggcctatgc 250

```

```

<210> 410
<211> 306
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(306)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 410
ggctgggtttg caagaatgaa atgaatgatt ctacagctag gacttaacct tgaaatggaa 60
agtcttgcaa tcccatttgc aggatccgtc tgtgcacatg cctctgtaga gagcagcatt 120
cccagggaacc ttggaaacag ttggcactgt aagggtgctt ctccccaaga cacatcctaa 180
aagggtgttg aatgggtgaaa accgcttcct tctttattgc cccttcttat ttatgtgaac 240
nactgggttg ctttttttgn atctttttta aactggaaag ttcaattgng aaaatgaata 300
tentgc 306

```

```

<210> 411
<211> 261
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(261)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 411
agagatattn cttaggtnaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60
ggatcttttg tatttaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120
tttaaatgtc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttaccat cagttccagc 240
cttctctcaa ggngaggcaa a 261

```

```

<210> 412

```


<211> 241
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(241)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 412
 gttcaatggt aactgacatt tctacaacac cccactcacc gatgtattcg ttgcccagtg 60
 ggaacatacc agcctgaatt tggaaaaaat aattgtgttt cttgcccagg aaatactacg 120
 actgactttg atggctccac aaacataacc cagtgtaaaa acagaagatg tggaggggag 180
 ctgggagatt tcaactggga cattgaattc ccaaactacc cangcaatta ccagccaac 240
 a 241

<210> 413
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(231)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 413
 aactcttaca atccaagtga ctcatctgtg tgcttgaatc ctttcactg tctcatctcc 60
 ctcatccaag tttctagtag ctctcttttg ttgtgaagga taatcaaact gaacaacaaa 120
 aagtttactc tcttcatttg gaacctaaaa actctcttct tcttgggtct gagggctcca 180
 agaatccttg aatcanttct cagatcattg gggacaccan atcaggaacc t 231

<210> 414
 <211> 234
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 414
 actgtccatg aagcactgag cagaagctgg aggcacaacg caccagacac tcacagcaag 60
 gatggagctg aaaacataac ccactctgtc ctggaggcac tgggaagcct agagaaggct 120
 gtgagccaag gagggagggt ctctcttttg ctagggatgg ggatgaagta aggagaggga 180
 ctggaccccc tggaagctga ttcactatgg ggggagggtg attgaagtcc tcca 234

<210> 415
 <211> 217
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(217)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 415
 gcataggatt aagactgagt atctttttcta cattctttta acttttctaag gggcacttct 60
 caaaacacag accaggtagc aaatctccac tgctctaagg ntctcaccac cactttctca 120
 caactagcaa tagtagaatt cagtcctact tctgaggcca gaagaatggt tcagaaaaat 180
 antggattat aaaaaataac aattaagaaa aataatc 217

<210> 416
 <211> 213
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(213)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 416
 atgcataatnt aaagganact gcctcgcttt tagaagacat ctggnetgct ctctgcatga 60
 ggcacagcag taaagctctt tgattcccag aatcaagaac tctccccttc agactattac 120
 cgaatgcaag gtggttaatt gaaggccact aattgatgct caaatagaag gatattgact 180
 atattggaac agatggagtc tctactacaa aag 213

<210> 417
 <211> 303
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(303)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 417
 nagtcttcag gcccatcagg gaagttcaca ctggagagaa gtcatacata tgtactgtat 60
 gtgggaaagg ctttactctg agttcaaate ttcaagccca tcagagagtc cacactggag 120
 agaagccata caaatgcaat gagtgtggga agagcttcag gagggattcc cattatcaag 180
 ttcatctagt ggtccacaca ggagagaaac cctataaatg tgagatatgt gggaagggct 240
 tcantcaaaag ttcgtatctt caaatccatc nqaagqncca cagtatanan aaacctttta 300
 agt 303

<210> 418
 <211> 328
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(328)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 418
 tttttggcgg tgggtggggca gggacgggac angagtctca ctctgttgcc caggctggag 60
 tgcacaggca tgatctcggc tcactacaac ccctgcctcc catgtocaag cgattcttgt 120
 gcctcagcct tccctgtagc tagaattaca ggcacatgcc accacaccca gctagttttt 180
 gtatttttag tagagacagg gtttcaccat gttggccagg ctggtetcaa actcctnacc 240
 tcagnggtca ggctgggtctc aaactcctga cctcaagtga tctgcccacc tcagcctccc 300
 aaagtgctan gattacaggc cgtgagcc 328

<210> 419
 <211> 389
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(389)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 419
 cctcctcaag acggcctgtg gtccgcctcc cggcaaccaa gaagcctgca gtgccatattg 60
 acccctgagc catggaactgg agcctgaaag gcagegtaca cctgctcct gatcttgctg 120
 cttgtttcct ctctgtggct ccattcatag cacagttgtt gcactgaggc ttgtgcaggc 180
 cgagcaaggc caagctggct caaagagcaa ccagtcaact ctgccacggg gtgccaggca 240
 ccggtttctcc agccaccaac ctcaactcgt cccgc aaatg gcacatcagt tcttctaccc 300
 taaaggtagg accaaagggc atctgctttt ctgaagtcc ctgctctatc agccatcaag 360
 tggcagccac tcnggctgtg tcgaacggg 389

<210> 420
 <211> 408
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 420
 gttcctccta actcctgcc aaaaacagctc tctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
 tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggt tcttggttct gctttttttc tggctagacc 120
 gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
 gtccattga cacttttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
 gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
 gatataaaaa attcttgaat gactcctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
 acgttgaccg gactttgatg aagtgtctatg aaaaacctgg caagcccg 408

<210> 421
 <211> 352
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(352)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 421
 gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atnnggcattg ctacacaatc attgactatt acggaggcca 60
 gaggagaatg aggcctgggc tgggagccct gtgcctacta naagcacatt agattatcca 120
 ttcactgaca gaacaggctc tttttgggtc cttcttctcc accacnatat acttgacgtc 180
 ctctttcttg aagattcttt ggcagttgtc tttgtcataa cccacagggtg tagaaacaag 240
 ggtgcaacat gaaatttctg tttcgtagca agtgcattgc tcacaagttg gcangtctgc 300
 cactccgagt ttattgggtg tttgtttcct ttgagatcca tgcatttctt gg 352

<210> 422
 <211> 337
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 422
 atgacaccat gctggcaatg cagcggggcg tcgaaggcct gcatatccag cccaagctgg 60
 cgtgatcga cggcaaccgt tgcccgaagt tgccgatgcc agccgaagcg gtgggtcaagg 120
 gcatagcaa ggtgcggggc atcgcggcgg cgtcaatcct ggccaagggtc agccgtgac 180
 gtgatggc agctgtcgaa ttgatctacc cgggttatgg catcggcggg cataagggct 240
 atcgaacacc ggtgcacctg gaagccttgc agcggctggg gccgacgcg attcaccgac 300
 gctcttcg ccggtaacggc tggcctatga aaattat 337

<210> 423
 <211> 310
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(310)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 423
 gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atatggcatg gctacacaat cattgactat tagaggccag 60
 aggagaatga ggcctggcct gggagccctg tgccactactan aagcncatta gattatccat 120
 tcaactgacag aacagggtctt ttttgggtcc ttctttctcca ccacgatata ctgagtcctc 180
 tccttcttga agattctttg gcagttgtct ttgtcataac ccacagggtg anaaacaagg 240
 gtgcaacatg aaatttctgt ttcgtagcaa gtgcagtgct cacagttgtc aagtctgccc 300
 tccgagttta 310

<210> 424
 <211> 370
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(370)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 424
 gctcaaaaat ctttttactg ataggcatgg ctacacaatc attgactatt agaggccaga 60
 ggagaatgag gcctggcctg ggagccctgt gcctactaga agcacattag attatccatt 120
 cactgacaga acagggtctt tttgggtcct ttcttctccac cacgatatac ttgagtcctc 180
 ccttcttga gattctttg cagttgtctt tgtcataacc cacagggtga gaaacatcct 240
 ggttgaatct cctggaactc cctcattagg tatgaaatag catgatgcat tgcataaagt 300
 cacgaagggtg gcaaagatca caacgctgcc cagganaaca ttcattgtga taagcaggac 360
 tccgtcgacg 370

<210> 425
 <211> 216
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(216)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 425
 aattgctatn ntttattttg ccactcaaaa taattaccaa aaaaaaaaaa tnttaaata 60
 taacaacnca acatcaagg aaananaaca ggaatgngtg actntgcata aatnggccga 120
 anattatcca ttatnttaag ggttgacttc aggnacagc acacagacaa acatgcccag 180
 gaggnntnca ggaccgctcg atgtntntg aggagg 216

<210> 426
 <211> 596
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 426
cttccagtgga ggataaacct gttgccccgg gccgagggttc tccattagga tctgattgat 60
tggcagtcag tgatggaagg gtgttctgat cattccgaact gccccaaagg tgcgtggcca 120
gctctctgtt ttgctgagtt gccagtagga cctaatttgt taattaagag tagatgggtga 180
ggtgctcttg tatttttgatt aacctaatgg ccttcccagc acgactcgga ttcagctgga 240
gacatcacgg caacttttaa tgaaatgatt tgaaggggcca ttaagaggca cttcccgtta 300
ttaggcagtt catctgcact gataacttct tggcagctga gctggtcgga gctgtggccc 360
aaacgcacac ttggcttttg gttttgagat acaactctta atcttttagt catgcttgag 420
ggtggatggc cttttcagct ttaacccaat ttgcactgcc ttggaagtgt agccaggaga 480
ataactcat atactcgtgg gcttagaggc cacagcagat gtcattggtc tactgcctga 540
ctcccgctgg tcccatccca ggaccttcca tggcgagta cctgggagcc cgtgct 596

```

<210> 427

<211> 107

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(107)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 427

```

gaagaattca atttaagttt attcaaaggg cttacngaga atcctanacc caggncccag 60
cccgggagca gccttanaga gctcctgttt gactgcccgg ctcagng 107

```

<210> 428

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(38)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 428

```

gaacttcna anaangactt tattcactat ttacatt 38

```

<210> 429

<211> 544

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 429

```

ctttgctgga cggaataaaa gtggacgcaa gcatgacctc ctgatgaggg cgtgcattt 60
attgaagagc ggctgcagcc ctgcggttca gattaaaatc cgagaattgt atagacgccg 120
atatacagca actcttgagg gactttctga tttatccaca atcaaatcat cggttttcag 180
tttggttggt ggtcctacac ctgtagaacc tgacttggcc gtggctggaa tccactcgtt 240
gccttccact tcagttacac ctactcacc atcctctcct gttggttctg tgcgtcttca 300
agatactaag cccacatttg agatgcagca gccatctccc ccaattcttc ctgtccatcc 360
tgatgtgcag ttaaaaaatc tgccctttta tgatgtcctt gatgttctca tcaagccac 420
gagtttagtt caaagcagta ttcagcgatt tcaagagaag ttttttattt ttgctttgac 480
acctcaaca gtttagagaga tatgcatac cagggatttt ttgccagggt gtaggagaga 540
ttat 544

```

<210> 430

<211> 507
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(507)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 430
 cttatcncaa tggggctccc aaacttggt gtgcagtga aactccggg gaattttgaa 60
 gaacactgac acccatcttc caccgcgaca ctctgattta attgggctgc agtgagaaca 120
 gagcatcaat ttaaaaagct gcccagaatg ttntcctggg cagcggttg atctttgccn 180
 ccttcgtgac tttatgcaat gcatcatgct atttcatacc taatgaggga gttccaggag 240
 attcaaccag gatgtttcta cncctgtggg ttatgacaaa gacaactgcc aaagaatntt 300
 caagaaggag gactgcaagt atatcgtggt ggagaagaag gacccaaaaa agacctgttc 360
 tgtcagtga tggataatct aatgtgcttc tagtaggcac agggctccca ggccaggcct 420
 cattctcttc tggcctctaa tagtcaatga ttgtgtagcc atgcctatca gtaaaaagat 480
 ttttgagcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 507

<210> 431
 <211> 392
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(392)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 431
 gaaaattcag aatggataaa aacaaatgaa gtacaaaata tttcagattt acatagcgat 60
 aaacaagaaa gcacttatca ggaggactta caaatggaag tacactctan aaccatcatc 120
 tatcatggct aaatgtgaga ttagcacagc tgtattattt gtacattgca aacacctaga 180
 aagagatggg aaacaaaatc ccaggagtgt tgtgtgtgga gtcctgggtt ttccaacaga 240
 catcattcca gcattctgag attaggngna ttggggatca ttctggagtt ggaatgttca 300
 acaaaagtga tgttgtagg taaaatgtac aacttctgga tctatgcaga cattgaaggt 360
 gcaatgagtc tggcttttac tctgctgttt ct 392

<210> 432
 <211> 387
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(387)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 432
 ggtatcanta cataatcaaa tatagctgta gtacatgttt tcattggngt agattaccac 60
 aaatgcaagg caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattott ttgtctataa tactgtattg 120
 ngtagtccaa gctctcgna gtccagccac tngaaacat gtcctcttta gattaacctc 180
 gtggacnctn ttgttgnatt gtctgaactg tagngccctg tattttgctt ctgtctgnga 240
 attctgttgc ttctggggca ttctcttgng atgcagagga ccaccacaca gatgacagca 300
 atctgaattg ntccaatcac agctgcgatt aagacatact gaaatcgta aggaccggga 360
 acaacgtata gaacactgga gtccttt 387

<210> 433
 <211> 281
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(281)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 433
 tccaactagc anagaanact gcttcagggn gtgtaaaatg aaaggcttcc acgcagttat 60
 ctgattaaag aacactaaga gagggacaag gctagaagcc gcaggatgtc tacactatag 120
 caggenctat ttgggttggc tggaggagct gtggaaaaca tggagagatt ggcgctggag 180
 atcgccgtgg ctattcctcn ttgntattac accagnagg ntctctgtnt gccactgggt 240
 tnnaaaaccg ntatacaata atgatagaat aggacacaca t 281

<210> 434
 <211> 484
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 434
 ttttaaaata agcatttagt gctcagtcct tactgagtac tctttctctc ccttcctctg 60
 aatttaattc tttcaacttg caatttgcaa ggattacaca tttcactgtg atgtatattg 120
 tgttgcaaaa aaaaaaaagt gtctttgttt aaaattactt ggtttgtgaa tccatcttgc 180
 tttttcccca ttggaactag tcattaaccc atctctgaac tggtagaaaa acatctgaag 240
 agctagtcta tcagcatctg acaggtgaat tggatggttc tcagaaccat ttcaccaga 300
 cagcctgttt ctatcctgtt taataaatta gtttggttct tctacatgca taacaaaccc 360
 tgcctcaatc tgtcacataa aagtctgtga cttgaagttt agtcagcacc cccaccaaac 420
 tttatttttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataaag taccatgtc 480
 tttta 484

<210> 435
 <211> 424
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 435
 gcgcgcgtca gagcagggtca ctttctgcct tccacgtcct ccttcaagga agccccatgt 60
 gggtagcttt caatatcgca ggttcttact cctctgcctc tataagctca aaccoaccaa 120
 cgatcgggca agtaaacccc ctccctcgcc gacttcggaa ctggcgagag ttcagcgcag 180
 atgggcctgt ggggaggggg caagatagat gagggggagc ggcatggtgc ggggtgaccc 240
 cttggagaga ggaaaaaggc cacaagaggg gctgccaccg ccactaacgg agatggccct 300
 ggtagagacc tttgggggtc tggaaacctt ggactcccca tgctctaaact cccacactct 360
 gctatcagaa acttaaaactt gaggattttc tctgtttttc actcgcaata aattcagagc 420
 aaac 424

<210> 436
 <211> 667
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(667)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 436

```

accttgggaa nactctcaca atataaaggg tcgtagactt tactccaaat tccaaaaagg 60
tcctggccat gtaatcctga aagttttccc aaggtagcta taaaatcctt ataaggggtgc 120
agcctcttct ggaattctct tgatttcaaa gtctcactct caagttcttg aaaacgaggg 180
cagttcctga aaggcaggta tagcaactga tcttcagaaa gaggaactgt gtgcaccggg 240
atgggctgcc agagtaggat aggattccag atgctgacac cttctggggg aaacaggggt 300
gccaggtttg tcatagcaat catcaaagtc cgggtcaacgt ctgtgcttcg aatataaacc 360
tgttcatgtt tataggactc attcaagaat tttctatata tctttcttat atactctcca 420
agttcataat gctgctccat gccagctgg gtgagttggc caaatccttg tggccatgag 480
gattccttta tggggtcagt gggaaaggtg tcaatgggac ttcggtctcc atgccgaaac 540
accaaagtca caaacttcaa ctccctgggt agtacacttc ggtctagcca gaaaaaaagc 600
agaaacaaga agccaaggct aaggcttgct gccctgccag gaggaggggt gcagctctca 660
tgttgag                                     667

```

<210> 437

<211> 693

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 437

```

ctacgtctca accctcattt ttaggtaagg aatcttaagt ccaaagatat taagtgactc 60
acacagccag gtaaggaaag ctggattggc acactaggac tctaccatac cgggttttgt 120
taaagctcag gtaggaggc tgataagctt ggaaggaaact tcagacagct ttttcagatc 180
ataaaagata attcttagcc catgttcttc tccagagcag acctgaaatg acagcacagc 240
aggtaactcct ctattttcac ccctcttgct tctactctct gccagtcaga cctgtggggag 300
gccatgggag aaagcagctc tctggatggt tgtacagatc atggactatt ctctgtggac 360
catttctcca ggttacccta ggtgtcacta ttggggggac agccagcatc tttagctttc 420
atltgagttt ctgtctgtct tcagtagagg aaacttttgc tcttcacact tcacatctga 480
acacctaact gctgttgctc ctgaggtggt gaaagacaga tatagagctt acagtattta 540
tcctatttct aggcactgag ggctgtgggg taccttgtgg tgccaaaaca gatcctgttt 600
taaggacatg ttgcttcaga gatgtctgta actatctggg ggctctgttg gctctttacc 660
ctgcatcatg tgctctcttg gctgaaaatg acc                                     693

```

<210> 438

<211> 360

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 438

```

ctgcttatca caatgaatgt tctcctgggc agcgttggtga tctttgccac cttcgtgact 60
ttatgcaatg catcatgcta tttcatacct aatgagggag ttccaggaga ttcaaccagg 120
atgtttctac acctgtgggt tatgacaaag acaactgcc aagaatcttc aagaaggagg 180
actgcaagta tatctggttg agaagaagga cccaaaaaag acctgttctg tcagtgaatg 240
gataatctaa tgtgcttcta gtaggcacag ggctcccagg ccaggcctca ttctcctctg 300
gcctctaata gtcaataatt gtgtagccat gcctatcagt aaaaagattt ttgagcaaac 360

```

<210> 439

<211> 431

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(431)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 439

```

gttcctnnta actcctgcc aaaaacagctc tcctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60

```



```

tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttgget tcttgtttct gcttttttct tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgacttttgg gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gttccattga cacttttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcattggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtccata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgtcga cgcggccgcg 420
aatttagtag t
431

```

<210> 440

<211> 523

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 440

```

agagataaag cttaggtcaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60
ggaicttttg tatttaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120
tttaaatgtc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttaccat cagttccagc 240
cttctctcaa ggagaggcaa agaaaggaga tacagtggag acatctggaa agttttcttc 300
actggaaaac tgctactatc tgtttttata tttctgttaa aatatatgag gctacagaac 360
taaaaaattaa aacctctttg tgtcccttgg tcttggaaca tttatgttcc ttttaaagaa 420
acaaaaatca aactttacag aaagatttga tgtatgtaat acatatagca gctcttgaag 480
tatatatatc atagcaaata agtcactctg tgagaacaag cta
523

```

<210> 441

<211> 430

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 441

```

gttctctcta actcctgcc aaaaacagctc tctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttgget tcttgtttct gcttttttct tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgacttttgg gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gttccattga cacttttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcattggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtccata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgtcga cgcggccgcg 420
aatttagtag
430

```

<210> 442

<211> 362

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 442

```

ctaaggaatt agtagtgttc ccatcacttg tttggagtgt gctattctaa aagattttga 60
tttcttgga tgacaattat attttaactt tgggtgggga aagagttata ggaccacagt 120
cttcacttct gatacttgta aattaactt ttattgcact tgttttgacc attagctat 180
atgtttagaa atggtcattt tacggaaaaa ttagaaaaat tctgataata gtgcagaata 240
aatgaattaa tgttttactt aatttatatt gaactgtcaa tgacaaataa aaattctttt 300
tgattatttt ttgttttcat ttaccagaat aaaaactaag aattaaaagt ttgattacag 360
tc
362

```

<210> 443

<211> 624

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(624)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 443

```

tttttttttt gcaacacaat atacatcaca gtgaaatgtg taatccttgc aaattgcaag 60
ttgaaagaat taaattcaga ggaggggaga gaaagagtag tcagtaggga ctgagcacta 120
aatgcttatt ttaaaaagaaa tgtaaagagc agaaagcaat tcaggctacc ctgccttttg 180
tgctggctag tactccgggc ggtgtcagca gcacgtggca ttgaacattg caatgtggag 240
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tataaaatat tgtgaataat atcacctact tcaaagggca gttatgaggc ttaaatgaac 360
taacgcctac aaaacactta aacatagata acataggtgc aagtactatg tatctgtgtac 420
atggtaaaaca tccttattat taaagtcaac gctaaaatga atgtgtgtgc atatgctaata 480
agtacagaga gagggcactt aaaccaacta agggcctgga gggaagggtt cctggaaaaga 540
ngatgcttgt gctgggtcca aatcttgggc tactatgacc ttggccaaat tattttaaact 600
ttgtccctat ctgctaaaca gatc 624

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<210> 444

<211> 425

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(425)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 444

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gcacatcatt nntcttgcatt tctttgagaa taagaagatc agtaaatagt tcagaagtgg 60
gaagctttgt ccaggcctgt gtgtgaaccc aatgttttgc ttagaaatag aacaagtaag 120
ttcattgcta tagcataaca caaaatttgc ataagtgtgt gtcagcaaat ccttgaatgc 180
tgcttaatgt gagaggttgg taaaatcctt tgtgcaacac tctaactccc tgaatgtttt 240
gctgtgctgg gacctgtgca tgccagacaa ggccaagctg gctgaaagag caaccagcca 300
cctctgcaat ctgccacctc ctgctggcag gatttgtttt tgcacacctg gaagagccaa 360
ggaggcacca gggcataagt gagtagactt atgggtcgacg cggccgcgaa tttagtagta 420
gtaga 425

```

<210> 445

<211> 414

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(414)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 445

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catgtttatg nttttggatt actttgggca cctagtgttt ctaaatcgtc tatcattctt 60
ttctgttttt caaaagcaga gatggccaga gtctcaacaa actgtatctt caagtctttg 120
tgaaattctt tgcatgtggc agattattgg atgtagtctt ctttaactag catataaata 180
tggtgtgttt cagataaaat aacagcaaaa tgtggtggaa ttaccatttg gaacattgtg 240
aatgaaaaat tgtgtctcta gattatgtaa caaataacta tttcctaacc attgatcttt 300
ggatttttat aatcctactc acaaatgact aggtctctcc tcttgtattt tgaagcagtg 360
tgggtgctgg attgataaaa aaaaaaaaag tcgacgcggc cgcgatttta gtag 414

```

<210> 446

<111> 631
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(631)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 446
 acaaaattaga anaaagtgcc agagaacacc acataccttg tccggaacat tacaatggct 60
 tctgcatgca tgggaagtgt gagcattcta tcaatatgca ggagccatct tgcagggtgtg 120
 atgctgggtta tactggacaa cactgtgaaa aaaaggacta cagtgttcta tacgttggtc 180
 ccggtcctgt acgatttcag tatgtcttaa tgcagctgt gattggaaca attcagattg 240
 ctgtcatctg tgtggtggtc ctctgcatca caagggccaa actttaggta atagcattgg 300
 actgagattt gtaaaccttc caaccttcca ggaaatgcc cagaagcaac agaattcaca 360
 gacagaagca aaatacaggg cactacagtt cagacaatac aacaagagcg tccacgaggt 420
 taatctaaag ggagcatgtt tcacagtggc tggactaccg agagcttggg ctacacaata 480
 cagtattata gacaaaagaa taagacaaga gatctacaca tgttgccttg catttggtgtg 540
 aatctacacc aatgaaaaca tgtactacag ctatatattga ttatgtatgg atatatttga 600
 aatagtatac attgtcttga tgttttttct g 631

<210> 447
 <211> 585
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(585)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 447
 ccttgggaaa antntcacia tataaagggt cgtagacttt actccaaatt ccaaaaaggt 60
 cctggccatg taatcctgaa agttttccca aggtagctat aaaatcctta taagggtgca 120
 gctctctctg gaattcctct gatttcaaag tctcactctc aagttcttga aaacgagggc 180
 agttcctgaa aggcaggtat agcaactgat cttcagaaag aggaactgtg tgcaccggga 240
 tgggctgccg gagtaggata ggattccaga tgcctgacacc ttctggggga aacagggtctg 300
 ccagggttct catagcactc atcaaagtcc ggtcaacgtc tgtgcttcga atataaacct 360
 gttcatgttt ataggactca ttcaagaatt ttctatatct ctttcttata tactctccaa 420
 gttcataatg ctgctccatg ccagctggg tgagttggcc aaatccttgt ggccatgagg 480
 attcctttat ggggtcagtg ggaaaggtgt caatgggact tccgtctcca tgccgaaaca 540
 ccaaagtcac aaacttcaac tccttggcta gtacacttcg gtcta 585

<210> 448
 <211> 93
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(93)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 448
 turtcgtggg tcattctgan nncgaaactg accttgccag ccttgccgan ggccnccat 60
 ggttccttag tgccctggag agganggggc tag 93

<210> 449
 <211> 706
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(706)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 449
 ccaagttcat gctntgtgct ggacgctgga caggggggcaa aagcnnttgc tcgtgggtca 60
 ttctgancac cgaactgacc atgccagccc tgccgatggt cctccatggc tccctagtgc 120
 cctggagagg aggtgtctag tcagagagta gtcctggaag gtggcctctg ngaggagcca 180
 cggggacagc atcctgcaga tggtcgggag cgtcccattc gccattcagg ctgcgcaact 240
 gttgggaagg gcgataagtg cgggcctctt cgctattacg ccagctggcg aaagggggat 300
 gtgctgcaag gcgattaagt tgggtaacgc caggggtttc ccagtcncga cgttgtaaaa 360
 cgacggccag tgaattgaat ttaggtgacn ctatagaaga gctatgacgt cgcatgcacg 420
 cgtacgtaag cttggatcct ctagagcggc cgcctactac tactaaattc gcggccgagt 480
 cgacgtggga tcncactga gagagtggag agtgacatgt gctggacnct gtccatgaag 540
 cactgagcag aagctggagg cacaacgcnc cagacactca cagctactca ggaggctgag 600
 aacaggttga acctgggagg tggaggttgc aatgagctga gatcaggccn ctgcncceca 660
 gcatggatga cagagtgaaa ctccatctta aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 706

<210> 450
 <211> 493
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 450
 gagacggagt gtcactctgt tgcccaggct ggagtgcagc aagacactgt ctaagaaaaa 60
 acagttttta aaggtaaaaac aacataaaaa gaaatatcct atagtggaaa taagagagtc 120
 aaatgaggct gagaacttta caaagggatc ttacagacat gtcgccaata tcaactgcatg 180
 agcctaagta taagaacaac ctttggggag aaaccatcat ttgacagtga ggtacaattc 240
 caagtcagggt agtgaaatgg gtggaattaa actcaaatta atcctgccag ctgaaacgca 300
 agagacactg tcagagagtt aaaaagttag ttctatccat gaggtgattc cacagtcttc 360
 tcaagtcaac acatctgtga actcacagac caagttctta aaccactgtt caaactctgc 420
 tacacatcag aatcacctgg agagctttac aaactcccat tgccgagggt cgacgcggcc 480
 gcgaatttag tag 493

<210> 451
 <211> 501
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(501)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 451
 gggcgcgctc cattcgccat tcaggctgag caactgttgg gaaggggcag cggtgcgggc 60
 ctcttcgcta ttacgccagc tggcgaaagg gggatgtgct gcaaggcgat taagttgggt 120
 aacgccaggg ttttcccagt cncgacgttg taaaacgacg gccagtgaat tgaatttagg 180
 tgacnctata gaagagctat gacgtcgcat gcacgcgtac gtaagcttgg atcctctaga 240
 gggcgcgctc actactacta aattcgcggc cgcgtcgacg tgggatccnc actgagagag 300
 tggagagtga catgtgctgg acnctgtcca tgaagcactg agcagaagct ggaggcacia 360
 cgcncacagc actcacagct actcaggagg ctgagaacag gttgaacctg ggaggtggag 420

gttgcaatga gctgagatca ggcncctgcn ccccagcatg gatgacagag tgaaactcca 480
tcttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 501

<210> 452
<211> 51
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(51)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 452
agacggtttc accntttacaa cnccttttag gatgggnntt ggggagcaag c 51

<210> 453
<211> 317
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(317)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 453
tacatcttgc tttttcccca ttggaactag tcattaaccc atctctgaac tggtagaaaa 60
acatctgaag agctagtcta tcagcatctg gcaagtgaat tggatggttc tcagaaccat 120
ttcacccana cagcctgttt ctatcctggt taataaatta gtttgggttc tctacatgca 180
taacaaaccc tgctccaatc tgtcacataa aagctctgtga cttgaagttt antcagcacc 240
cccaccaaac tttatttttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataagg 300
taccatgtc tttatta 317

<210> 454
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 454
ttcgagggtac aatcaactct cagagtgtag tttccttcta tagatgagtc agcattaata 60
taagccaacgc cagctctttg aaggagtctt gaattctcct ctgctcactc agtagaacca 120
agaagaccaa attcttctgc atcccagctt gcaaacaaaa ttgttcttct aggtctccac 180
ccttcttttt tcagtgttcc aaagctcctc acaatttcat gaacaacagc t 231

<210> 455
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 455
taccaaagag ggcataataa tcagtctcac agtaggggttc accatcctcc aagtgaaaaa 60
cattgttccg aatgggcttt ccacaggcta cacacacaaa acaggaaaca tgccaagttt 120
gtttcaacgc attgatgact tctccaagga tcttcttttg gcatcgacca cattcagggg 180
caaagaattt ctcatagcac agctcacaat acaggggtcc tttctcctct a 231

<210> 456
<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 456

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ttggcaggta cccttacaaa gaagacacca taccttatgc gttattaggt ggaataatca 60
ttccattcag tattatcggt attattcttg gagaaaccct gtctgtttac tgtaaccttt 120
tgcaactcaa ttccctttatc aggaataaact acatagccac tatttacaaa gccattggaa 180
cctttttatt tgggtgcagct gctagtcagt cctgactga cattgccaaag t 231

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<210> 457

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(231)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 457

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cgaggtagccc aggggtctga aaatctctnn ttantagtc gatagcaaaa ttgttcacatca 60
gcattcctta atatgatctt gctataatta gatttttctc cattagagtt catacagttt 120
tatttgattt tattagcaat ctctttcaga agacccttga gatcattaag ctttgtatcc 180
agttgtctaa atcgatgcct catttcctct gaggtgtcgc tggcttttgt g 231

```

<210> 458

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 458

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aggtctgggt ccccccaactt ccactccctt ctactctctc taggactggg ctgggccaaag 60
agaagagggg tggttaggga agccqttgag acctqaaqcc ccacctcta ccttccttca 120
acaccctaac cttgggtaac agcatttgga attatcattt gggatgagta gaatttccaa 180
ggtcctgggt taggcatttt ggggggccag accccaggag aagaagattc t 231

```

<210> 459

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 459

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ggtaccgagg ctgctgaca cagagaaacc ccaacgcgag gaaaggaatg gccagccaca 60
ccttcgcgaa acctgtgggt gccaccagt cctaacggga caggacagag agacagagca 120
gccctgcact gttttccctc caccacagcc atcctgtccc tcattggctc tgtgctttcc 180
actatacaca gtcaccgtcc caatgagaaa caagaaggag caccctccac a 231

```

<210> 460

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 460

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gcagggtataa catgctgcaa caacagatgt gactaggaac ggccggtgac atggggagggt 60
cctatcacc cttcttggg ggctgcttct tcacagtgat catgaagcct agcagcaaat 120
cccacctccc cacacgcaca cggccagcct ggagccaca gaagggtcct cctgcagcca 180
gtggagcttg gtccagctc cagtccaccc ctaccaggct taaggataga a 231

```

<210> 461
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 461
 ccagggtttga gaagctctaa tgtgcagggg agccgagaag caggcggcct agggagggtc 60
 gcggtgtgctc cagaagagtg tgtgcatgcc agaggggaaa caggcgcctg tgtgtcctgg 120
 gtgggggttca gtgaggagtg ggaaatttgt tcagcagaac caagccgttg ggtgaataag 180
 agggggatct catggcactg atagagccct atagtctcag agctgggaat t 231

<210> 462
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 462
 aggtaccctc attgtagcca tgggaaaatt gatgttcagt ggggatcagt gaattaaatg 60
 ggggtcatgca agtataaaaa ttaaaaaaaaa aagacttcat gcccaatctc atatgatgtg 120
 gaagaactgt tagagagacc aacagggtag tgggttagag atttccagag tcttacattt 180
 tctagaggag gtatttaatt tcttctcact catccagtgt tgtatttagg a 231

<210> 463
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 463
 tactccagcc tggtagacaga gcgagaccct atcaccgccc cccacccac caaaaaaaaa 60
 actgagtga cagggtgctc cttggcatgg taagtcttaa gtcccctcc agatctgtga 120
 catttgacag gtgtcttttc ctctggacct cgggtgtccc atctgagtga gaaaaggcag 180
 tggggaggtg gatcttcacg tcgaagcggg atagaagccc gtgtgaaaag c 231

<210> 464
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 464
 gtactctaag attttatcta agttgccttt tctgggtggg aaagttaac cttagtgaact 60
 aaggacatca catatgaaga atgtttaagt tggaggtggc aacgtgaatt gcaaacaggg 120
 cctgcttcag tgactgtgtg cctgtagtcc cagctactcg ggagtctgtg tgaggccagg 180
 ggtgccagcg caccagctag atgctctgta acttctaggc cccattttcc c 231

<210> 465
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 465
 catgttggtg tagctgtggt aatgctggct gcctctcaga cagggttaac ttcagctcct 60
 gtggcaaatt agcaacaaat tctgacatca tatttatggt ttctgtatct ttgttgatga 120
 aggatggcac aatttttgcg tgtgttcata atatactcag attagtccag ctccatcaga 180
 taaactggag acatgcagga cattagggta gtgtgttagc tctggtaatg a 231

<210> 466
 <211> 231
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 466

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caggtagctc tttccattgg atactgtgct agcaagcatg ctctccgggg tttttttaat 60
ggccttcgaa cagaacttgc cacataccca ggtataatag tttctaacaat ttgccaggga 120
cctgtgcaat caaatattgt ggagaattcc ctagctggag aagtcacaaa gactataggc 180
aataatggag accagtccca caagatgaca accagtcggt gtgtgcggt g 231
```

<210> 467

<211> 311

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 467

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gtacaccctg gcacagtcca atctgaactg gttcggcact catctttcat gagatggatg 60
tgggtggctt tctccttttt catcaagact cctcagcagg gagccagac cagcctgcac 120
tgtgccttaa cagaaggtct tgagattcta agtgggaatc atttcagtga ctgtcatgtg 180
gcatgggtct ctgcccaagc tcgtaatgag actatagcaa ggcggtgtg ggacgtcagt 240
tgtgacctgc tgggcctccc aatagactaa caggcagtgc cagttggacc caagagaaga 300
ctgcagcaga c 311
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<210> 468

<211> 3112

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 468

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tggaaggcac tggatgcctg atgatgaagt ggactttcaa actggggcac tactgaaacg 180
atgggatggc cagagacaca ggagatgagt tggagcaagc tcaataacaa agtggttcaa 240
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aaatgggata cacagtatga tctataaagt gggatatagt atgatctact tcaactgggt 420
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accacggggc agagggtcag gattctggcc ctgctgccta aactgtgcgt tcataaccaa 1860
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atcatttcat atttetaaac ctcaaaacaa agctgttgta atatctgate totacgggtc 1920
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gatctgtact gtgaaccttc tacactgtag aataacatta ctcatcttct tcaaagacct 2040
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<210> 469

<211> 2229

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 469

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agctctttgt aaattcttla ttgocaggag tgaaccctaa agtggctcac aagagtgcgc 60
tatttctttc aattaactac aaggacaaac acatctcaaa gttgagataa gtgaccagta 120
tgatttgcca aaattctaaa ggcactcac catgaaatgg ataaagggtta cctttgggga 180
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aacgtgcccc ataaacattc cctctgtggc tcttgcattt catatattta tctaaactct 360
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ccttctttgc atgaagtaag atagtcaact tattcaaaac ttacatcat tctagattta 480
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<210> 470

<211> 2426

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 470

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<211> 812
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 471

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812

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<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 472

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 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 473

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<211> 1594

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 474

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<211> 2414

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> unsure

<222> (33)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 475

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<210> 476
 <211> 3434
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 476

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Leu Ser His Tyr His Arg Asp Thr Arg His His Thr Val Thr Trp Thr
                    35                               40                      45

His His His Thr His Glu His Thr Asp Thr Leu Pro Tyr Gly His Trp
                    50                               55                      60

His Thr His Cys His Thr Val Thr Trp Thr His Leu His Thr Ile Thr
                    65                               70                      75                      80

Pro Pro His Thr Leu Pro Val Asp Thr Arg Thr His Arg His Cys His
                    85                               90                      95

Thr Asp Thr Gln Asn Thr Val Thr Arg Arg His His His Ala Asp Thr
                    100                              105                      110

Pro Pro Leu Trp Cys Arg Leu Asn Tyr Pro Ala Gly Gly Thr Ala Val
                    115                              120                      125

Ala Tyr Ser Cys Leu Ser Asp Trp Leu Ser Pro Gln
                    130                              135                      140

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<400> 478
Met Tyr Arg His Thr Glu Thr Leu Pro His Gly Asp Thr Val Thr Gln
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Ser His Gly His Thr Gly Ile Val Thr Trp Thr Asp Thr Gln Thr Tyr
          20                      25                      30

Gly Glu Ile Thr Trp Thr His His Thr Ile Thr Gly Thr Gln Thr
          35                      40                      45

His Gly Asp Ile Thr Thr Trp Thr His Cys His Thr Thr Thr Gly Thr

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50 55 60
 Arg Asp Ile Thr Leu Ser His Gly His Thr Ile Thr His Met Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Thr His Cys His Met Asp Thr Gly Thr His Thr Ala Thr Leu Ser
 85 90 95
 His Gly His Thr Ser Thr Pro Ser His His His Thr His Cys Leu Trp
 100 105 110
 Thr Gln Gly His Thr Asp Thr Val Thr Gln Ile His Lys Thr Leu Ser
 115 120 125
 His Gly Asp Ile Thr Met Gln Ile His His His Ser Gly Ala Val
 130 135 140

 <210> 479
 <211> 222
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <400> 479
 Met Tyr Arg His Thr Glu Thr Leu Pro His Gly Asp Thr Val Thr Gln
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 Ser His Glu His Thr Gly Ile Val Thr Trp Thr Asp Thr Gln Thr Tyr
 20 25 30
 Gly Glu Ile Thr Leu Thr His His His Thr Ile Thr Gly Thr Gln Thr
 35 40 45
 His Gly Asp Ile Thr Thr Trp Thr His Cys His Thr Thr Thr Gly Thr
 50 55 60
 Arg Asp Ile Thr Leu Ser His Gly His Thr Ile Thr His Met Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Thr His Cys His Met Asp Thr Ala Thr His Thr Ala Thr Leu Ser
 85 90 95
 His Gly His Thr Ser Ile Pro Ser His His His Thr His Cys His Val
 100 105 110
 Asp Thr Arg Thr His Arg His Cys His Thr Asp Thr Gln Asn Thr Val
 115 120 125
 Thr Arg Arg His His His Ala Asp Thr Pro Pro His Gly His Ser Thr
 130 135 140
 Arg His Ser Ala Thr Gln Ile His His His Thr Glu Met Arg Thr His
 145 150 155 160
 Cys His Thr Asp Thr Thr Thr Ser Leu Pro His Phe His Val Ser Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Thr Thr Leu Gly Ser Asn Arg Glu Ile Thr Trp

167

180 185 190

Thr Tyr Ser Glu Gly Lys Ile Phe Phe Tyr Phe Leu Gly Asn Gln Ala
195 200 205

Arg Leu Cys Leu Lys Lys Arg Lys Lys Lys Gln Tyr Thr Val
210 215 220

<210> 480
<211> 144
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 480

Met Glu Pro Tyr Arg Gly Asn Glu Gln Pro Ser Gln Glu Gln Gly Val
5 10 15

Cys Cys Leu Trp Gly Leu Gln Ser Leu Pro Gln Gly Ser Tyr Val Thr
20 25 30

Val Gly Phe Leu Val Val Lys Arg Gln Thr Ile Gly Arg Leu Glu Arg
35 40 45

Asp Phe Met Phe Lys Cys Arg Lys Gln Pro Gly Leu Pro Pro Ser Gly
50 55 60

Leu Cys Leu Leu Trp Pro Trp Pro Asn Leu Glu Phe Gly Arg Arg Gln
65 70 75 80

Asp Arg Leu Thr Trp Ser Ser Val Ser Val Ala Gly Val Cys Ala Cys
85 90 95

Arg Ala Arg Pro Gly Trp Leu Gly Glu Gln Pro Ala Thr Ser Ala Gly
100 105 110

Val Arg Leu Glu Gln Val Glu Gln Pro Pro Ala His Pro Leu Gln Glu
115 120 125

Ala Gly Val Ala Arg Phe Pro Arg Pro Glu Trp Val Pro Pro Asn Gly
130 135 140

<210> 481
<211> 167
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 481

Met His Gly Pro Gln Val Leu Ala Arg Cys Ser Glu Cys Ala Cys Pro
5 10 15

Ala Leu Ala Ala Thr Ser Ala Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Gly Val Asp Arg
20 25 30

168

Pro Pro Thr Leu Pro Ser Gln Gly Ser Gly Trp Pro Cys Ser His Ser
 35 40 45
 Leu Ser Gly Cys His Leu Met Ala Asp Gly Ala Lys Ala Leu Gly Lys
 50 55 60
 Ala Asp Gly Pro Trp Pro Tyr Leu Phe Val Arg Arg Thr Asp Val Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Pro Ala Ala Ser Glu Val Gly Gly Cys Ala Pro Ser Ser Trp Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Leu Ala Glu Val Thr Gly Cys Ser Leu Gly Pro Leu Gly Leu Ala
 100 105 110
 Gln His Ala Gln Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Leu Cys Tyr Lys Trp Ser His
 115 120 125
 Ile Gly Glu Thr Ser Ser His Leu Arg Ser Lys Val Tyr Ala Ala Phe
 130 135 140
 Gly Gly Ser Ser Pro Cys Leu Lys Gly Leu Met Ser Leu Trp Ala Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Trp Leu Ser Arg Gly Arg Pro
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<210> 482

<211> 143

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 482

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 20 25 30
 Arg Ala Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Gly Gly Pro Gln Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg
 35 40 45
 Thr Leu Cys Ser Ser Ala Glu Ser Ser Gln Asp Cys His Pro Gly Gly
 50 55 60
 Pro Ser Ile Ala Leu Ala Lys Pro Cys Arg Gly Val Trp Leu Leu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Pro Ala Trp Pro Pro Trp His Ala Arg Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Leu Leu Arg Val Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu Gly Cys His Leu Cys Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Pro Ala Thr Asn Leu Thr Gln Ser Arg Lys
 115 120 125

169

Trp Met Ala Met Phe Pro Gln Pro Glu Trp Leu Pro Pro Asp Gly
 130 135 140

<210> 483
 <211> 143
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 483
 Met Glu Thr Gln Arg Gly Asn Lys Gln Arg Ala Gln Glu Gln Gly Val
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 Cys Cys Leu Trp Gly Ser Ser Pro Cys Leu Gly Ser Tyr Gly Thr Ala
 20 25 30
 Gly Phe Leu Val Ala Lys Arg Arg Thr Thr Gly Leu Leu Glu Glu Asp
 35 40 45
 Phe Thr Phe Lys Cys Arg Lys Gln Pro Lys Leu Pro Ser Met Arg Leu
 50 55 60
 Ser Leu Leu Trp Pro Trp Arg Asp Leu Lys Phe Val Pro Arg Gln Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Leu Thr Arg Ser Ser Val Ser Val Ala Gly Ala Tyr Ala Cys Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Gly Pro Gly Trp Leu Lys Glu Gln Pro Ala Thr Ser Ala Arg Val
 100 105 110
 Arg Leu Val Gln Ala Glu His Pro Pro Pro His Pro Leu Glu Glu Val
 115 120 125
 Gly Met Ala Arg Phe Pro Gln Pro Glu Cys Leu Pro Pro Tyr Cys
 130 135 140

<210> 484
 <211> 30
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo Sapien

<400> 484
 Thr Ala Ala Ser Asp Asn Phe Gln Leu Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ile Pro Ile Gly Gln Ala Met Ala Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile
 20 25 30

<210> 485
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 485
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31

<210> 486
 <211> 27
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 486
 gogaattctc acgctgagta tttggcc 27

<210> 487
 <211> 36
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 487
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<210> 488
 <211> 33
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 488
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<210> 489
 <211> 19
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 489
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 1 5 10 15
 Ser Val Ala

<210> 490
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 490
 Tyr Leu Ala Ser Val Ala Ala Phe Pro Val Ala Ala Gly Ala Thr Cys

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20

<210> 495

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 495

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Phe	Pro	Asn	Gly												
			20												

<210> 496

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 496

Ala	Pro	Phe	Pro	Asn	Gly	His	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Leu	Leu
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Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ala											
				20											

<210> 497

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 497

Leu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ala	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Cys	Asp	Val
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Ser	Val	Arg	Val											
			20											

<210> 498

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 498

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Val	Pro	Gly	Arg												
			20												

<210> 499
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 499
 Arg Val Val Pro Gly Arg Gly Ile Cys Leu Asp Leu Ala Ile Leu Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Ala Phe Leu
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<210> 500
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 500
 Leu Asp Ser Ala Phe Leu Leu Ser Gln Val Ala Pro Ser Leu Phe Met
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Ser Ile Val
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<210> 501
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 501
 Phe Met Gly Ser Ile Val Gln Leu Ser Gln Ser Val Thr Ala Tyr Met
 1 5 10 15
 Val Ser Ala Ala
 20

<210> 502
 <211> 414
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo Sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(414)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 502
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 ctgtagagtt tttggaatng acctcagtag caatgcaatg agctgggtcc gccaggctcc 180
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<210> 503
<211> 379
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien
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> 220>
> 221> misc_feature
> 222> (1)...(379)
> 223> n=A,T,C or G
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agctatggag	tgagctgggt	ccgccaggct	ccagggaagg	ggctgggnata	catcggatca	180
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<210> 504
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
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<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 504
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1 5 10 15
Asn Ser Ala

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<210> 505
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
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<220>
<223> Made in a lab

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      <400> 505
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Asn Thr Ala Asn
      20

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<210> 506
<211> 407
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien
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<400> 506

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<210> 507
<211> 422
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien

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<400> 507
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aa      422

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<210> 508
<211> 411
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(411)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

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aggggctgga atggatcgga atcattggta ctcttgggtg cacatactac gcgaggtggg      240
cgaaaggccg attcaccatc tccaaaacct cgaccacggg gcatntgaaa atcnccagtc      300
cgacaaccga ggacacggcc acctatttct gtgccagaga tottcgggat ggtagtagta      360
ctggttatta taaaatctgg ggcccaggca ccctggtcac cgtctccttg g      411

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<210> 509
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

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<220>
<223> Made in a lab

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<400> 509
Leu Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
1           5           10           15

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<210> 510
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

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<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 510

Pro	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Asp	Leu	Met	Leu	Ile
1				5					10				15	

<210> 511

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 511

Tyr	His	Pro	Ser	Met	Phe	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gln	Asp	Gln	Lys
1				5					10				15	

<210> 512

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 512

Asp	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ile	Cys	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Leu
1					5				10				15	

<210> 513

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 513

Ala	Pro	Cys	Gly	Gln	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Asx	Val	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Leu
1					5				10				15	

<210> 514

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 514

Leu	Cys	Lys	Phe	Thr	Glu	Trp	Ile	Glu	Lys	Thr	Val	Gln	Ala	Ser
1					5				10				15	

<210> 515

<211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 515
 Met Val Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg
 1 5 10 15

<210> 516
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 516
 Val Ser Glu Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln
 1 5 10 15

<210> 517
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 517
 Glu Val Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met
 1 5 10 15

<210> 518
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 518
 Arg Ala Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu Ala Arg Arg His Tyr Asp Glu Gly
 1 5 10 15

<210> 519
 <211> 17
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 519
 Arg Ala Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu Ala Arg Arg Asn Tyr Asp Glu Gly Cys
 1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> 520
 <211> 25
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 520
 Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Val Pro Arg Ala Glu Pro Gly Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Ala Arg Arg His Tyr Asp Glu Gly
 20 25

<210> 521
 <211> 21
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 521
 Ala Pro Phe Pro Asn Gly His Val Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala
 20

<210> 522
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 522
 Leu Leu Val Val Pro Ala Ile Lys Lys Asp Tyr Gly Ser Gln Glu Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Thr Gln Val
 20

<210> 523
 <211> 254
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in a lab

<220>
 <221> VARIANT
 <222> (1)...(254)
 <223> Xaa = any amino acid

<400> 523
 Met Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Pro Trp Gly Trp Phe Leu Gly Tyr Leu Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Gly Val Ala Gly Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Gln Ile Ile
 20 25 30
 Asn Gly Glu Asp Cys Ser Pro His Ser Gln Pro Trp Gln Ala Ala Leu
 35 40 45
 Val Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln
 50 55 60
 Trp Val Leu Ser Ala Thr His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met
 85 90 95
 Val Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu
 115 120 125
 Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala
 130 135 140
 Gly Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Met Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Glu
 165 170 175
 Val Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys
 180 185 190
 Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Xaa Gln Xaa Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly
 195 200 205
 Gly Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly
 210 215 220
 Lys Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
 245 250

<210> 524
 <211> 765
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 524
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 tgccctaccg cggggaactc ttgcctcgtt tctggctggg gtctgctggc gaacggcaga 480
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 gactcctgca acggtgactc tggggggccc ctgatctgca acgggtactt gcagggcctt 660
 gtgtctttcg gaaaagcccc gtgtggccaa gttggcgtgc cagggtgtcta caccaacctc 720
 tgcaaattca ctgagtggat agagaaaacc gtccaggcca gttaa 765

<210> 525
 <211> 254
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 525

Met Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Pro Trp Gly Trp Phe Leu Gly Tyr Leu Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Gly Val Ala Gly Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Gln Ile Ile
 20 25 30
 Asn Gly Glu Asp Cys Ser Pro His Ser Gln Pro Trp Gln Ala Ala Leu
 35 40 45
 Val Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln
 50 55 60
 Trp Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met
 85 90 95
 Val Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu
 115 120 125
 Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala
 130 135 140
 Gly Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Met Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Glu
 165 170 175
 Val Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys
 180 185 190
 Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly
 195 200 205
 Gly Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly
 210 215 220
 Lys Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
 245 250

<210> 526

<211> 963

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 526

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 aactgcacag tgggtcttcat cgtaaggacg gaacgcagcc tgcacgctcc gatgtacctc 180
 tttctctgca tgcttgacgc cattgacctg gccttatcca catccaccat gcctaagatc 240
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<210> 527

<211> 320

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 527

Met Ser Ser Cys Asn Phe Thr His Ala Thr Phe Val Leu Ile Gly Ile
 5 10 15

Pro Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala His Phe Trp Val Gly Phe Pro Leu Leu Ser
 20 25 30

Met Tyr Val Val Ala Met Phe Gly Asn Cys Ile Val Val Phe Ile Val
 35 40 45

Arg Thr Glu Arg Ser Leu His Ala Pro Met Tyr Leu Phe Leu Cys Met
 50 55 60

Leu Ala Ala Ile Asp Leu Ala Leu Ser Thr Ser Thr Met Pro Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Leu Phe Trp Phe Asp Ser Arg Glu Ile Ser Phe Glu Ala Cys
 85 90 95

Leu Thr Gln Met Phe Phe Ile His Ala Leu Ser Ala Ile Glu Ser Thr
 100 105 110

Ile Leu Leu Ala Met Ala Phe Asp Arg Tyr Val Ala Ile Cys His Pro
 115 120 125

Leu Arg His Ala Ala Val Leu Asn Asn Thr Val Thr Ala Gln Ile Gly
 130 135 140

Ile Val Ala Val Val Arg Gly Ser Leu Phe Phe Phe Pro Leu Pro Leu
 145 150 155 160

Leu Ile Lys Arg Leu Ala Phe Cys His Ser Asn Val Leu Ser His Ser
 165 170 175

Tyr Cys Val His Gln Asp Val Met Lys Leu Ala Tyr Ala Asp Thr Leu
 180 185 190

Pro Asn Val Val Tyr Gly Leu Thr Ala Ile Leu Leu Val Met Gly Val
 195 200 205

Asp Val Met Phe Ile Ser Leu Ser Tyr Phe Leu Ile Ile Arg Thr Val
 210 215 220

Leu Gln Leu Pro Ser Lys Ser Glu Arg Ala Lys Ala Phe Gly Thr Cys
 225 230 235 240

Val Ser His Ile Gly Val Val Leu Ala Phe Tyr Val Pro Leu Ile Gly
 245 250 255

Leu Ser Val Val His Arg Phe Gly Asn Ser Leu His Pro Ile Val Arg
 260 265 270

Val Val Met Gly Asp Ile Tyr Leu Leu Leu Pro Pro Val Ile Asn Pro
275 280 285

Ile Ile Tyr Gly Ala Lys Thr Lys Gln Ile Arg Thr Arg Val Leu Ala
290 295 300

Met Phe Lys Ile Ser Cys Asp Lys Asp Leu Gln Ala Val Gly Gly Lys
305 310 315 320

<210> 528
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien

<400> 528
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20

<210> 529
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Homo Sapien

<400> 529
atcacctatg tgccgctct

20

<210> 530
<211> 1852
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 530

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tttctctga gaactgcaac aataaatata aggatgctgg attttgtaa atgccttttc 180
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ccggaatttaa atgcgctgga tagatatgga agaactgtc tcatacttgc tgtatgttgt 1500
ggulcagcaa gtatagtcag cctctactt gagcaaaatg ttgatgtatc ttctcaagat 1560
ctggaaagac ggccagagag tatgctgttl ctagtcatca tcatgttaatt tgccagttac 1620

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tttctgacta caaagaaaaa cagatgttaa aaatctcttc tgaaaacagc aatccagaac 1680
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agccagagct agaagattta tggctattga agaagaatga agaacacgga agtactcatg 1800
tgggattccc agaaaacctg actaacgggtg ccgctgctgg caatggtgat ga 1852

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<210> 531

<211> 879

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 531

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<210> 532

<211> 292

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 532

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Met His Leu Ser Phe Pro Ala Phe Leu Pro Pro Trp Met Asp Arg Gly
          5                      10                      15

Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp His Asn Asp Ser Ser
          20                      25                      30

Val Lys Thr Leu Gly Ser Lys Arg Cys Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe
          35                      40                      45

Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Val Ala Trp Gly Asp
          50                      55                      60

Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Asp Pro Arg Tyr His Val His Gly Glu
          65                      70                      75                      80

Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg
          85                      90                      95

Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Arg Asp
          100                     105                     110

Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser
          115                     120                     125

Glu Val Val Lys Leu Val Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu

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130 135 140
 Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile
 165 170 175
 Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Val Tyr Asn Glu
 180 185 190
 Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile His Glu
 210 215 220
 Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys
 245 250 255
 Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Pro Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Val Asp
 260 265 270
 Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Arg Arg Pro Glu Ser Met Leu Phe Leu
 275 280 285
 Val Ile Ile Met
 290

<210> 533
 <211> 801
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 533
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 ctgtgctaca aatggagcca tataggggaa acgagcagcc atctcaggag caaggtgtat 720
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<210> 534
 <211> 266
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 534

Met Tyr Lys Leu Gln Cys Asn Asn Cys Ala Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Glu
 5 10 15

Arg Lys Gln Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Tyr Ala Leu Pro Ser Ala
 20 25 30

Leu Gln Ser Met Pro Gln Gly Ser Tyr Ala Thr Ala Arg Phe Leu Val
 35 40 45

Ala Lys Arg Pro Thr Thr Gly His Leu Glu Lys Glu Phe Met Phe His
 50 55 60

Cys Arg Lys Gln Pro Gly Ser Pro Ser Arg Gly Leu Gly Leu Leu Trp
 65 70 75 80

Pro Trp Pro Asp Ile Glu Phe Val Pro Arg Gln Asp Lys Leu Thr Gln
 85 90 95

Ser Ser Val Leu Val Pro Gln Ile Cys Ala Cys Gln Thr Arg Pro Asn
 100 105 110

Trp Leu Asn Glu Gln Pro Ala Thr Ser Ala Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Glu
 115 120 125

Val Asp Gln Pro Pro Thr Leu Pro Ser Gln Gly Ser Gly Trp Pro Cys
 130 135 140

Ser His Ser Leu Ser Gly Cys His Leu Met Ala Asp Ile Ala Lys Ala
 145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Lys Ala Asp Gly Pro Trp Pro Tyr Leu Phe Val Arg Arg Thr
 165 170 175

Asp Val Pro Cys Pro Ala Ala Ser Glu Val Gly Gly Cys Ala Pro Ser
 180 185 190

Ser Trp His Thr Leu Ala Glu Val Thr Gly Cys Ser Leu Ser Pro Leu
 195 200 205

Ser Leu Ala Gln His Ala Gln Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Leu Cys Tyr Lys
 210 215 220

Trp Ser His Ile Gly Glu Thr Ser Ser His Leu Arg Ser Lys Val Tyr
 225 230 235 240

Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly Ser Ser Pro Cys Leu Lys Gly Leu Met Ser Leu
 245 250 255

Trp Ala Ser Trp Leu Pro Arg Gly Arg Pro
 260 265

<210> 535

<211> 6082

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 535

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 Tyr Trp Ala Asn Lys Gln Ser Met Leu Asn Val Thr Val Asn Gly Gly
 740 745 750
 Gly Asn Val Thr Glu Lys Leu Asp Leu Asn Trp Tyr Leu Gly Ile Tyr
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 Pro Ile Gly Arg Ile Leu Asn Arg Phe Ser Lys Asp Ile Gly His Leu
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 Asp Asp Leu Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Leu Asp Phe Ile Gln Thr Leu Leu
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 Gln Val Val Gly Val Val Ser Val Ala Val Ala Val Ile Pro Trp Ile
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 Tyr Phe Leu Glu Thr Ser Arg Asp Val Lys Arg Leu Glu Ser Thr Thr
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 Arg Ser Pro Val Phe Ser His Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Gln Gly Leu Trp
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 Thr Ile Arg Ala Tyr Lys Ala Glu Glu Arg Cys Gln Glu Leu Phe Asp
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 1125 1130 1135
 Pro Phe Asn Glu His Thr Asp Glu Glu Leu Trp Asn Ala Leu Gln Glu
 1140 1145 1150
 Val Gln Leu Lys Glu Thr Ile Glu Asp Leu Pro Gly Lys Met Asp Thr
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 Glu Leu Ala Glu Ser Gly Ser Asn Phe Ser Val Gly Gln Arg Gln Leu
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 Val Cys Leu Ala Arg Ala Ile Leu Arg Lys Asn Gln Ile Leu Ile Ile
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Asp	Pro	Met	Asp	Ser	Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Thr	
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His	Met	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Asn	Met	Ala	Met	Gly	
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Val	Phe	Val	Thr	Phe	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Ile	Thr	
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 Ser Gln Arg Asn Arg Gln Leu Pro Ser Asp Gly Lys Lys Met Val His
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 Val Gln Asp Phe Thr Ala Phe Trp Asp Lys Ala Ser Glu Thr Pro Thr
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 Val Gly Pro Val Gly Ala Gly Lys Ser Ser Leu Leu Ser Ala Val Leu
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 Gly Glu Leu Ala Pro Ser His Gly Leu Val Ser Val His Gly Arg Ile
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 Ala Tyr Val Ser Gln Gln Pro Trp Val Phe Ser Gly Thr Leu Arg Ser
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 Asn Ile Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Glu Lys Glu Arg Tyr Glu Lys Val
 450 455 460
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 465 470 475 480
 Asp Leu Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Arg Gly Thr Thr Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln
 485 490 495
 Lys Ala Arg Val Asn Leu Ala Arg Ala Val Tyr Gln Asp Ala Asp Ile
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 Tyr Leu Leu Asp Asp Pro Leu Ser Ala Val Asp Ala Glu Val Ser Arg
 515 520 525
 His Leu Phe Glu Leu Cys Ile Cys Gln Ile Leu His Glu Lys Ile Thr
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 Ile Leu Val Thr His Gln Leu Gln Tyr Leu Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln Ile
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 Arg Thr Phe Ser Glu Ser Ser Val Trp Ser Gln Gln Ser Ser Arg Pro
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Ser Leu Lys Asp Gly Ala Leu Glu Ser Gln Asp Thr Glu Asn Val Pro
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 Val Thr Leu Ser Glu Glu Asn Arg Ser Glu Gly Lys Val Gly Phe Gln
 645 650 655
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 660 665 670
 Phe Leu Ile Leu Leu Asn Thr Ala Ala Gln Val Ala Tyr Val Leu Gln
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 Tyr Leu Gly Ile Tyr Ser Gly Leu Thr Val Ala Thr Val Leu Phe Gly
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 820 825 830
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 850 855 860
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 865 870 875 880
 Gln Glu Leu Phe Asp Ala His Gln Asp Leu His Ser Glu Ala Trp Phe
 885 890 895
 Leu Phe Leu Thr Thr Ser Arg Trp Phe Ala Val Arg Leu Asp Ala Ile
 900 905 910
 Cys Ala Met Phe Val Ile Ile Val Ala Phe Gly Ser Leu Ile Leu Ala
 915 920 925
 Lys Thr Leu Asp Ala Gly Gln Val Gly Leu Ala Leu Ser Tyr Ala Leu

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Glu Lys Glu Ala Pro Trp Glu Tyr Gln Lys Arg Pro Pro Pro Ala Trp		
	980	985 990
Pro His Glu Gly Val Ile Ile Phe Asp Asn Val Asn Phe Met Tyr Ser		
	995	1000 1005
Pro Gly Gly Pro Leu Val Leu Lys His Leu Thr Ala Leu Ile Lys Ser		
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Gln Glu Lys Val Gly Ile Val Gly Arg Thr Gly Ala Gly Lys Ser Ser		
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Leu Ile Ser Ala Leu Phe Arg Leu Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Lys Ile Trp		
	1045	1050 1055
Ile Asp Lys Ile Leu Thr Thr Glu Ile Gly Leu His Asp Leu Arg Lys		
	1060	1065 1070
Lys Met Ser Ile Ile Pro Gln Glu Pro Val Leu Phe Thr Gly Thr Met		
	1075	1080 1085
Arg Lys Asn Leu Asp Pro Phe Asn Glu His Thr Asp Glu Glu Leu Trp		
	1090	1095 1100
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Gly Lys Met Asp Thr Glu Leu Ala Glu Ser Gly Ser Asn Phe Ser Val		
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Gly Gln Arg Gln Leu Val Cys Leu Ala Arg Ala Ile Leu Arg Lys Asn		
	1140	1145 1150
Gln Ile Leu Ile Ile Asp Glu Ala Thr Ala Asn Val Asp Pro Arg Thr		
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Asp Glu Leu Ile Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Glu Lys Phe Ala His Cys Thr		
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Val Leu Leu Gln Asn Lys Glu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Met Val Gln Gln		
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 <223> Made in a lab

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 <211> 9
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<220>
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<400> 540
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<210> 541
 <211> 14
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 541
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<210> 542
 <211> 15
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<400> 542
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<210> 543
 <211> 12
 <212> PRT
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<400> 543
 Phe Met Gly Ser Ile Val Gln Leu Ser Gln Ser Val
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<210> 544
 <211> 18
 <212> PRT
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<400> 544
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Met Thr

<210> 545
 <211> 18
 <212> PRT
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<400> 545
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 5 10 15

Ser Val

<210> 546
 <211> 29
 <212> PRT
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<400> 546
 Phe Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Val Pro Arg Ala Glu Pro Gly
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Thr Glu Ala Arg Arg His Tyr Asp Glu Gly Val Arg Met
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<210> 547
 <211> 58
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 547
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Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro His Cys Cys Pro Cys Arg Ala Arg Leu
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Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Pro Arg Leu His Gln Leu Cys
 35 40 45

Cys Arg Met Pro Arg Thr Leu Arg Arg Leu
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<210> 548
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 <212> PRT
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<400> 548
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Glu Cys

<210> 549
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 <212> PRT
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<400> 549
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Gln Ala

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 <212> PRT
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<400> 550
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<220>
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<400> 551
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<210> 552
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 tcataccagt ccaaggacta ttatgaacca caccacacag gaggaggtga gcactaggca 180
 agccaaggaa gcttcacctg tacttacagc cacacgccat ggctcatatt acagocctgaa 240

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<211> 58

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 553

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Phe Leu Thr Phe Ser Phe Leu Ser Met Val Glu Pro Pro Arg Ala Gly
20 25 30

Val Leu Asn Ser Gln Ala Thr Asp Ser Tyr Gln Ser Thr Asp Tyr Tyr
35 40 45

Glu Pro His His Thr Gly Gly Gly Glu His
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<210> 554
 <211> 59
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 554
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 20 25 30
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 35 40 45
 Glu Ile Leu Arg Phe Leu Phe Asn Gly Phe Leu
 50 55

<210> 555
 <211> 71
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 20 25 30
 Thr Ala Gln Gly Ser Ile Gln Asp Ile Lys Val Pro His Ser Ile Asp
 35 40 45
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<210> 556
 <211> 81
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 20 25 30
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 35 40 45
 Ser Tyr Tyr Ser Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Thr Gln Ile Ser Asp Asn Ile

Ile

Gly Phe His Ile Arg Phe
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Pro Ser Tyr Leu Ser Gly Val Leu His Ser Arg Ser Tyr
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<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 559

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Thr Asn Pro Val Val Asn Cys Leu Ser Glu Gly Ser Arg Leu Cys Ala
20 25 30

Ser Tyr Glu Asn Leu Met Pro Asp Asp Leu Ser Leu Ser His Phe Ala
35 40 45

Pro Arg
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<210> 560

<211> 56

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 560

Ile Gly Ser Leu Lys Gly Pro Thr Thr Ala Gly Ser His Cys Ser Gly
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Glu Gly Ser Tyr Gly Thr Phe Tyr Cys Pro Arg Phe Tyr Thr Gly Tyr
20 25 30

Lys Gly Ala Ser Gln Tyr Arg Ser Gly Ser Lys Glu Glu Glu Thr Asn
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Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu Pro Pro Leu
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<210> 561

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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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<223> Xaa = Any amino acid

<400> 561

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20 25 30

Asn Leu Ser Cys Phe Leu Ser Xaa Phe Trp Leu Met Gln Gly Thr Asn
35 40 45

Ser Leu Pro Arg Glu Asn Tyr Leu Asn
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<210> 562
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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 <222> (1)...(59)
 <223> Xaa = Any amino acid

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 Ile Ser Tyr Leu Xaa Leu Glu Met Ser Ser Leu Ser Glu Ser Leu Val
 35 40 45
 Leu Ser Ser Gly Asp Tyr Val Leu Asp Thr Pro
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<210> 563
 <211> 79
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 563
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 Lys Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Leu Ala Pro Gly His Pro Asp Phe Ile His
 20 25 30
 Thr Gln Asn Glu Gln Ile Asp Pro Ser Pro His Ile Gln Asn Leu Met
 35 40 45
 Trp Asn Pro His Leu Ser Gln Glu Leu Ala Glu Thr Phe Met Val Arg
 50 55 60
 Asp Pro Leu Arg Pro Leu Leu Val Phe Ser Leu Ala Asp Ile Arg
 65 70 75

<210> 564
 <211> 64
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 564
 Ala Cys Ser Lys Gly Ser Glu Glu Phe Gln Arg Val Arg Gly Val Ala
 5 10 15
 Glu Arg Asp Gln Cys Leu Phe Leu Leu Cys Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Thr
 20 25 30

Val Arg His Leu Tyr Ile Leu Tyr Arg Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Lys Ser
35 40 45

His Met Asn Leu Pro Leu Ser Ser Gly Ser Gln Leu Trp Leu Ala Pro
50 55 60

<210> 565

<211> 57

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

 $\langle 220 \rangle$

<221> VARIANT

$\langle 222 \rangle$ (1) ... (57)

<223> Xaa = Any amino acid

<400> 565

Leu Tyr Tyr Cys Ser Tyr Leu Cys His Phe Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu
5 10 15

Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln
20 25 30

Asn Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu
35 40 45

Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser Xaa His Asn Val
50 55

<210> 566

<211> 55

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 566

Ile Leu Leu Glu Phe Phe Arg Asn Gln Arg Gly Ser Leu Asn Pro Arg
5 10 15

Lys Thr Val Pro Phe Ile Lys Ser Glu Gly Gly Glu Lys Lys Gly His
20 25 30

Cys Asn His Ser Val Val Ser Ile Asp Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Pro
35 40 45

Leu Lys Leu Val Leu Leu Pro
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<210> 567

<211> 51

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 567

Tyr Ser Asp Phe Asp Val Phe Cys Ser His Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Met Leu

5 10 15
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 20 25 30
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 35 40 45
 Phe Arg Thr
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<210> 568
 <211> 75
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 568
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 5 10 15
 Tyr Val Ala Phe Asn Ser Val Pro Ser Thr Cys Leu Leu Ala Ser Leu
 20 25 30
 Thr Glu Thr Pro Val Thr Thr Ile Leu Thr Ile Ile Ile Asn Leu Thr
 35 40 45
 Cys Phe Gln His Ala Glu Ser Ser Tyr Leu Phe Tyr Pro Leu Ala Asp
 50 55 60
 Phe Leu Leu Gln His Ile Ser Leu Gly Lys Leu
 65 70 75

<210> 569
 <211> 4809
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 569
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<210> 570

<211> 951

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 570

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<210> 571

<211> 819

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 571

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<210> 572

<211> 203

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 572

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tatagaatac tcaagctatg catcaagctt ggtaccgagc tcggatccac tatttacggc 60

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<210> 573
<211> 132
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 573
Met Val Glu Gly Glu Gly Glu Ala Arg His Val Leu His Gly Gly Arg
          5                      10                      15

Arg Glu Arg Val Arg Gly Glu Thr Ala Thr Asn Phe Phe Phe Leu Arg
          20                      25                      30

Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Val Ala Gln Ala Gly Val Gln Trp His Asp Leu
          35                      40                      45

Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Leu Pro His Arg Phe Lys Gln Phe Ser Cys Leu
          50                      55                      60

Ser Leu Pro His Ser Trp Asp His Arg Tyr Ala Pro Pro His Leu Ala
          65                      70                      75                      80

Asn Phe Cys Ser Phe Ser Arg Asp Gly Val Ser Leu Cys Cys Ser Gly
          85                      90                      95

Trp Ser Lys Thr Pro Gly Leu Gln Gln Ser Ala Cys Leu Gly Leu Pro
          100                      105                      110

Lys Cys Trp Gly Tyr Arg His Lys Pro Pro His Pro Ala Cys His Ile
          115                      120                      125

Leu Leu Asn Tyr
          130

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<210> 574
<211> 62
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 574
Met Thr His Ser Ser Ala Trp Leu Glu Arg Pro Gln Glu Thr Tyr Asn
                    5                                10                    15

His Gly Gly Arg Arg Arg Gly Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Thr Trp Trp Gln
                20                                25                    30

Glu Arg Thr Ser Glu Gly Gly Asp Cys His Lys Leu Phe Phe Phe Glu
                35                                40                    45

Thr Arg Val Trp Pro Cys Cys Pro Gly Trp Ser Ala Val Ala
    50                                55                    60

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<210> 575

<211> 76
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 575
 Met Val Lys Ser Arg Phe Thr Lys Asn Thr Lys Ile Thr Gln Ala Trp
 5 10 15
 Trp Arg Ala Pro Val Ile Pro Gly Thr Arg Glu Ala Glu Gly Gly Glu
 20 25 30
 Ser Leu Glu Pro Gly Arg Leu Arg Glu Glu Asn Arg Leu Asn Pro Gly
 35 40 45
 Gly Arg Gly Cys Ser Glu Pro Arg Ser Cys Cys Cys Thr Pro Ala Trp
 50 55 60
 Ser Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Ala Ser Lys Thr Asn Lys
 65 70 75

<210> 576
 <211> 68
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> VARIANT
 <222> (1)...(68)
 <223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 576
 Met Leu Gly Lys Ser Arg Ala Val Cys Leu Pro Ser Thr Thr Val Thr
 5 10 15
 Thr Val Cys Tyr Leu Ala Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Arg Glu Thr Ala Thr
 20 25 30
 Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Asn Trp Lys Met Xaa Ser Lys Cys His Ala Gln
 35 40 45
 Leu Leu Phe Thr Phe Tyr Leu Asn His Phe Tyr Gln Ile Arg Leu Asn
 50 55 60
 Pro Gly Tyr Ser
 65

<210> 577
 <211> 57
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 577
 Met Tyr Leu Glu Asn Ser Phe Tyr Cys Gln Met Ile Leu Leu Lys Arg
 5 10 15
 Cys Arg Leu Ser Lys Ile Ser Thr Gln Arg Val Val Pro Asp Gly Pro

```

<400> 580
Met Glu Leu Arg Thr Lys Ala Leu Arg Thr Ala Gln Gln Leu Thr Ser
           5                      10                      15

Cys Val Thr Ala Leu Lys Ala Ala Gly Pro Pro Leu Thr Phe Trp Lys
           20                      25                      30

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Gly Lys Trp Val Gln Cys Cys Leu Pro Leu Trp Gly Leu Leu Gly Ser
 35 40 45

His Ala Phe Tyr Ile Tyr Ala Val Asp Ile Phe Met Phe Pro Gly Ser
 50 55 60

Phe Ile His
 65

<210> 581

<211> 77

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 581

Met Leu Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Val Ser Leu Arg Pro Thr Gly Asn Glu
 5 10 15

Thr Ala Gly Gln Thr His Gly Thr Gln Asp Lys Gly Ser Lys Asp Ser
 20 25 30

Thr Ala Ala Asp Ile Leu Cys Asp Ser Leu Glu Ser Ser Arg Pro Ala
 35 40 45

Ala His Ile Leu Glu Gly Lys Met Gly Thr Met Leu Ser Ala Thr Leu
 50 55 60

Gly Pro Ser Trp Val Thr Cys Ile Leu His Leu Cys Ser
 65 70 75

<210> 582

<211> 51

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 582

Met Leu Phe Leu Gln Thr Ile Asp Thr Lys Cys Thr Gly Ile Glu Ile
 5 10 15

Asn Arg Asn Trp Ser Lys Val Trp His Thr His Ser His Val Asp Val
 20 25 30

Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Phe Leu Cys Gly Val Trp Phe Gly Leu Gly Phe
 35 40 45

Leu Gly Val
 50

<210> 583

<211> 60

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 583

Met Ser Thr Ser Asp Gly Phe Ala Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Gly Ser Arg
5 10 15

Cys Ser His Ile Arg Gly Pro Ile Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Lys Phe Pro
20 25 30

Arg Thr Leu Thr Ser Gln Glu Leu Arg Arg Phe Ala Glu Tyr Ser Gly
35 40 45

Met Met Phe Gly Asp Gln Thr Thr Ala Gly Gln Lys
50 55 60

<210> 584

<211> 76

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 584

Met Cys Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Gly Gly Tyr Gln Glu Leu Cys His Cys
5 10 15

Met Ser Thr Ser Asp Gly Phe Ala Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Gly Ser Arg
20 25 30

Cys Ser His Ile Arg Gly Pro Ile Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Lys Phe Pro
35 40 45

Arg Thr Leu Thr Ser Gln Glu Leu Arg Arg Phe Ala Glu Tyr Ser Gly
50 55 60

Met Met Phe Gly Asp Gln Thr Thr Ala Gly Gln Lys
65 70 75

<210> 585

<211> 50

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 585

Met Val Tyr Arg Phe Gly Gln Met Ser Asp Asn Pro Phe Tyr Ile Leu
5 10 15

Ala Ser Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Cys Arg Asn Gly Leu Ala Ser Lys Trp
20 25 30

Arg Gln Ala Asp Pro Ser Asp Gly Tyr Met Glu Pro Cys Phe Gln Leu
35 40 45

Leu Phe
50

<210> 586

<211> 60

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 586

Met Leu Val His Ile Tyr Ser Cys Cys Gly Met Val Tyr Arg Phe Gly
 5 10 15

Gln Met Ser Asp Asn Pro Phe Tyr Ile Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Ser Ser
 20 25 30

Ser Cys Arg Asn Gly Leu Ala Ser Lys Trp Arg Gln Ala Asp Pro Ser
 35 40 45

Asp Gly Tyr Met Glu Pro Cys Phe Gln Leu Leu Phe
 50 55 60

<210> 587

<211> 1408

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 587

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<210> 588

<211> 81

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 588

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Leu Gln Phe Arg Gln Tyr Asn Lys Ser Val His Glu Val Asn Leu Lys
 20 25 30

Gly Ala Cys Phe Thr Val Ala Gly Leu Pro Arg Ala Trp Thr Thr Gln
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ser Ile Ile Asp Lys Arg Ile Arg Gln Glu Ile Tyr Thr Cys Cys
 50 55 60
 Leu Ala Phe Val Val Ile Tyr Thr Asn Glu Asn Met Tyr Tyr Ser Tyr
 65 70 75 80

Ile

<210> 589
 <211> 157
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 589
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 Ser Val Thr Cys Asp Arg Leu His Ala Asn Ser Arg Val Arg Tyr Leu
 20 25 30
 Trp Cys Gln Lys Asp His Val Pro Gln Met Gln Asp Gln Asp Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 Met Glu Ser Met Lys Ala Leu Glu Lys Leu Val Lys Arg Arg His Pro
 50 55 60
 Pro Val Ile Phe Ala Ser Leu Val Gln Asn Val Thr Lys Met Pro Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Met Ser Gly Val Cys Val Ile Leu Thr Val Leu Lys Pro Thr Ser Ile
 85 90 95
 Pro Ser Ala Leu Leu Met Gly Asn Leu Met Ile Met His Ala Lys Ser
 100 105 110
 Lys Lys His Arg Val Arg Asn Arg Arg Lys Leu Lys Ser Cys Leu Trp
 115 120 125
 Val Asp Val Lys Ile Thr Gln Leu Gln Leu Leu Ser Leu Lys Met Gly
 130 135 140
 Ile Met Gln Glu Gln Ile Met Gln Arg Met Leu Thr Asn
 145 150 155

<210> 590
 <211> 347
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 590
 Met Leu Leu Ile Val Ala Arg Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Ala Phe Pro Thr
 5 10 15

Ser Leu Ser Asp Cys Gln Thr Pro Thr Gly Trp Asn Cys Ser Gly Tyr
 20 25 30
 Asp Asp Arg Glu Asn Asp Leu Phe Leu Cys Asp Thr Asn Thr Cys Lys
 35 40 45
 Phe Asp Gly Glu Cys Leu Arg Ile Gly Asp Thr Val Thr Cys Val Cys
 50 55 60
 Gln Phe Lys Cys Asn Asn Asp Tyr Val Pro Val Cys Gly Ser Asn Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Ser Tyr Gln Asn Glu Cys Tyr Leu Arg Gln Ala Ala Cys Lys Gln
 85 90 95
 Gln Ser Glu Ile Leu Val Val Ser Glu Gly Ser Cys Ala Thr Asp Ala
 100 105 110
 Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Asp Gly Val His Glu Gly Ser Gly Glu Thr Ser
 115 120 125
 Gln Lys Glu Thr Ser Thr Cys Asp Ile Cys Gln Phe Gly Ala Glu Cys
 130 135 140
 Asp Glu Asp Ala Glu Asp Val Trp Cys Val Cys Asn Ile Asp Cys Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Thr Asn Phe Asn Pro Leu Cys Ala Ser Asp Gly Lys Ser Tyr Asp
 165 170 175
 Asn Ala Cys Gln Ile Lys Glu Ala Ser Cys Gln Lys Gln Glu Lys Ile
 180 185 190
 Glu Val Met Ser Leu Gly Arg Cys Gln Asp Asn Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr
 195 200 205
 Lys Ser Glu Asp Gly His Tyr Ala Arg Thr Asp Tyr Ala Glu Asn Ala
 210 215 220
 Asn Lys Leu Glu Glu Ser Ala Arg Glu His His Ile Pro Cys Pro Glu
 225 230 235 240
 His Tyr Asn Gly Phe Cys Met His Gly Lys Cys Glu His Ser Ile Asn
 245 250 255
 Met Gln Glu Pro Ser Cys Arg Cys Asp Ala Gly Tyr Thr Gly Gln His
 260 265 270
 Cys Glu Lys Lys Asp Tyr Ser Val Leu Tyr Val Val Pro Gly Pro Val
 275 280 285
 Arg Phe Gln Tyr Val Leu Ile Ala Ala Val Ile Gly Thr Ile Gln Ile
 290 295 300
 Ala Val Ile Cys Val Val Val Leu Cys Ile Thr Arg Lys Cys Pro Arg
 305 310 315 320

Ser Asn Arg Ile His Arg Gln Lys Gln Asn Thr Gly His Tyr Ser Ser
 325 330 335

Asp Asn Thr Thr Arg Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Ile
 340 345

<210> 591
 <211> 565
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 591
 actaaagcaa atgaacaagc tgacttgcta gtatcatctg cattcattga agcacaagaa 60
 cttcatgcct tgactcatgt aaatgcaata ggattaaaaa ataaatttga tatcacatgg 120
 aaacagacaa aaaatattgt acaacattgc acccagtgtc agattctaca cctggccact 180
 caggaagcaa gagttaatcc cagaggtcta tgtcctaattg ttttatggca aatggatgtc 240
 atgcacgtac cttcatttgg aaaattgtca tttgtccatg tgacagttga tacttattca 300
 catttcatat gggcaacctg ccagacagga gaaagtactt cccatgttaa aagacattta 360
 ttatcttgtt ttccgtgcat gggagttcca gaaaaagtta aaacagacaa tggggccaggt 420
 tactgtagta aagcatttca aaaattctta aatcagtggg aaattacaca tacaatagga 480
 attctctata attcccaagg acaggccata attgaaggaa ctaatagaac actcaaagct 540
 caattgggta aacaaaaaaa aaaaa 565

<210> 592
 <211> 188
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 592
 Thr Lys Ala Asn Glu Gln Ala Asp Leu Leu Val Ser Ser Ala Phe Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Ala Gln Glu Leu His Ala Leu Thr His Val Asn Ala Ile Gly Leu
 20 25 30
 Lys Asn Lys Phe Asp Ile Thr Trp Lys Gln Thr Lys Asn Ile Val Gln
 35 40 45
 His Cys Thr Gln Cys Gln Ile Leu His Leu Ala Thr Gln Glu Ala Arg
 50 55 60
 Val Asn Pro Arg Gly Leu Cys Pro Asn Val Leu Trp Gln Met Asp Val
 65 70 75 80
 Met His Val Pro Ser Phe Gly Lys Leu Ser Phe Val His Val Thr Val
 85 90 95
 Asp Thr Tyr Ser His Phe Ile Trp Ala Thr Cys Gln Thr Gly Glu Ser
 100 105 110
 Thr Ser His Val Lys Arg His Leu Ser Cys Phe Pro Val Met Gly
 115 120 125
 Val Pro Glu Lys Val Lys Thr Asp Asn Gly Pro Gly Tyr Cys Ser Lys
 130 135 140
 Ala Phe Gln Lys Phe Leu Asn Gln Trp Lys Ile Thr His Thr Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Leu Tyr Asn Ser Gln Gly Gln Ala Ile Ile Glu Gly Thr Asn Arg
 165 170 175
 Thr Leu Lys Ala Gln Leu Val Lys Gln Lys Lys Lys
 180 185

<210> 593
 <211> 271

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(271)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 593

actttatgtt	cnagtgcana	aanconcctg	gattgccacc	ntactctcag	ggctgtgant	60
tgtgcnccca	nagcaacctg	ggcacgcggg	gacagggggg	ccnacaattg	agggagcggg	120
gtccctagct	gggtctata	catgncnggg	naagggcngc	tgagtnccat	nagcaaagga	180
nctagnatnt	gcgggggtgc	ggcctgggce	taccctttna	agcatccntn	gatccactcc	240
angaancng	gggtagnacg	gtttnccaac	a			271

<210> 594

<211> 376

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(376)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 594

cctttggggg	nggggggaac	ctttaccatt	gtncoccttt	atttcatttg	gttnngggttc	60
gcgccctcnn	ggccaacaa	agttatcgtn	nttgaagaga	anattttttt	ggnttngncc	120
cgattaagcg	ncaaagtgtg	agcaaaangc	cgtgccactt	gtggcgtagc	tncgtcgggt	180
cgattcgacg	acaaggcgtn	gcgcgntanc	gttagtctcn	aatngaccen	gtggcatgag	240
cccacgangg	nttcgtgtcg	tcacatggnc	tctagacata	acgcncnccn	ttttttncag	300
agggggntgc	cgcccttagg	gagggnagggg	tggggacact	agccaancca	nantctnacc	360
ccattgaaga	aaaggn					376

<210> 595

<211> 242

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(242)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 595

agnctgctgn	tcgtncctn	tatgtggctt	catnntgagg	acaanagtng	cactgaggct	60
tgngnatgcc	aggcaaggnc	aagctggctc	aaaaagcacc	caccacacct	tgnaangggg	120
atgccangag	cangtgcacc	agteccaaact	angagnccen	ggcatgntac	atcttcttcc	180
acccctnaaa	ntttnggcta	caangnccat	ttttcttttt	ctcttaaggg	ncncttgget	240
tc						242

<210> 596

<211> 535

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(535)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 596

accagttgga	taactgctaaa	nagatatatta	tgcagcctca	tatgttaagt	cgtatatattt	60
gaaagctttt	taaatttttt	ctttaagaag	attttagatg	cttatcactg	agtaccagag	120
ggatgtaggc	tgatgccctt	atcaacaaag	tcagggactg	tggcacacaa	ggattgacta	180
ctgcagacac	ggccacaatg	ctacctctag	agggcctgaa	tccccctgcc	ctctctgggtg	240
gggagaagg	ctggcagagc	cattagcatg	ggctccggcc	aatcctggcc	actttgacac	300
lccctgggtgt	gacccagggt	cctggaggaa	gggatgaggt	gggcagtaga	gatgctcagg	360
gcagtggccc	ctttccatcc	acactggaac	tatttcagta	ttttaccacc	aattcagcca	420
ttcccttggtg	cgtctggctga	acatcagccc	tgctccaggt	ctcagtttcc	cctttgtaaa	480
gggaaagctc	tggattcagg	gagtgatgaa	gaggtcatca	tggctctgag	aattc	535

<210> 597

<211> 257

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(257)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 597

ttttnatacc	caaaantacc	ccatattang	accanacatt	tgtctnggaa	aaattaccat	60
tntntaant	ttgggccacc	tgagannaaa	tgggtgtaat	ncatgataag	atggancagn	120
atttctettt	agatnngatn	agaccccggt	tttcacggaa	catatccaag	nacccaatag	180
gnaacaagcc	acgggnggag	tcacaaacat	atattcttta	ctctcataat	ccgtnnacaa	240
naactnttgn	acttgac					257

<210> 598

<211> 222

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(222)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 598

nntggntacc	gtcnaaactt	nncttggtac	ccgagctcgg	atccactagt	ccagtgtggt	60
ggaattccat	tgtgttgggc	tataagctgt	aatagtggag	ncgtgctngg	ttcattgcan	120
nagnccctcc	gcanncaacn	ttgnnacaac	ctgtgagnag	gcataaaatt	attcacataa	180
tcctcactgc	atgaanctga	ctcaaacgca	tccacntaca	cc		222

<210> 599

<211> 238

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(238)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 599

gcatgacatc	ancgatgtnt	ttggnnacct	ganattngct	aaaactngng	natgccgggn	60
atgnagggtt	ggtantgatc	tatgcactca	catctcatgg	ggacgtttca	tgtggagtgn	120
tcgacaangt	tgctgnancn	gagaagtgat	gatctcagtt	gaaagggcca	tgtgaataca	180
cnttacactt	gaaaaagaag	cacattggga	atatcacgaa	acgnccacca	acatcctg	238

<210> 600

<211> 232

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(232)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 600

cgaactat	agactaccta	ggaaaattat	tttagtatca	gaagaatata	aggggtgtag	60
tactcatcag	agctaaatga	gagcgcttta	aaaatgttag	tttgtcttcc	gccatttcta	120
cagaaagctg	caatttcagg	ttttcaacct	aataggtgat	atttaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaagc	180
aatcgcaaat	agccccactg	cttttacaaa	tcattttttc	cccaacacaa	tg	232

<210> 601

<211> 547

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(547)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 601

cattgtgttg	gggaaaaaat	gatttgtata	agcagtgggg	ctatttgcca	ttgctttttt	60
ttttcttaaa	atatcaccta	ttaggttgaa	aacctgaaat	tgcagcttcc	tglagaaalg	120
gcggaagaca	aactaacatt	tttaaagcgc	tctcatttag	ctctgatgag	tactacaccc	180
ctnatattct	tctgatacta	aaataatttt	cctagtgtag	tctaaacttt	tttaaaaaga	240
catgtaatcc	gcggagttag	taactcaaaa	cgagtgcata	tnggaagtat	cgcagccggt	300
nctggatnaa	attcccagct	tgctngcttg	ctnagccggg	gggcggtnaa	aaaaacatct	360
gcagcccngg	ggnaaaaacc	ttcgcatgtg	tcttacgtgt	ttacgttatt	ttatttccct	420
nnagcaaggc	nggganttgg	ggactcgaaa	tggtacagtt	gggctgggga	tcgcccctgt	480
tacataaaag	ncgtccagaa	gagggacggt	tacaggcnng	ganctccaaa	ggtcagtcoc	540
tgccatt						547

<210> 602

<211> 826

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(826)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 602

cgggggggnt	tacgtctctc	tggacgcttt	tattgtacca	gggcatccc	agcccaactg	60
taccattcga	gtccctaactc	ctgccttgct	ctagggaat	aaaaaacgt	aaacacgtaa	120
gaacaatgcg	aaagcgtttt	cttccctagg	ctgcagattg	tcttcttcac	cgcccctgct	180
tagctagcta	gctagctggg	aatttaatcc	agaaacggct	tgcgatacct	cctagatgca	240


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ctcgtttttga gttacaaaact ccgogggatta catgtctttt taaaaaagtt tagactacac      300
taggggaaaat tattttagta tcagaagaat atcaggggggt gtagtactca tcagagctna      360
atgagagcgcc tttaaaaatg ttagtttgto ttccgccatt tctacagaaa gctgcaattt      420
agggtttttca nctaatagg tgatatntaa gaaaaaaaaa acaatogcan atagccact      480
gctttttacaa atcatttttc tcttctaggt atagcctgtc aggtggccta atgtattttt      540
gacatctcta ggaattttta tagaccagaa atgggtgccg gagatatgcc tgcactaato      600
ttaagtgggg atttatgtat ttctcaanca agtgattaaa gcaaaactag gcacgaatga      660
aatcaagatc tttaggccag aaatcatgaa nanttttana attattttan gaatctgtgg      720
cttctcttct taaaatngaa aaaaaaattg tttaaacca naaggtctga ataccaagc      780
nccctgaacn anagaacaan gccggagcac cccctcccaa atcccc      826

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<210> 603

<211> 817

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(817)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 603

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nnangacttt tgtggnttta tacaattntt ttttctattt ctatgaagag aaagccacag      60
agtccataaaa taattctaaa actcatcatg actttcttgc ctaaaagatc ttgatttcaa      120
tcgtgcctag ttttgcttta atcaattgct tgagaaatac ataaatcccc acttaagatt      180
agtgcaggca tatctctggc acccatttct ggttctatta aaattcctag agatgtcaaa      240
aattacatta ggccacctga caggctatac ctagaagaga aaaaatgatt tgtaaaagca      300
gtggggctat ttgcgattgc tttttttttt tcttaaatat cacctattag gttgaaaacc      360
tgaaattgca gctttctgta gaaatggcgg aagacaaact aacattttta aagcgtctct      420
atttagctct gatgagtact acacccctga tattcttctg atactaaaat aatttttcta      480
gtgtagtcta aactttttta aaaagacatg taatccgagg agtttgtaac tcaaaacgag      540
tgcacttagg aggtatcgca agccgtttct ggattaaaatt ccagctagc ttgcttgctt      600
agcagggggc ggnaaanaag acatctgcag cctagggaag aaaaaccttc gcattgttct      660
tacgtgttta cgttatttta tttcctanaa caaggcngaa ttgggaactc aatggttcag      720
ttgggggtgg ggatccctg gtncataaaa ngtcanaaag anggtacagg cggaacncca      780
agggtcgtcc tgcatttana ctcggaattt tgggtgcc      817

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<210> 604

<211> 694

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(694)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 604

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cttttcaaat ctttttinct cttctaggtat tancctgtca ggtggcctaa tgtaatTTTT      60
gacatctcta ngaattttta tagaaccaga aatgggtgcc agagatatgc ctgcactaat      120
cttaagtggg gatattatgta ttctcaagc aagtgattaa agcaaaacta ggcacgattg      180
aaatcaagat cttttaggca anaaagtcac gatgagtttt agaattattt taggactctg      240
tggctttctc ttcatagaaa tagaaaaaaa aattgtataa aaccacaaaa ggtcctgaat      300
agccaaagca acactganca aaaagaacan agcagggaag caacacacta ccngaattca      360
aattatacta ccagggtgta gtaacccaaa cagcattcta ttggcataaa atagacacca      420
agaccaatgg ancagaataa agaacccccac aaataaatcc atatatntac cgccanctga      480
ttatcaataa cnaacaccaa gaacatatnt taagggaent nctattcaat aantagtgtc      540
ggnaaaaaact gggaaatcca tatgcagaaa naatgaaact agacccttat cctcaccat      600

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acgcaaannt caacttcgga atgggattac aaaacttaag acattccaac ccaagaaact 660
atnaaancta ctattaagaa aacagatcnc nccc 694

<210> 605

<211> 678

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(678)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 605

taaaaatcta	gactacacta	ggaaattatt	ttantatcag	aagaatatca	ggggtgtagt	60
actcatcana	octaaatgag	agcgctttta	aaatgttagt	ttgtcttcg	ccatttctac	120
agaaagctgc	aatttcaggt	tttcaacct	ataggtgata	tttaagaaaa	aaaaaaagca	180
atcgcaaat	qccccactgc	ttttacaaat	cattttttct	cttctaggta	tagcctgtca	240
ggtggcctaa	tgtaatTTTT	gacatctcta	ggaattttta	tagaaccaga	aatgggtgcc	300
agagatatgc	ctgcactaat	cttaagtggg	gatttatgta	tttctcaagc	aagtgattaa	360
agcaaaacta	gjcacgattg	aaatcaanat	cttttaggca	agaaagtcac	gatgagtttt	420
anaattatTT	taggacTctg	tggctttctc	ttcatagaaa	tagaaaaaaa	aaattgtata	480
aaaaccacaa	aaqtcctga	atagcccaaa	gcaacactga	acaaaangaa	caaagcagga	540
agcaacacac	taccggaatt	caattatact	accaaggtgt	antaacccaa	acagcattct	600
attgggcata	aaatagacca	aagaccagtg	ggaaacagaa	taaagaancc	caaaataaat	660
cctatattta	cngccnc					678

<210> 606

<211> 263

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(263)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 606

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tctagtccac	tgtgntcaaa	ttccattgtg	tggggggcnc	tcgcctcggc	canagatctg	120
agtgancana	cntgtcccca	ctgaggtgcc	ccacagcngn	ttgtnttcag	cangggctna	180
caactcgacc	ggcagcgan	ggctggcaga	antgngcgcc	tnnctcatte	ctacgengtn	240
ngccgcagga	aggangacag	gcc				263

<210> 607

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 607

ccatgtgggt cccggttgct tt 22

<210> 608

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 608
gataggggtg ctcaggggtt gg 22

<210> 609
<211> 40
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 609
gctggacagg gggcaaaagc tggggcagtg aaccatgtgc 40

<210> 610
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 610
ccttggtccag atagcccagt agctgac 27

<210> 611
<211> 46
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 611
gatagagaaa accgtccagg ccagtattgt gggaggctgg gagtgc 46

<210> 612
<211> 40
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 612
gcacatgggt cactgcccc gcttttgccc cctgtccagc 40

<210> 613
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 613

gccgctcgag ttagaattcg gggttggcca cgatggtg

38

<210> 614

<211> 53

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 614

cggcgggcat atgcatcacc atcaccatca catcataaac ggcgaggact gca

53

<210> 615

<211> 46

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 615

gcactccag cctcccacaa tactggcctg gacggttttc tctatc

46

<210> 616

<211> 1350

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 616

atgcatcacc	atcaccatca	catcataaac	ggcgaggact	gcagcccgc	ctcgcagccc	60
tggcaggcgg	cactgggtcat	ggaaaacgaa	ttgtttctgt	cggggtctct	ggtgcatccg	120
cagtgggtgc	tgtcagccgc	acactgtttc	cagaactcct	acaccatcgg	gctgggcctg	180
cacagtcttg	aggccgacca	agagccagg	agccagatgg	tggaggccag	cctctccgta	240
cggcaccag	agtacaacag	acccttgctc	gctaacgacc	tcatgtctcat	caagttggac	300
gaatccgtgt	ccgagtctga	caccatccgg	agcatcagca	ttgcttcgca	gtgccctacc	360
gcggggaaact	cttgcctcgt	ttctggctgg	ggtctgtctg	cgaacggcag	aatgcctacc	420
gtgctgcagt	gcgtgaacgt	gtcggtggtg	tctgaggagg	tctgcagtaa	gctctatgac	480
ccgctgtacc	accccagcat	gttctgcgcc	ggcggagggc	aagaccagaa	ggactcctgc	540
aacgggtgact	ctggggggcc	cctgatctgc	aacgggtact	tgcagggcct	tgtgtctttc	600
ggaaaagccc	cgtgtggcca	agttggcgtg	ccagggtgtct	acaccaacct	ctgcaaattc	660
actgagtgg	tagagaaaac	cgtccaggcc	agtattgtgg	gaggctggga	gtgcgagaag	720
cattcccaac	cctggcaggt	gcttgtggcc	tctcgtggca	gggcagctctg	cggcgggtgt	780
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cacagcttcc	cacaccgct	ctacgatatg	agcctcctga	agaatcgatt	cctcaggcca	960
ggtgatgact	ccagccacga	cctcatgctg	ctccgcctgt	cagagcctgc	cgagctcacg	1020
gatgctgtga	aggtcatgga	cctgccacc	caggagccag	cactggggac	cacctgctac	1080
gcctcaggct	ggggcagcat	tgaaccagag	gagttcttga	cccaaagaa	acttcagtgt	1140
gtggacctcc	atgttatttc	caatgacgtg	tgtgcgcaag	ttcaccctca	gaaggtgacc	1200
aagttcatgc	tgtgtgctgg	acgctggaca	gggggcaaaa	gctggggcag	tgaaccatgt	1260
gccctgcccg	aaaggccttc	cctgtacacc	aaggtggtgc	attaccggaa	gtggatcaag	1320
gacaccatcg	tggccaaccc	cgaattctaa				1350

<210> 617

<211> 241

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 699

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Met Gln His His His His His His Leu Arg Val Pro Glu Pro Arg Pro
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      20          25          30
Leu Thr Ser Phe Leu Ile Gln Asp Ile Leu Arg Asp Gly Ala Gln Arg
      35          40          45
Gln Gly Gly Arg Thr Ser Ser Gln Arg Gln Arg Asp Pro Glu Pro Glu
      50          55          60
Pro Glu Pro Glu Pro Glu Gly Gly Arg Ser Arg Ala Gly Ala Gln Asn
      65          70          75          80
Asp Gln Leu Ser Thr Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Glu Ala Glu Thr
      85          90          95
Leu Ala Glu Thr Glu Pro Glu Arg His Leu Gly Ser Tyr Leu Leu Asp
      100          105          110
Ser Glu Asn Thr Ser Gly Ala Leu Pro Arg Leu Pro Gln Thr Pro Lys
      115          120          125
Gln Pro Gln Lys Arg Ser Arg Ala Ala Phe Ser His Thr Gln Val Ile
      130          135          140
Glu Leu Glu Arg Lys Phe Ser His Gln Lys Tyr Leu Ser Ala Pro Glu
      145          150          155          160
Arg Ala His Leu Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Leu Thr Glu Thr Gln Val Lys
      165          170          175
Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Tyr Lys Thr Lys Arg Lys Gln Leu Ser
      180          185          190
Ser Glu Leu Gly Asp Leu Glu Lys His Ser Ser Leu Pro Ala Leu Lys
      195          200          205
Glu Glu Ala Phe Ser Arg Ala Ser Leu Val Ser Val Tyr Asn Ser Tyr
      210          215          220
Pro Tyr Tyr Pro Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Val Gly Ser Trp Ser Pro Ala Phe
      225          230          235          240
Trp

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<210> 700

<211> 729

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 700

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atcctgcggg acggcgcgca gcggcaaggc ggccgcacga gcagccagag acagcgcgac      180
ccggagccgg agccagagcc agagccagag ggaggacgca gccgcgcggg ggcgcgagaa      240
gaccagctga gcaccgggccc ccgcgcgcgc ccggatgagg ccgagacgct ggcagagacc      300
gagccagaaa ggcacttggg gtcttatctg ttggactctg aaaacacttc aggcgcctt      360
ccaaggcttc cccaaacccc taagcagccg cagaagcgct cccgagctgc cttctccac      420
actcaggtga tggagttgga gaggaagttc agccatcaga agtacctgtc ggccccgaa      480
cgggcccaacc tggccaagaa cctcaagctc acggagaccc aagtgaagat atggttccag      540
aacagacgct ataagactaa gcgaaagcag ctctcctcgg agctgggaga cttggagaag      600
cactcctttt tgccggccct gaaagaggag gccttctccc gggcctccct ggtctccgtg      660
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729

<210> 701
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 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 701
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27

<210> 702
 <211> 33
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<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 702
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33

<210> 703
 <211> 161
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 703
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 20 25 30
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 35 40 45
 Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Gly Gln Lys Lys Asp Arg Ala Trp Leu Arg Cys
 50 55 60
 Pro Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Phe Pro Leu Gly Ser Asp Cys Arg Glu Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Arg Gln Gly Cys Gly Gly Ser Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Leu Gly Val
 85 90 95
 Ala Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Trp Ala Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Ser Pro Gly Pro Gln Ser Leu Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ile Trp Pro
 115 120 125
 Gln Trp Val Ile Leu Ile Thr Glu Leu Thr Ile Pro Ser Pro Ala His
 130 135 140
 Gly Pro Pro Trp Leu Pro Asn Ala Leu Glu Arg Gly His Leu Val Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Glu

<210> 704
 <211> 489
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 tgcctttcct ctgaggagtc aggagctgtg gatggtgctg gacagaagaa ggacagggcc 180
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 tccactccat cctccatctg gcctcagtgg gtcattctga tcaactgaact gaccataccc 420
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 gagttagtga 489

<210> 705
 <211> 132
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 705
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 20 25 30
 Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala Phe Leu Gly
 35 40 45
 Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val Gln Arg Val
 50 55 60
 Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr Gly Asp Val
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr Ala Met Ala
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser Val Asn Trp
 100 105 110
 Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr Leu Ala Glu
 115 120 125
 Gly Pro Pro Ala
 130

<210> 706
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 706
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31

<210> 707
 <211> 40
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 707
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40

<210> 708
<211> 1203
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<213> Homo sapiens

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accgttcata tcgggcctac cgccttcctc ggcttggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180
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cgtggacgct atggccgccc cgggcccttc atctgggcac tgccttggg catcctgtg 600
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tgcttcaact cactggaggc cctgctctct gacctcttcc gggaccgga ccactgtcgc 780
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tga 1203

<210> 709
<211> 400
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 709
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20 25 30
Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala
35 40 45
Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val
50 55 60
Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr
65 70 75 80
Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr
85 90 95
Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser

100	105	110	
Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr			
115	120	125	
Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Ile Thr Tyr Val Pro Pro Leu			
130	135	140	
Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Val Glu Glu Lys Phe Met Thr Met Val Leu Gly			
145	150	155	160
Ile Gly Pro Val Leu Gly Leu Val Cys Val Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser Ala			
165	170	175	
Ser Asp His Trp Arg Gly Arg Tyr Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Phe Ile Trp			
180	185	190	
Ala Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile Leu Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Ala			
195	200	205	
Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Leu Leu Cys Pro Asp Pro Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu			
210	215	220	
Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Leu Asp Phe Cys Gly Gln Val			
225	230	235	240
Cys Phe Thr Pro Leu Glu Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Asp Pro			
245	250	255	
Asp His Cys Arg Gln Ala Tyr Ser Val Tyr Ala Phe Met Ile Ser Leu			
260	265	270	
Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Tyr Leu Leu Pro Ala Ile Asp Trp Asp Thr Ser			
275	280	285	
Ala Leu Ala Pro Tyr Leu Gly Thr Gln Glu Glu Cys Leu Phe Gly Leu			
290	295	300	
Leu Thr Leu Ile Phe Leu Thr Cys Val Ala Ala Thr Leu Leu Val Ala			
305	310	315	320
Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Gly Pro Thr Glu Pro Ala Glu Gly Leu Ser Ala			
325	330	335	
Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro His Cys Cys Pro Cys Arg Ala Arg Leu Ala Phe			
340	345	350	
Arg Asn Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Pro Arg Leu His Gln Leu Cys Cys Arg			
355	360	365	
Met Pro Arg Thr Leu Arg Arg Leu Phe Val Ala Glu Leu Cys Ser Trp			
370	375	380	
Met Ala Leu Met Thr Phe Thr Leu Phe Tyr Thr Asp Phe Val Gly Glu			
385	390	395	400

281

<210> 710
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 710
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Ser Val Arg Val
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<210> 711
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 711
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<210> 712
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 712
Ala Ser Ala Cys Asp Val Ser Val Arg Val
 5 10

<210> 713
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 713
gcctctgect gtgatgtctc cgtacgtgtg 30

<210> 714
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 714
Ala Ser Ala Cys Asp Val Ser Val Arg
1 5

<210> 715
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 715
Ser Ala Cys Asp Val Ser Val Arg Val
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<210> 716
<211> 27

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 716
tctgcctgtg atgtctccgt acgtgtg

27

<210> 717
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 717
Gly Ile Gly Pro Val Leu Gly Leu Val Cys Val Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser
5 10 15

Ala Ser Asp

<210> 718
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 718
Val Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Val Glu Glu Lys Phe Met Thr
5 10 15

Met Val Leu

<210> 719
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 719
Met Val Gln Arg Leu Trp Val Ser Arg Leu Leu Arg His Arg Lys Ala
5 10 15

Gln Leu Leu

<210> 720
<211> 57
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (1)...(57)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<210> 721
<211> 57
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 721
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<210> 722
<211> 57
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (1)...(57)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 722
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<210> 723
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 723
Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val
1 5

<210> 724
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 724
Arg Met Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val
1 5

<210> 725
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 725
Asn Leu Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile
1 5

<210> 726
<211> 9
<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 726

Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val
1 5

<210> 727

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 727

Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile
1 5

<210> 728

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 728

Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met Pro Thr Val
1 5 10

<210> 729

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 729

Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val
1 5 10

<210> 730

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 730

Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val
1 5 10

<210> 731

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 731

Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met Pro Thr
1 5 10

<210> 732

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 732

Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val

285

1 5 10
 <210> 733
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 733
 Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp Val
 1 5

<210> 734
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 734
 Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp Val Leu
 1 5

<210> 735
 <211> 1195
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 caacttccca tcaacaatat ttttataaaa ttccaatcct ggtcatcaac aaagtcttgc 420
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<210> 736
 <211> 339
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 736
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 20 25 30
 Gly Glu Thr Ser Met Leu Lys Arg Pro Val Leu Leu His Leu His Gln
 35 40 45
 Thr Ala His Ala Asp Glu Phe Asp Cys Pro Ser Glu Leu Gln His Thr
 50 55 60
 Gln Glu Leu Phe Pro Gln Trp His Leu Pro Ile Lys Ile Ala Ala Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Ala Ser Leu Thr Phe Leu Tyr Thr Leu Leu Arg Glu Val Ile His
 85 90 95
 Pro Leu Ala Thr Ser His Gln Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Lys Ile Pro Ile Leu
 100 105 110
 Val Ile Asn Lys Val Leu Pro Met Val Ser Ile Thr Leu Leu Ala Leu
 115 120 125
 Val Tyr Leu Pro Gly Val Ile Ala Ala Ile Val Gln Leu His Asn Gly
 130 135 140
 Thr Lys Tyr Lys Lys Phe Pro His Trp Leu Asp Lys Trp Met Leu Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Lys Gln Phe Gly Leu Leu Ser Phe Phe Phe Ala Val Leu His Ala
 165 170 175
 Ile Tyr Ser Leu Ser Tyr Pro Met Arg Arg Ser Tyr Arg Tyr Lys Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asn Trp Ala Tyr Gln Gln Val Gln Gln Asn Lys Glu Asp Ala Trp
 195 200 205
 Ile Glu His Asp Val Trp Arg Met Glu Ile Tyr Val Ser Leu Gly Ile
 210 215 220
 Val Gly Leu Ala Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Val Thr Ser Ile Pro Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Val Ser Asp Ser Leu Thr Trp Arg Glu Phe His Tyr Ile Gln Ser Lys
 245 250 255
 Leu Gly Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Gly Thr Ile His Ala Leu Ile Phe
 260 265 270
 Ala Trp Asn Lys Trp Ile Asp Ile Lys Gln Phe Val Trp Tyr Thr Pro
 275 280 285
 Pro Thr Phe Met Ile Ala Val Phe Leu Pro Ile Val Val Leu Ile Phe
 290 295 300
 Lys Ser Ile Leu Phe Leu Pro Cys Leu Arg Lys Lys Ile Leu Lys Ile
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325

330

335

Ser Gln Leu

<210> 737

<211> 2172

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 737

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<210> 738

<211> 2455

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 738

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```

<210> 739

<211> 2455

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 739

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accagcctgg ccaacatggt gaaatcccg ttactaaaa atacaaaaat taccaggca 600
tggtggcggg cgctgtaat ccaggtact cgggaggctg agggaggaga atcgcttgaa 660
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```

```

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```

<210> 740

<211> 62

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 740

```

Met Thr His Ser Ser Ala Trp Leu Glu Arg Pro Gln Glu Thr Tyr Asn
                5                      10                      15

```

```

His Gly Gly Arg Arg Arg Gly Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu Thr Trp Trp Gln
                20                      25                      30

```

```

Glu Arg Thr Ser Glu Gly Gly Asp Cys His Lys Leu Phe Phe Phe Glu
                35                      40                      45

```

```

Thr Arg Val Trp Pro Cys Cys Pro Gly Trp Ser Ala Val Ala
                50                      55                      60

```

<210> 741

<211> 135

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 741

```

Met Val Glu Gly Glu Gly Glu Ala Arg His Val Leu His Gly Gly Arg
                5                      10                      15

```

Arg Glu Arg Val Arg Gly Glu Thr Ala Thr Asn Phe Phe Phe Leu Arg
 20 25 30
 Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Val Ala Gln Ala Gly Val Gln Trp His Asp Leu
 35 40 45
 Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Leu Pro His Arg Phe Lys Gln Phe Ser Cys Leu
 50 55 60
 Ser Leu Pro His Ser Trp Asp His Arg Tyr Ala Pro Pro His Leu Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Phe Cys Ser Phe Ser Arg Asp Gly Val Ser Leu Cys Cys Ser Gly
 85 90 95
 Trp Ser Lys Thr Pro Gly Leu Gln Gln Ser Ala Cys Leu Gly Leu Pro
 100 105 110
 Lys Cys Trp Gly Tyr Arg His Lys Pro Pro His Pro Ala Cys His Ile
 115 120 125
 Leu Leu Asn Tyr Gln Val Ser
 130 135

<210> 742
 <211> 77
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 742
 Met His Tyr His Lys Asn Ser Met Gly Lys Ile Pro Pro Ile Ile Gln
 5 10 15
 Ser Pro Pro Thr Arg Ser Pro Pro Thr Arg Gly Ile Gly Trp Gly His
 20 25 30
 Arg Ala Lys Pro Tyr Gln Met Leu Gln Gly Leu Gly Thr Leu Arg Pro
 35 40 45
 Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Ser Val Thr Leu Leu Gly Ser Val Cys Leu Gln
 50 55 60
 Asp Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro Trp Tyr Arg Arg Lys Val Leu
 65 70 75

<210> 743
 <211> 60
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 743
 Met Leu Val His Ile Tyr Ser Cys Cys Gly Met Val Tyr Arg Phe Gly
 5 10 15
 Gln Met Ser Asp Asn Pro Phe Tyr Ile Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Ser Ser
 20 25 30

Asp Gly Tyr Met Glu Pro Cys Phe Gln Leu Leu Phe
50 55 60

<213> Homo sapiens

Met Cys Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Gly Gly Tyr Gln Glu Leu Cys His Cys
5 10 15

Met Ser Thr Ser Asp Gly Phe Ala Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Gly Ser Arg
20 25 30

Cys Ser His Ile Arg Gly Pro Ile Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Lys Phe Pro
35 40 45
Arg Thr Leu Thr Ser Gln Glu Leu Arg Arg Phe Ala Glu Tyr Ser Gly
50 55 60

Met Met Phe Gly Asp Gln Thr Thr Ala Gly Gln Lys
65 70 75

<213> Homo sapiens

Met Val Lys Ser Arg Phe Thr Lys Asn Thr Lys Ile Thr Gln Ala Trp
5 10 15

Trp Arg Ala Pro Val Ile Pro Gly Thr Arg Glu Ala Glu Gly Gly Glu
20 25 30

Ser Leu Glu Pro Gly Arg Leu Arg Glu Glu Asn Arg Leu Asn Pro Gly
35 40 45

Gly Arg Gly Cys Ser Glu Pro Arg Ser Cys Cys Cys Thr Pro Ala Trp
50 55 60

Ser Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Ala Ser Lys Thr Asn Lys
65 70 75

<213> Homo sapiens

Met Leu Leu His Ser Ser Leu Val Asn Arg Ala Arg Leu Cys Leu Lys

				5					10						15		
Asn	Lys	Gln	Ile	Asn	Lys	Gln	Thr	Asn	Lys	Thr	Glu	Arg	Phe	Cys	Cys		
			20					25					30				
Asn	Val	Gln	Gly	Ala	Ile	Cys	Ser	Phe	Lys	Lys	Ile	Ile	Phe	Gly	Gln		
		35					40					45					
Ala	Gln	Trp	Leu	Thr	Pro	Val	Ile	Pro	Ala	Leu	Trp	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val		
	50					55					60						
Gly	Gly	Ser	Phe	Glu	Val	Arg	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ser	Ala	Trp	Pro	Thr	Trp		
65					70					75					80		

```
<210> 747
<211> 72
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```

<400> 747
Met His Tyr His Lys Asn Ser Met Gly Lys Ile Pro Pro His Asn Pro
              5                      10                      15

Ile Thr Ser His Gln Val Ser Ser Asp Thr Trp Asp Trp Val Gly Thr
              20                      25                      30

Gln Ser Gln Thr Val Ser Asp Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Asp Thr Glu Thr
              35                      40                      45

Thr Gln Thr Trp Cys Leu Cys His Ser Ser Gly Leu Cys Leu Ser Pro
              50                      55                      60

Gly Pro Pro Ser Pro Ser Met Val
              65                      70

```

```
<210> 748
<211> 77
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```

<400> 748
Met His Tyr His Lys Asn Ser Met Gly Lys Ile Pro Pro Ile Ile Gln
          5                      10                      15
Ser Pro Pro Thr Arg Ser Pro Pro Thr Arg Gly Ile Gly Trp Gly His
          20                      25                      30
Arg Ala Lys Pro Tyr Gln Met Leu Gln Gly Leu Gly Thr Leu Arg Pro
          35                      40                      45
Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Ser Val Thr Leu Leu Gly Ser Val Cys Leu Gln
          50                      55                      60
Asp Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro Trp Tyr Arg Arg Lys Val Leu
          65                      70                      75

```

<210> 749
 <211> 60
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 749
 Met Leu Val His Ile Tyr Ser Cys Cys Gly Met Val Tyr Arg Phe Gly
 5 10 15
 Gln Met Ser Asp Asn Pro Phe Tyr Ile Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Ser Cys Arg Asn Gly Leu Ala Ser Lys Trp Arg Gln Ala Asp Pro Ser
 35 40 45
 Asp Gly Tyr Met Glu Pro Cys Phe Gln Leu Leu Phe
 50 55 60

<210> 750
 <211> 76
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 750
 Met Cys Leu Cys Ile Pro Leu Gly Gly Tyr Gln Glu Leu Cys His Cys
 5 10 15
 Met Ser Thr Ser Asp Gly Phe Ala Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Gly Ser Arg
 20 25 30
 Cys Ser His Ile Arg Gly Pro Ile Lys Ile Ala Arg Asn Lys Phe Pro
 35 40 45
 Arg Thr Leu Thr Ser Gln Glu Leu Arg Arg Phe Ala Glu Tyr Ser Gly
 50 55 60
 Met Met Phe Gly Asp Gln Thr Thr Ala Gly Gln Lys
 65 70 75

<210> 751
 <211> 2479
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 751
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 cggaaaaccc ctatcccgca cagccactg tggccccac tgtctacgag gtgcatccgg 180
 ctccagtacta cccgtccccc gtgccccagt acgccccgag ggctcctgacg caggcttcca 240
 accccgtcgt ctgcacgcag cccaaatccc catccgggac agtgtgcacc tcaaagacta 300
 agaaagcact gtgcatcacc ttgacctggt ggaccttccct cgtgggagct gcgctggccg 360
 ctggcctact ctggaagtgc atgggcagca agtgctccaa ctctgggata gactgcgact 420
 cctcaggtac ctgcatcaac ccctctaact ggtgtgatgg cgtgtcacac tgccccggcg 480
 gggaggacga gaatcgggtgt gttcgctctt acggaccaaa cttcatcctt cagatgtact 540
 catctcagag gaagtctctg caccctgtgt gccaaagacga ctggaacgag aactacgggc 600

```

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ataaaaaaact gtaccacagt gatgcctgtt cttcaaaaagc agtgggtttct ttacgctgtt 780
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2479

```

<210> 752

<211> 492

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 752

```

Met Ala Leu Asn Ser Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Ile Gly Pro Tyr Tyr Glu
      5              10              15

```

```

Asn His Gly Tyr Gln Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Pro Ala Gln Pro Thr Val
      20              25              30

```

```

Val Pro Thr Val Tyr Glu Val His Pro Ala Gln Tyr Tyr Pro Ser Pro
      35              40              45

```

```

Val Pro Gln Tyr Ala Pro Arg Val Leu Thr Gln Ala Ser Asn Pro Val
      50              55              60

```

```

Val Cys Thr Gln Pro Lys Ser Pro Ser Gly Thr Val Cys Thr Ser Lys
      65              70              75              80

```

```

Thr Lys Lys Ala Leu Cys Ile Thr Leu Thr Leu Gly Thr Phe Leu Val
      85              90              95

```

```

Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Trp Lys Phe Met Gly Ser Lys

```

100					105					110					
Cys	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ile	Glu	Cys	Asp	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Cys	Ile	Asn
		115					120					125			
Pro	Ser	Asn	Trp	Cys	Asp	Gly	Val	Ser	His	Cys	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asp
		130				135					140				
Glu	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Asn	Phe	Ile	Leu	Gln	Met
145					150					155					160
Tyr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Arg	Lys	Ser	Trp	His	Pro	Val	Cys	Gln	Asp	Asp	Trp
			165						170					175	
Asn	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Ala	Ala	Cys	Arg	Asp	Met	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Asn
			180					185					190		
Asn	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ile	Val	Asp	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ser
		195					200					205			
Phe	Met	Lys	Leu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Asn	Val	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Lys
	210					215						220			
Leu	Tyr	His	Ser	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Arg
225					230					235					240
Cys	Leu	Ala	Cys	Gly	Val	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Arg	Gln	Ser	Arg	Ile
				245					250					255	
Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gly	Ala	Trp	Pro	Trp	Gln	Val	Ser
			260					265					270		
Leu	His	Val	Gln	Asn	Val	His	Val	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ile	Thr	Pro
		275					280					285			
Glu	Trp	Ile	Val	Thr	Ala	Ala	His	Cys	Val	Glu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asn
	290					295					300				
Pro	Trp	His	Trp	Thr	Ala	Phe	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Arg	Gln	Ser	Phe	Met
305					310					315					320
Phe	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Val	Gln	Lys	Val	Ile	Ser	His	Pro	Asn
			325					330						335	
Tyr	Asp	Ser	Lys	Thr	Lys	Asn	Asn	Asp	Ile	Ala	Leu	Met	Lys	Leu	Gln
			340					345					350		
Lys	Pro	Leu	Thr	Phe	Asn	Asp	Leu	Val	Lys	Pro	Val	Cys	Leu	Pro	Asn
		355					360					365			
Pro	Gly	Met	Met	Leu	Gln	Pro	Glu	Gln	Leu	Cys	Trp	Ile	Ser	Gly	Trp
	370					375					380				
Gly	Ala	Thr	Glu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ser	Glu	Val	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ala
385					390					395					400
Lys	Val	Leu	Leu	Ile	Glu	Thr	Gln	Arg	Cys	Asn	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Val	Tyr
				405					410					415	

Asp Asn Leu Ile Thr Pro Ala Met Ile Cys Ala Gly Phe Leu Gln Gly
420 425 430

Asn Val Asp Ser Cys Gln Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly Pro Leu Val Thr Ser
435 440 445

Asn Asn Asn Ile Trp Trp Leu Ile Gly Asp Thr Ser Trp Gly Ser Gly
450 455 460

Cys Ala Lys Ala Tyr Arg Pro Gly Val Tyr Gly Asn Val Met Val Phe
465 470 475 480

Thr Asp Trp Ile Tyr Arg Gln Met Lys Ala Asn Gly
485 490

<210> 753

<211> 683

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 753

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gtcatattga acattccaga tacctatcat tactcgatgc tgttgataac agcaagatgg 60
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catctcagag gaagtcctgg caccctgtgt gccaaagacga ctggaacgag aactacgggc 600
ggggcgccctg cagggacatg ggtataaga ataattttta ctctagccaa ggaatagtgg 660
atgacagcgg atccaccagc ttt                                     683
```

<210> 754

<211> 209

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 754

```
Met Ala Leu Asn Ser Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Ile Gly Pro Tyr Tyr Glu
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Asn His Gly Tyr Gln Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Pro Ala Gln Pro Thr Val
20 25 30
Val Pro Thr Val Tyr Glu Val His Pro Ala Gln Tyr Tyr Pro Ser Pro
35 40 45
Val Pro Gln Tyr Ala Pro Arg Val Leu Thr Gln Ala Ser Asn Pro Val
50 55 60
Val Cys Thr Gln Pro Lys Ser Pro Ser Gly Thr Val Cys Thr Ser Lys
65 70 75 80
Thr Lys Lys Ala Leu Cys Ile Thr Leu Thr Leu Gly Thr Phe Leu Val
85 90 95
```

297

Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Trp Lys Phe Met Gly Ser Lys
 100 105 110
 Cys Ser Asn Ser Gly Ile Glu Cys Asp Ser Ser Gly Thr Cys Ile Asn
 115 120 125
 Pro Ser Asn Trp Cys Asp Gly Val Ser His Cys Pro Gly Gly Glu Asp
 130 135 140
 Glu Asn Arg Cys Val Arg Leu Tyr Gly Pro Asn Phe Ile Leu Gln Met
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Ser Ser Gln Arg Lys Ser Trp His Pro Val Cys Gln Asp Asp Trp
 165 170 175
 Asn Glu Asn Tyr Gly Arg Ala Ala Cys Arg Asp Met Gly Tyr Lys Asn
 180 185 190
 Asn Phe Tyr Ser Ser Gln Gly Ile Val Asp Asp Ser Gly Ser Thr Ser
 195 200 205
 Phe

<210> 755
 <211> 27
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 755
 Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Val Pro Arg Ala Glu Pro Gly Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Ala Arg Arg His Tyr Asp Glu Gly Val Arg
 20 25

<210> 756
 <211> 35
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 756
 ggatccgccg ccaccatgtc actttctagc ctgct

35

<210> 757
 <211> 27
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 757
 gtcgactcag ctggaccaca gccgcag

27

<210> 758
 <211> 34
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 758
 aatcgcgcgc ccaccatggg ctgcaggctg ctct

34

<210> 759
 <211> 27
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> PCR primer

<400> 759
 gtgcactcag aaatccttcc tcttgac

27

<210> 760
 <211> 936
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...()
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 760
 atgggctgca ggctgntctg ctgtgcgggt ctctgtctcc tgggagcggc ccccatggaa 60
 acgggagttc cgcagacacc aagacacctg gtcattggga tgacaaataa gaagtctttg 120
 aaatgtgaac aacatctggg tcataacgct atgtatttgt acaagcaaag tgctaagaag 180
 ccactggagc tcatgtttgt ctacagtctt gaagaacggg ttgaaaacaa cagtgtgcca 240
 agtcgcttct cactgaatg ccccaacagc tctcacttat tcttcacct acacaccctg 300
 cagccagaag actcggccct gtatctctgc gccagcagcc aagaccggac aagcagctcc 360
 tacgagcagt acttcgggac gggcaccagg ctacaggtca cagaggacct gaaaaacgtg 420
 ttcaccaccg aggtcgctgt gtttgagcca tcagaagcag agatctcca caccacaaag 480
 gccacactgg tgtgcctggc cacaggcttc taccaccgac acgtggagct gagctggtgg 540
 gtgaatggga aggaggtgca cagtgggggc agcacagacc cgcagccctc caaggagcag 600
 cccgccctca atgactccag atactgcctg agcagccgcc tgagggtctc ggccaccttc 660
 tggcagaacc cccgcaacca ctccgctgt caagtccagt tctacgggt ctcgagaaat 720
 gacgagtggc cccaggatag ggccaaacct gtcaccaga tcgtcagcgc cgaggcctgg 780
 ggtagagcag actgtggctt cactccgag tcttaccagc aaggggtcct gtctgccacc 840
 atcctctatg agatcttgc aggggaaggcc acctgtatg ccgtgctggt cagtgccttc 900
 gtgctgatgg ccattggtcaa gagaaaggat ttctga 936

<210> 761
 <211> 834
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...()
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 761
 atgtcacttt ctagectgct naaggtgggc acagcttcac tgtggctagg acctggcatt 60
 gccacagaaga taactcaaac ccaaccagga atgttcgtgc aggaaaagga ggctgtgact 120
 ctggaactgca catatgacac cagtgatcaa agttatgggc tcttctggta caagcagccc 180

```

agcagtgggg aaatgatttt tcttatttat caggggtctt atgacgagca aaatgcaaca 240
gaaggtcgct actcattgaa tttccagaag gcaagaaaat cgcacaacct tgtcatctcc 300
gcttcacaac tgggggactc agcaatgtat ttctgtgcaa tgagagaggg cgcgggagga 360
ggaacaaaac tcacctttgg gacaggcact cagctaaaag tggaactcaa tatccagaac 420
cctgaccctg ccgtgtacca gctgagagac tctaaatcca gtgacaagtc tgtctgccta 480
ttcaccgatt ttgattctca aacaaatgtg tcacaaagta aggtattctga tgtgtatatc 540
acagacaaaa ctgtgctaga catgaggtct atggacttca agagcaacag tgctgtggcc 600
tggagcaaca aatctgactt tgcattgtgca aacgccttca acaacagcat tattccagaa 660
gacaccttct tccccagccc agaaagtccc tgtgatgtca agctggtcga gaaaagcttt 720
gaaacagata cgaacctaaa ctttcaaaac ctgtcagtga ttgggttccg aatcctctct 780
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<210> 762

<211> 311

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> variant

<222> (1)...(311)

<223> Xaa = Any amino acid

<400> 762

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Met Gly Cys Arg Leu Xaa Cys Cys Ala Val Leu Cys Leu Leu Gly Ala
      5                                10                                15

```

```

Val Pro Met Glu Thr Gly Val Thr Gln Thr Pro Arg His Leu Val Met
      20                                25                                30

```

```

Gly Met Thr Asn Lys Lys Ser Leu Lys Cys Glu Gln His Leu Gly His
      35                                40                                45

```

```

Asn Ala Met Tyr Trp Tyr Lys Gln Ser Ala Lys Lys Pro Leu Glu Leu
      50                                55                                60

```

```

Met Phe Val Tyr Ser Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Glu Asn Asn Ser Val Pro
      65                                70                                75                                80

```

```

Ser Arg Phe Ser Pro Glu Cys Pro Asn Ser Ser His Leu Phe Leu His
      85                                90                                95

```

```

Leu His Thr Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ser Ala Leu Tyr Leu Cys Ala Ser
      100                                105                                110

```

```

Ser Gln Asp Arg Thr Ser Ser Ser Tyr Glu Gln Tyr Phe Gly Pro Gly
      115                                120                                125

```

```

Thr Arg Leu Thr Val Thr Glu Asp Leu Lys Asn Val Phe Pro Pro Glu
      130                                135                                140

```

```

Val Ala Val Phe Glu Pro Ser Glu Ala Glu Ile Ser His Thr Gln Lys
      145                                150                                155                                160

```

```

Ala Thr Leu Val Cys Leu Ala Thr Gly Phe Tyr Pro Asp His Val Glu
      165                                170                                175

```

```

Leu Ser Trp Trp Val Asn Gly Lys Glu Val His Ser Gly Val Ser Thr
      180                                185                                190

```

300

Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Lys Glu Gln Pro Ala Leu Asn Asp Ser Arg Tyr
 195 200 205
 Cys Leu Ser Ser Arg Leu Arg Val Ser Ala Thr Phe Trp Gln Asn Pro
 210 215 220
 Arg Asn His Phe Arg Cys Gln Val Gln Phe Tyr Gly Leu Ser Glu Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Glu Trp Thr Gln Asp Arg Ala Lys Pro Val Thr Gln Ile Val Ser
 245 250 255
 Ala Glu Ala Trp Gly Arg Ala Asp Cys Gly Phe Thr Ser Glu Ser Tyr
 260 265 270
 Gln Gln Gly Val Leu Ser Ala Thr Ile Leu Tyr Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly
 275 280 285
 Lys Ala Thr Leu Tyr Ala Val Leu Val Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Met Ala
 290 295 300
 Met Val Lys Arg Lys Asp Phe
 305 310

<210> 763
 <211> 277
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 763
 Met Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Lys Val Val Thr Ala Ser Leu Trp Leu
 5 10 15
 Gly Pro Gly Ile Ala Gln Lys Ile Thr Gln Thr Gln Pro Gly Met Phe
 20 25 30
 Val Gln Glu Lys Glu Ala Val Thr Leu Asp Cys Thr Tyr Asp Thr Ser
 35 40 45
 Asp Gln Ser Tyr Gly Leu Phe Trp Tyr Lys Gln Pro Ser Ser Gly Glu
 50 55 60
 Met Ile Phe Leu Ile Tyr Gln Gly Ser Tyr Asp Glu Gln Asn Ala Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Gly Arg Tyr Ser Leu Asn Phe Gln Lys Ala Arg Lys Ser Ala Asn
 85 90 95
 Leu Val Ile Ser Ala Ser Gln Leu Gly Asp Ser Ala Met Tyr Phe Cys
 100 105 110
 Ala Met Arg Glu Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Asn Lys Leu Thr Phe Gly Thr
 115 120 125
 Gly Thr Gln Leu Lys Val Glu Leu Asn Ile Gln Asn Pro Asp Pro Ala
 130 135 140

Val Tyr Gln Leu Arg Asp Ser Lys Ser Ser Asp Lys Ser Val Cys Leu
 145 150 155 160

Phe Thr Asp Phe Asp Ser Gln Thr Asn Val Ser Gln Ser Lys Asp Ser
 165 170 175

Asp Val Tyr Ile Thr Asp Lys Thr Val Leu Asp Met Arg Ser Met Asp
 180 185 190

Phe Lys Ser Asn Ser Ala Val Ala Trp Ser Asn Lys Ser Asp Phe Ala
 195 200 205

Cys Ala Asn Ala Phe Asn Asn Ser Ile Ile Pro Glu Asp Thr Phe Phe
 210 215 220

Pro Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Cys Asp Val Lys Leu Val Glu Lys Ser Phe
 225 230 235 240

Glu Thr Asp Thr Asn Leu Asn Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Val Ile Gly Phe
 245 250 255

Arg Ile Leu Leu Leu Lys Val Ala Gly Phe Asn Leu Leu Met Thr Leu
 260 265 270

Arg Leu Trp Ser Ser
 275

<210> 764

<211> 1536

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 764

```

atgtacaacc tgttgctgtc ctacgacaga catggggacc acctgcagcc cctggacctc 60
gtgcccacac accagggtct cacccttttc aagctggctg gaggaggagg taacactgtg 120
atgtttcagc acctgatgca gaagcggagc cacaccaggt ggacgtatgg accactgacc 180
tcgactctct atgacctcac agagatcgac tcctcagggg atgagcagtc cctgctggaa 240
cttatcatca ccaccaagaa gcgggagggt cgccagatcc tggaccagac gccggtgaag 300
gagctggtga gcctcaagt gaagcgggtac gggcggccgt acttctgcat gctgggtgcc 360
atatatctgc tgtacatcat ctgcttcacc atgtgctgca tctaccgccc cctcaagccc 420
aggaccaata accgcacgag cccccgggac aacacctctt tacagcagaa gctacttcag 480
gaagcctaca tgacctctaa ggacgatata cggttggtcg gggagctggt gactgtcatt 540
ggggctatca tcatcctgct ggtagaggtt ccagacatct tcagaatggg ggtcactcgc 600
ttctttggac agaccatcct tgggggcccc ttccatgtcc tcatcatcac ctatgccttc 660
atggtgctgg tgaccatggt gatgcggctc atcagtgcca gcggggagggt ggtacctatg 720
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gccagattg tggccaccac ggtgatgctg gaggcgaagc tgcctcgctg cctgtggcct 1200
cgctccggga tctgcggacg ggagtatggc ctgggagacc gctgggttct gcgggtggaa 1260
gacaggcaag atctcaaccg gcagcggatc caacgctacg cacaggcctt ccacaccg 1320
ggctctgagg atttgacaa agactcagtg gaaaaactag agctgggctg tcccttcagc 1380

```

```

ccccacctgt cccttccat ggcctcagtg tctcgaagta cctcccgag cagtgccaat 1440
tgggaaaggc ttgggcaagg gacctgagg agagacctgc gtgggataat caacaggggt 1500
ctggaggacg gggagagctg ggaatatcag atctga 1536

```

<210> 765

<211> 1533

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 765

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atgtttcagc acctgatgca gaagcggaag cacaccagc ggacgtatgg accactgacc 180
tcgactctct atgacctcac agagatcgac tctcagggg atgagcagtc cctgctggaa 240
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atatatctgc tgtacatcat ctgcttcacc atgtgctgca tctaccgccc cctcaagccc 420
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gaagcctaca tgaccttaa ggacgatac cggctggctg gggagctggt gactgtcatt 540
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atggtgctgg tgaccatggt gatgcggctc atcagtgccg gcggggagggt ggtacccatg 720
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gaggaccccg aggagctagg ccacttctac gactacccca tggccctgtt cagcaccttc 960
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ccccacctgt cccttccat gccctcagtg tctcgaagta cctcccgag cagtgccaat 1440
tgggaaaggc ttgggcaagg gacctgagg agagacctgc gtgggataat caacaggggt 1500
ctggaggacg gggagagctg ggaatatcag atc 1536

```

<210> 766

<211> 511

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 766

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Met Tyr Asn Leu Leu Leu Ser Tyr Asp Arg His Gly Asp His Leu Gln
      5                               10                          15

Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Pro Asn His Gln Gly Leu Thr Pro Phe Lys Leu
      20                               25                          30

Ala Gly Val Glu Gly Asn Thr Val Met Phe Gln His Leu Met Gln Lys
      35                               40                          45

Arg Lys His Thr Gln Trp Thr Tyr Gly Pro Leu Thr Ser Thr Leu Tyr
      50                               55                          60

Asp Leu Thr Glu Ile Asp Ser Ser Gly Asp Glu Gln Ser Leu Leu Glu
      65                               70                          75                          80

```

Leu	Ile	Ile	Thr	Thr	Lys	Lys	Arg	Glu	Ala	Arg	Gln	Ile	Leu	Asp	Gln
				85					90					95	
Thr	Pro	Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	Val	Ser	Leu	Lys	Trp	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Arg
			100					105					110		
Pro	Tyr	Phe	Cys	Met	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Cys
		115					120					125			
Phe	Thr	Met	Cys	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Leu	Lys	Pro	Arg	Thr	Asn	Asn
	130					135					140				
Arg	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asn	Thr	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln
145					150					155					160
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Met	Thr	Pro	Lys	Asp	Asp	Ile	Arg	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Leu
				165					170					175	
Val	Thr	Val	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ile	Ile	Leu	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Pro	Asp
			180					185					190		
Ile	Phe	Arg	Met	Gly	Val	Thr	Arg	Phe	Phe	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ile	Leu	Gly
		195					200					205			
Gly	Pro	Phe	His	Val	Leu	Ile	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Met	Val	Leu	Val
	210					215					220				
Thr	Met	Val	Met	Arg	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly	Glu	Val	Val	Pro	Met
225					230					235					240
Ser	Phe	Ala	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Trp	Cys	Asn	Val	Met	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Arg
				245					250					255	
Gly	Phe	Gln	Met	Leu	Gly	Pro	Phe	Thr	Ile	Met	Ile	Gln	Lys	Met	Ile
			260					265					270		
Phe	Gly	Asp	Leu	Met	Arg	Phe	Cys	Trp	Leu	Met	Ala	Val	Val	Ile	Leu
		275					280					285			
Gly	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Phe	Gln	Thr	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu
	290					295					300				
Glu	Leu	Gly	His	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Pro	Met	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Phe
305					310					315					320
Glu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ile	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Val	Asp
				325					330					335	
Leu	Pro	Phe	Met	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ile	Ile	Ala
			340					345					350		
Thr	Leu	Leu	Met	Leu	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Met	Met	Gly	Asp	Thr	His
		355					360					365			
Trp	Arg	Val	Ala	His	Glu	Arg	Asp	Glu	Leu	Trp	Arg	Ala	Gln	Ile	Val
	370					375					380				
Ala	Thr	Thr	Val	Met	Leu	Glu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Pro	Arg	Cys	Leu	Trp	Pro

385 390 395 400
 Arg Ser Gly Ile Cys Gly Arg Glu Tyr Gly Leu Gly Asp Arg Trp Phe
 405 410 415
 Leu Arg Val Glu Asp Arg Gln Asp Leu Asn Arg Gln Arg Ile Gln Arg
 420 425 430
 Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe His Thr Arg Gly Ser Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Asp
 435 440 445
 Ser Val Glu Lys Leu Glu Leu Gly Cys Pro Phe Ser Pro His Leu Ser
 450 455 460
 Leu Pro Met Pro Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ala Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Trp Glu Arg Leu Arg Gln Gly Thr Leu Arg Arg Asp Leu Arg Gly Ile
 485 490 495
 Ile Asn Arg Gly Leu Glu Asp Gly Glu Ser Trp Glu Tyr Gln Ile
 500 505 510

 <210> 767
 <211> 134
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <400> 767
 Met Tyr Asn Leu Leu Leu Ser Tyr Asp Arg His Gly Asp His Leu Gln
 5 10 15
 Pro Leu Asp Leu Val Pro Asn His Gln Gly Leu Thr Pro Phe Lys Leu
 20 25 30
 Ala Gly Val Glu Gly Asn Thr Val Met Phe Gln His Leu Met Gln Lys
 35 40 45
 Arg Lys His Thr Gln Trp Thr Tyr Gly Pro Leu Thr Ser Thr Leu Tyr
 50 55 60
 Asp Leu Thr Glu Ile Asp Ser Ser Gly Asp Glu Gln Ser Leu Leu Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ile Ile Thr Thr Lys Lys Arg Glu Ala Arg Gln Ile Leu Asp Gln
 85 90 95
 Thr Pro Val Lys Glu Leu Val Ser Leu Lys Trp Lys Arg Tyr Gly Arg
 100 105 110
 Pro Tyr Phe Cys Met Leu Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Ile Ile Cys
 115 120 125
 Phe Thr Met Cys Cys Ile
 130

305

<210> 768

<211> 55

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 768

Ala Tyr Arg Pro Leu Lys Pro Arg Thr Asn Asn Arg Thr Ser Pro Arg
 5 10 15

Asp Asn Thr Leu Leu Gln Gln Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Ala Tyr Met Thr
 20 25 30

Pro Lys Asp Asp Ile Arg Leu Val Gly Glu Leu Val Thr Val Ile Gly
 35 40 45

Ala Ile Ile Ile Leu Leu Val
 50 55

<210> 769

<211> 39

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 769

Glu Val Pro Asp Ile Phe Arg Met Gly Val Thr Arg Phe Phe Gly Gln
 5 10 15

Thr Ile Leu Gly Gly Pro Phe His Val Leu Ile Ile Thr Tyr Ala Phe
 20 25 30

Met Val Leu Val Thr Met Val
 35

<210> 770

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 770

Met Arg Leu Ile Ser Ala Ser Gly Glu Val Val Pro Met Ser Phe Ala
 5 10 15

Leu Val Leu

<210> 771

<211> 52

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 771

Gly Trp Cys Asn Val Met Tyr Phe Ala Arg Gly Phe Gln Met Leu Gly
 5 10 15

Pro Phe Thr Ile Met Ile Gln Lys Met Ile Phe Gly Asp Leu Met Arg

20 25 30
 Phe Cys Trp Leu Met Ala Val Val Ile Leu Gly Phe Ala Ser Ala Phe
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ile Ile Phe
 50

 <210> 772
 <211> 213
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <400> 772
 Gln Thr Glu Asp Pro Glu Glu Leu Gly His Phe Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Met
 5 10 15
 Ala Leu Phe Ser Thr Phe Glu Leu Phe Leu Thr Ile Ile Asp Gly Pro
 20 25 30
 Ala Asn Tyr Asn Val Asp Leu Pro Phe Met Tyr Ser Ile Thr Tyr Ala
 35 40 45
 Ala Phe Ala Ile Ile Ala Thr Leu Leu Met Leu Asn Leu Leu Ile Ala
 50 55 60
 Met Met Gly Asp Thr His Trp Arg Val Ala His Glu Arg Asp Glu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Trp Arg Ala Gln Ile Val Ala Thr Thr Val Met Leu Glu Arg Lys Leu
 85 90 95
 Pro Arg Cys Leu Trp Pro Arg Ser Gly Ile Cys Gly Arg Glu Tyr Gly
 100 105 110
 Leu Gly Asp Arg Trp Phe Leu Arg Val Glu Asp Arg Gln Asp Leu Asn
 115 120 125
 Arg Gln Arg Ile Gln Arg Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe His Thr Arg Gly Ser
 130 135 140
 Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Asp Ser Val Glu Lys Leu Glu Leu Gly Cys Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Ser Pro His Leu Ser Leu Pro Met Pro Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Thr
 165 170 175
 Ser Arg Ser Ser Ala Asn Trp Glu Arg Leu Arg Gln Gly Thr Leu Arg
 180 185 190
 Arg Asp Leu Arg Gly Ile Ile Asn Arg Gly Leu Glu Asp Gly Glu Ser
 195 200 205
 Trp Glu Tyr Gln Ile
 210

<210> 773
 <211> 1302
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 773

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<210> 774
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<400> 774

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<212> DNA

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<210> 776

<211> 954

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 776

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<211> 318

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 777

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Pro	Leu	Cys	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ile	35	40	45	
Ile	Tyr	Ile	Val	Arg	Thr	Glu	His	Ser	Leu	His	Glu	Pro	Met	Tyr	Ile	50	55	60	
Phe	Leu	Cys	Met	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ile	Asp	Ile	Leu	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	65	70	75	80
Met	Pro	Lys	Met	Leu	Ala	Ile	Phe	Trp	Phe	Asn	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ile	Gln	85	90	95	
Phe	Asp	Ala	Cys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Met	Phe	Ala	Ile	His	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gly	100	105	110	
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Thr	Lys	Ile	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Met	Ala	145	150	155	160
Pro	Leu	Pro	Val	Phe	Ile	Lys	Gln	Leu	Pro	Phe	Cys	Arg	Ser	Asn	Ile	165	170	175	
Leu	Ser	His	Ser	Tyr	Cys	Leu	His	Gln	Asp	Val	Met	Lys	Leu	Ala	Cys	180	185	190	
Asp	Asp	Ile	Arg	Val	Asn	Val	Val	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Ile	Val	Ile	Ile	Ser	195	200	205	
Ala	Ile	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Ile	210	215	220	
Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly	Leu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ala	Gln	Ala	Lys	Ala	Phe	225	230	235	240
Gly	Thr	Cys	Val	Ser	His	Val	Cys	Ala	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Val	Pro	245	250	255	

Phe Ile Gly Leu Ser Met Val His Arg Phe Ser Lys Arg Arg Asp Ser
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Pro Leu Pro Val Ile Leu Ala Asn Ile Tyr Leu Leu Val Pro Pro Val
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Ile Leu Arg Leu Phe His Val Ala Thr His Ala Ser Glu Pro
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<210> 778

<211> 28

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 778

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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 779

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<210> 780

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 786
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<212> DNA
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486 786

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 <212> DNA
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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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                    50                      55                      60
Val Cys Thr Gln Pro Lys Ser Pro Ser Gly Thr Val Cys Thr Ser Lys
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Thr Lys Lys Ala Leu Cys Ile Thr Leu Thr Leu Gly Thr Phe Leu Val
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Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Trp Lys Phe Met Gly Ser Lys
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Pro Ser Asp Trp Cys Asp Gly Val Ser His Cys Pro Gly Gly Glu Asp
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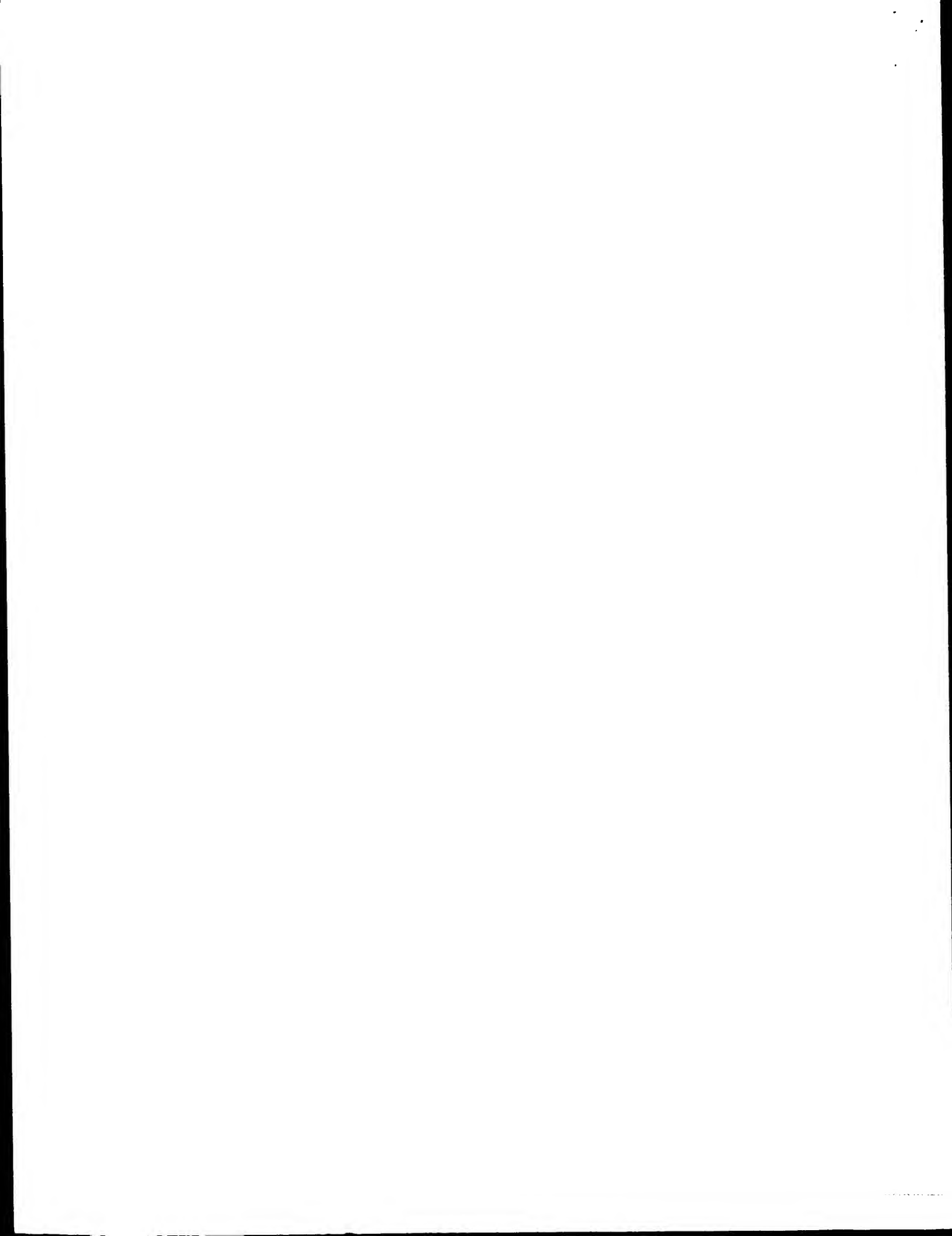
<213> Homo sapiens

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595



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International Bureau



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19 July 2001 (19.07.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
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(51) International Patent Classification: **C12N 15/12**,
15/11, 1/21, 5/10, C07K 14/47, 16/18, 19/00, A61K 38/17,
48/00, G01N 33/68, C12Q 1/68, C12N 5/08

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/01574

(22) International Filing Date: 16 January 2001 (16.01.2001)

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(30) Priority Data:
09/488,672 14 January 2000 (14.01.2000) US

(71) Applicant, for all designated States except US: **CORINA CORPORATION** [US/US], 1124 Columbia Street, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98104 (US)

(72) Inventors; and

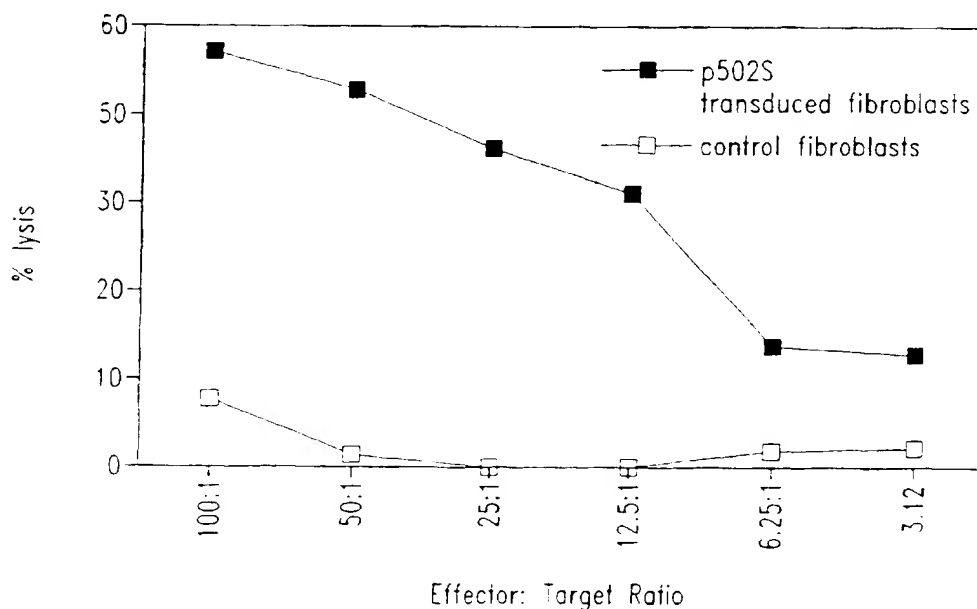
(75) Inventors/Applicants, for US only: **XU, Jiangchun** [US/US], 18808 S.E. 43rd Place, Bellevue, WA 98006 (US); **DILLON, David, C.** [US/US], 18112 N.W. Montreux Drive, Issaquah, WA 98027 (US); **MITCHAM,**

Jennifer, L. [US/US], 16677 N.E. 88th Street, Redmond, WA 98052 (US); **HARLOCKER, Susan, L.** [US/US], 7522 13th Avenue W., Seattle, WA 98117 (US); **JIANG, Yuqiu** [CN/US], 5001 South 232nd Street, Kent, WA 98032 (US); **REED, Steven, G.** [US/US], 2843 122nd Place N.E., Bellevue, WA 98005 (US); **KALOS, Michael, D.** [US/US], 8116 Dayton Ave., N., Seattle, WA 98103 (US); **FANGER, Gary, Richard** [US/US], 15906 29th Drive S.E., Mill Creek, WA 98012 (US); **DAY, Craig, H.** [US/US], 11501 Stone Ave., N., C122, Seattle, WA 98133 (US); **REITER, Marc, W.** [US/US], 33402 N.E. 43rd Place, Carnation, WA 98104 (US); **STOLK, John, A.** [US/US], 7436 Northeast 144th Place, Bothell, WA 98011 (US); **SKEIKY, Yasir, A.W.** [LB/US], 15106 S.E. 47th Place, Bellevue, WA 98006 (US); **WANG, Aijun** [CN/US], 3106 213th Place S.E., Issaquah, WA 98029 (US); **MEAGHER, Madeleine, Joy** [US/US], 507 N.E. 71st, #1, Seattle, WA 98115 (US).

(74) Agents: **POTTER, Jane, E.R.**; Seed Intellectual Property Law Group PLLC, Suite 6300, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 et al. (US).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER



(57) Abstract: Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly prostate cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more prostate-specific polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly prostate cancer.

WO 01/51633 A3



(81) **Designated States (national):** AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) **Designated States (regional):** ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,

IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
with international search report

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
20 June 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Patent Application No.

PCT/US 01/01574

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/12 C12N15/11 C12N1/21 C12N5/10 C07K14/47
 C07K16/18 C07K19/00 A61K38/17 A61K48/00 G01N33/68
 C12Q1/68 C12N5/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched - classification system followed by classification symbols.

IPC 7 C12N A61K C07K G01N C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used):

EPO-Internal, EMBL, BIOSIS, WPI Data, SEQUENCE SEARCH

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
----------	--	-----------------------

X	WO 98 37093 A (CORIXA CORP) 27 August 1998 (1998-08-27)	1-5,7,9, 12-14
Y	the whole document	6,10,11, 15-18

X	WO 98 37418 A (CORIXA CORP) 27 August 1998 (1998-08-27)	1-6,9, 15-17
Y	the whole document	6,15-17

A	WO 97 33909 A (CORIXA CORP) 18 September 1997 (1997-09-18)	

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C☒ Patent family members are listed in annex

Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
 "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
 "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

4 September 2001

10.01.02

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5518 Patentaan 2
 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel: (+31-70) 340-2240 Ex. 41 651 epo.nl
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

VAN DER SCHAAL C.A.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: al Application No

PCT/US 01/01574

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	SJOGREN H O: "Therapeutic immunization against cancer antigens using genetically engineered cells" IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY, ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS BV. NL, vol. 3, no. 3, 1 October 1997 (1997-10-01), pages 161-172, XP004097000 ISSN: 1380-2933 the whole document ---	10,11,18
P,X	WO 00 04149 A (CORIXA CORP) 27 January 2000 (2000-01-27) the whole document ---	1-7,9-18
E	WO 01 25272 A (CORIXA CORP ; REED STEVEN G (US); XU JIANGCHUN (US); CHEEVER MARTIN) 12 April 2001 (2001-04-12) SEQ ID NO 1 claims ---	1-7,9-18
E	WO 01 34802 A (HARLOCKER SUSAN L ; CORIXA CORP (US); DAY CRAIG H (US); JIANG YUQIU) 17 May 2001 (2001-05-17) SEQ ID NO 1 claims -----	1-7,9-18

Form PCT/ISA 210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

page 2 of 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 01/01574

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos. 10, 13, 14 and 18
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 10, 13, 14 and 18 are (partially) directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos. 10, 13, 14 and 18
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos. 10, 13, 14 and 18
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☒ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos. 1-7, 9-18 partially.
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos. 1-7, 9-18 partially.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: Invention 1: Claims 1-7 9-18 partially

A polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein encoded by SEQ ID 1 (according to the Description of the Sequence Identifiers), fragments and variants thereof, fusion proteins comprising it, polynucleotides or oligonucleotides derived therefrom, antibodies binding to the polypeptide, their use in the treatment of cancer, in methods for diagnosing cancer, or for expanding and/or stimulating T-cells.

2. Claims: Inventions 2-527: Claims 1-18 partially and as far as applicable

As for subject 1 but concerning respectively SEQ IDs
2-111,115-171,173-175,177,179-305,307-315,326,328,
330,332-335,340-375,381,382,384-476,524,526,530,531,533,535
536,552,569-572,587,591,593-606,618-626,630,631,634,636,639-6
55,674,680,681,711,713,716,720-722,735,737-739,751,753,764,76
5,773-776 and 786-788

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern. Application No

PCT/US 01/01574

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			WO 0104143 A2	18-01-2001
			WO 0134802 A2	17-05-2001

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International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
19 July 2001 (19.07.2001)(10) International Publication Number
PCT
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15/11, 1/21, 5/10, C07K 14/47, 16/18, 19/00, A61K 38/17,
48/00, G01N 33/68, C12Q 1/68, C12N 5/08

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/01574

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09/483,672 14 January 2000 (14.01.2000) US(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CORIXA
CORPORATION [US/US]; 1124 Columbia Street, Suite
200, Seattle, WA 98104 (US)

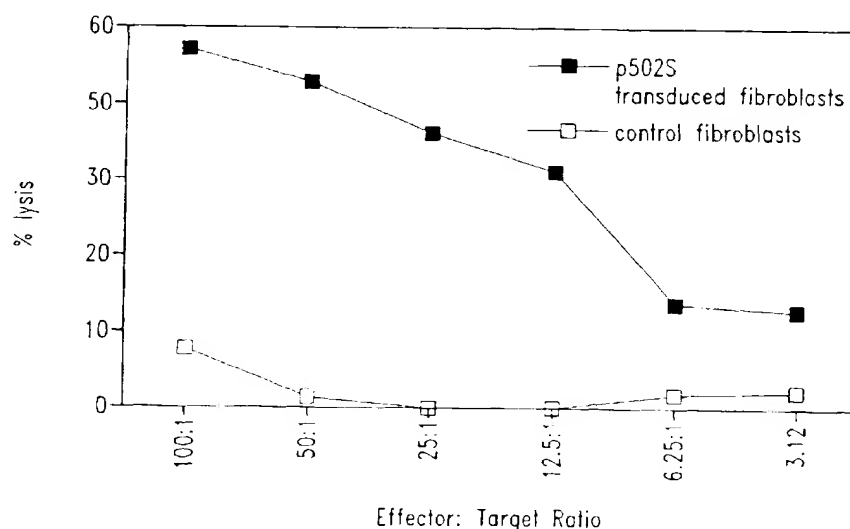
(72) Inventors: and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): XU, Jiangchun
[US/US]; 15805 S.E. 43rd Place, Bellevue, WA 98006

(US). DILLON, Davin, C. [US/US]; 18112 N.W. Mont-
treux Drive, Issaquah, WA 98027 (US). MITCHAM,
Jennifer, L. [US/US]; 16677 N.E. 88th Street, Redmond,
WA 98052 (US). HARLOCKER, Susan, L. [US/US];
7522 13th Avenue W., Seattle, WA 98117 (US). JIANG,
Yuqiu [CN/US]; 5001 South 232nd Street, Kent, WA
98032 (US). REED, Steven, G. [US/US]; 2843 122nd
Place N.E., Bellevue, WA 98005 (US). KALOS, Michael,
D. [US/US]; 8116 Dayton Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98103
(US). FANGER, Gary, Richard [US/US]; 15906 29th
Drive S.E., Mill Creek, WA 98012 (US). DAY, Craig,
H. [US/US]; 11501 Stone Ave. N., C122, Seattle, WA
98133 (US). RETTER, Marc, W. [US/US]; 33402 N.E.
43rd Place, Carnation, WA 98104 (US). STOLK, John,
A. [US/US]; 7436 Northeast 144th Place, Bothell, WA
98011 (US). SKEIKY, Yasir, A.W. [LB/US]; 15106 S.E.
47th Place, Bellevue, WA 98006 (US). WANG, Aijun
[CN/US]; 3106 213th Place S.E., Issaquah, WA 98029
(US). MEAGHER, Madeleine, Joy [US/US]; 507 N.E.
71st, #1, Seattle, WA 98115 (US).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER



(57) Abstract: Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly prostate cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more prostate-specific polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly prostate cancer.

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(74) Agents: POTTER, Jane, E.R., Seed Intellectual Property Law Group PLLC, Suite 6300, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 et al. (US).

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COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER

5 TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The invention is more specifically related to polypeptides, comprising at least a portion of a prostate-specific protein, and to polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides
10 are useful in pharmaceutical compositions, *e.g.*, vaccines, and other compositions for the diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cancer is a significant health problem throughout the world. Although Cancer is a significant health problem throughout the world. Although advances have
15 been made in detection and therapy of cancer, no vaccine or other universally successful method for prevention or treatment is currently available. Current therapies, which are generally based on a combination of chemotherapy or surgery and radiation, continue to prove inadequate in many patients.

Prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer among males, with
20 an estimated incidence of 30% in men over the age of 50. Overwhelming clinical evidence shows that human prostate cancer has the propensity to metastasize to bone, and the disease appears to progress inevitably from androgen dependent to androgen refractory status, leading to increased patient mortality. This prevalent disease is currently the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the U.S.

25 In spite of considerable research into therapies for the disease, prostate cancer remains difficult to treat. Commonly, treatment is based on surgery and/or radiation therapy, but these methods are ineffective in a significant percentage of cases. Two previously identified prostate specific proteins - prostate specific antigen (PSA)

and prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) - have limited therapeutic and diagnostic potential. For example, PSA levels do not always correlate well with the presence of prostate cancer, being positive in a percentage of non-prostate cancer cases, including benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Furthermore, PSA measurements correlate with prostate volume, and do not indicate the level of metastasis.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for these and other cancers, prostate cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat effectively. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods for detecting and treating such cancers. The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention provides polynucleotide compositions comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(b) complements of the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(c) sequences consisting of at least 20 contiguous residues of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(d) sequences that hybridize to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375,

381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, under moderately stringent conditions;

5 (e) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

10 (f) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788; and

15 (g) degenerate variants of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788.

20 In one preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide compositions of the invention are expressed in at least about 20%, more preferably in at least about 30%, and most preferably in at least about 50% of prostate tissue samples tested, at a level that is at least about 2-fold, preferably at least about 5-fold, and most preferably at least about 10-fold higher than that for other normal tissues.

25 The present invention, in another aspect, provides polypeptide compositions comprising an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence described above.

The present invention further provides polypeptide compositions comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences
30 recited in SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383,

477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polypeptides and/or
5 polynucleotides of the present invention are immunogenic, *i.e.*, they are capable of eliciting an immune response, particularly a humoral and/or cellular immune response, as further described herein.

The present invention further provides fragments, variants and/or derivatives of the disclosed polypeptide and/or polynucleotide sequences, wherein the
10 fragments, variants and/or derivatives preferably have a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70% and more preferably at least about 90% of the level of immunogenic activity of a polypeptide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-
15 629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 or 789-791, or a polypeptide sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626,
20 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide described above, expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

25 Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within a related aspect of the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions, *e.g.*, vaccine compositions, are provided for prophylactic or therapeutic
30 applications. Such compositions generally comprise an immunogenic polypeptide or

polynucleotide of the invention and an immunostimulant, such as an adjuvant, together with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to
5 a polypeptide of the present invention, or a fragment thereof; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Illustrative
10 antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B cells.

Within related aspects, pharmaceutical compositions are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

15 The present invention further provides, in other aspects, fusion proteins that comprise at least one polypeptide as described above, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, typically in the form of pharmaceutical compositions, *e.g.*, vaccine compositions, comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and/or an immunostimulant. The fusions proteins may comprise multiple immunogenic
20 polypeptides or portions/variants thereof, as described herein, and may further comprise one or more polypeptide segments for facilitating and/or enhancing the expression, purification and/or immunogenicity of the polypeptide(s).

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for stimulating an immune response in a patient, preferably a T cell response in a human
25 patient, comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition described herein. The patient may be afflicted with prostate cancer, in which case the methods provide treatment for the disease, or a patient considered to be at risk for such a disease may be treated prophylactically.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for
30 inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a

patient a pharmaceutical composition as recited above. The patient may be afflicted with prostate cancer, in which case the methods provide treatment for the disease, or a patient considered to be at risk for such a disease may be treated prophylactically.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for
5 removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a polypeptide of the present invention, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the polypeptide from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the
10 development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above.

Methods are further provided, within other aspects, for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a polypeptide of the present invention, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide as described above; (ii) a
15 polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen presenting cell that expresses such a polypeptide; under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells. Isolated T cell populations comprising T cells prepared as described above are also provided.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for
20 inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population as described above.

The present invention further provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide
25 comprising at least an immunogenic portion of polypeptide disclosed herein; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen-presenting cell that expressed such a polypeptide; and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer, preferably a prostate cancer, in a patient comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the amount of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, more preferably a monoclonal antibody.

The present invention also provides, within other aspects, methods for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b), and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide of the present invention; (b) detecting in the sample a level of a polynucleotide, preferably mRNA, that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and (c) comparing the level of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within certain embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected via polymerase chain reaction using, for example, at least one oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a polynucleotide of the present invention, or a complement of such a polynucleotide. Within other embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected using a hybridization technique, employing an oligonucleotide probe that hybridizes to an inventive polynucleotide, or a complement of such a polynucleotide.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide of the present invention; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b), and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, such as monoclonal antibodies, that bind to a polypeptide as described above, as well as diagnostic kits comprising such antibodies. Diagnostic kits comprising one or more oligonucleotide probes or primers as described above are also provided.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description and attached drawings. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

Figure 1 illustrates the ability of T cells to kill fibroblasts expressing the representative prostate-specific polypeptide P502S, as compared to control fibroblasts. The percentage lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate the ability of T cells to recognize cells expressing the representative prostate-specific polypeptide P502S. In each case, the number of γ -interferon spots is shown for different numbers of responders. In Figure 2A, data is presented for fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide, as compared to fibroblasts pulsed with a control E75 peptide. In Figure 2B, data is presented for fibroblasts expressing P502S, as compared to fibroblasts expressing HER-2/*neu*.

Figure 3 represents a peptide competition binding assay showing that the P1S#10 peptide, derived from P501S, binds HLA-A2. Peptide P1S#10 inhibits HLA-A2 restricted presentation of fluM58 peptide to CTL clone D150M58 in TNF release

bioassay. D150M58 CTL is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58.

Figure 4 illustrates the ability of T cell lines generated from P1S#10 immunized mice to specifically lyse P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-
5 transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets, as compared to EGFP-transduced Jurkat A2Kb. The percent lysis is shown as a series of effector to target ratios, as indicated.

Figure 5 illustrates the ability of a T cell clone to recognize and specifically lyse Jurkat A2Kb cells expressing the representative prostate-specific polypeptide P501S, thereby demonstrating that the P1S#10 peptide may be a naturally
10 processed epitope of the P501S polypeptide.

Figures 6A and 6B are graphs illustrating the specificity of a CD8⁺ cell line (3A-1) for a representative prostate-specific antigen (P501S). Figure 6A shows the results of a ⁵¹Cr release assay. The percent specific lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated. Figure 6B shows the production of interferon-
15 gamma by 3A-1 cells stimulated with autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S, at varying effector:target ratios as indicated.

Figure 7 is a Western blot showing the expression of P501S in baculovirus.

Figure 8 illustrates the results of epitope mapping studies on P501S.

Figure 9 is a schematic representation of the P501S protein showing the location of transmembrane domains and predicted intracellular and extracellular domains.
20

Figure 10 is a genomic map showing the location of the prostate genes P775P, P704P, B305D, P712P and P774P within the Cat Eye Syndrome region of
25 chromosome 22q11.2

Figure 11 shows the results of an ELISA assay to determine the specificity of rabbit polyclonal antisera raised against P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined cDNA sequence for F1-13

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-12

30 SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for F1-12

SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-16
SEQ ID NO: 5 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-1
SEQ ID NO: 6 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-9
SEQ ID NO: 7 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-4
5 SEQ ID NO: 8 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 9 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 10 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 11 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 12 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1862
10 SEQ ID NO: 13 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 14 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-13
SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-13
SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-19
SEQ ID NO: 17 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-19
15 SEQ ID NO: 18 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-25
SEQ ID NO: 19 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-25
SEQ ID NO: 20 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-24
SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-24
SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-58
20 SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-58
SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-63
SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-63
SEQ ID NO: 26 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-4
SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-4
25 SEQ ID NO: 28 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-14
SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-14
SEQ ID NO: 30 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-12
SEQ ID NO: 31 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-16
SEQ ID NO: 32 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-21
30 SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-48

- SEQ ID NO: 34 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-55
SEQ ID NO: 35 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-2
SEQ ID NO: 36 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-6
SEQ ID NO: 37 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1858
5 SEQ ID NO: 38 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1860
SEQ ID NO: 39 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1861
SEQ ID NO: 40 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1864
SEQ ID NO: 41 is the determined cDNA sequence for P5
SEQ ID NO: 42 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8
10 SEQ ID NO: 43 is the determined cDNA sequence for P9
SEQ ID NO: 44 is the determined cDNA sequence for P18
SEQ ID NO: 45 is the determined cDNA sequence for P20
SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined cDNA sequence for P29
SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined cDNA sequence for P30
15 SEQ ID NO: 48 is the determined cDNA sequence for P34
SEQ ID NO: 49 is the determined cDNA sequence for P36
SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined cDNA sequence for P38
SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined cDNA sequence for P39
SEQ ID NO: 52 is the determined cDNA sequence for P42
20 SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined cDNA sequence for P47
SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined cDNA sequence for P49
SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined cDNA sequence for P50
SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined cDNA sequence for P53
SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined cDNA sequence for P55
25 SEQ ID NO: 58 is the determined cDNA sequence for P60
SEQ ID NO: 59 is the determined cDNA sequence for P64
SEQ ID NO: 60 is the determined cDNA sequence for P65
SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined cDNA sequence for P73
SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined cDNA sequence for P75
30 SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined cDNA sequence for P76

SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined cDNA sequence for P79

SEQ ID NO: 65 is the determined cDNA sequence for P84

SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined cDNA sequence for P68

SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined cDNA sequence for P80 (also referred

5 to as P704P)

SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined cDNA sequence for P82

SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined cDNA sequence for U1-3064

SEQ ID NO: 70 is the determined cDNA sequence for U1-3065

SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3692

10 SEQ ID NO: 72 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1A-3905

SEQ ID NO: 73 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3686

SEQ ID NO: 74 is the determined cDNA sequence for R1-2330

SEQ ID NO: 75 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1B-3976

SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3679

15 SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4736

SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4738

SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4741

SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4744

SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4734

20 SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4774

SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4781

SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4785

SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4787

SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4796

25 SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4807

SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4810

SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4811

SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1J-4876

SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4884

30 SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4896

- SEQ ID NO: 93 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4761
SEQ ID NO: 94 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4762
SEQ ID NO: 95 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4766
SEQ ID NO: 96 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4770
5 SEQ ID NO: 97 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4771
SEQ ID NO: 98 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4772
SEQ ID NO: 99 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4297
SEQ ID NO: 100 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4309
SEQ ID NO: 101 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-1-4278
10 SEQ ID NO: 102 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4288
SEQ ID NO: 103 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4283
SEQ ID NO: 104 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4304
SEQ ID NO: 105 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4296
SEQ ID NO: 106 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4280
15 SEQ ID NO: 107 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for F1-12
(also referred to as P504S)
SEQ ID NO: 108 is the predicted amino acid sequence for F1-12
SEQ ID NO: 109 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for L1-12
20 (also referred to as P501S)
SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for N1-
1862 (also referred to as P503S)
SEQ ID NO: 112 is the predicted amino acid sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 113 is the predicted amino acid sequence for L1-12 (also
25 referred to as P501S)
SEQ ID NO: 114 is the predicted amino acid sequence for N1-1862 (also
referred to as P503S)
SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined cDNA sequence for P89
SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined cDNA sequence for P90
30 SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined cDNA sequence for P92

SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined cDNA sequence for P95
SEQ ID NO: 119 is the determined cDNA sequence for P98
SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined cDNA sequence for P102
SEQ ID NO: 121 is the determined cDNA sequence for P110
5 SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined cDNA sequence for P111
SEQ ID NO: 123 is the determined cDNA sequence for P114
SEQ ID NO: 124 is the determined cDNA sequence for P115
SEQ ID NO: 125 is the determined cDNA sequence for P116
SEQ ID NO: 126 is the determined cDNA sequence for P124
10 SEQ ID NO: 127 is the determined cDNA sequence for P126
SEQ ID NO: 128 is the determined cDNA sequence for P130
SEQ ID NO: 129 is the determined cDNA sequence for P133
SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined cDNA sequence for P138
SEQ ID NO: 131 is the determined cDNA sequence for P143
15 SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined cDNA sequence for P151
SEQ ID NO: 133 is the determined cDNA sequence for P156
SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined cDNA sequence for P157
SEQ ID NO: 135 is the determined cDNA sequence for P166
SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined cDNA sequence for P176
20 SEQ ID NO: 137 is the determined cDNA sequence for P178
SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined cDNA sequence for P179
SEQ ID NO: 139 is the determined cDNA sequence for P185
SEQ ID NO: 140 is the determined cDNA sequence for P192
SEQ ID NO: 141 is the determined cDNA sequence for P201
25 SEQ ID NO: 142 is the determined cDNA sequence for P204
SEQ ID NO: 143 is the determined cDNA sequence for P208
SEQ ID NO: 144 is the determined cDNA sequence for P211
SEQ ID NO: 145 is the determined cDNA sequence for P213
SEQ ID NO: 146 is the determined cDNA sequence for P219
30 SEQ ID NO: 147 is the determined cDNA sequence for P237

SEQ ID NO: 148 is the determined cDNA sequence for P239
SEQ ID NO: 149 is the determined cDNA sequence for P248
SEQ ID NO: 150 is the determined cDNA sequence for P251
SEQ ID NO: 151 is the determined cDNA sequence for P255
5 SEQ ID NO: 152 is the determined cDNA sequence for P256
SEQ ID NO: 153 is the determined cDNA sequence for P259
SEQ ID NO: 154 is the determined cDNA sequence for P260
SEQ ID NO: 155 is the determined cDNA sequence for P263
SEQ ID NO: 156 is the determined cDNA sequence for P264
10 SEQ ID NO: 157 is the determined cDNA sequence for P266
SEQ ID NO: 158 is the determined cDNA sequence for P270
SEQ ID NO: 159 is the determined cDNA sequence for P272
SEQ ID NO: 160 is the determined cDNA sequence for P278
SEQ ID NO: 161 is the determined cDNA sequence for P105
15 SEQ ID NO: 162 is the determined cDNA sequence for P107
SEQ ID NO: 163 is the determined cDNA sequence for P137
SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined cDNA sequence for P194
SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined cDNA sequence for P195
SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined cDNA sequence for P196
20 SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined cDNA sequence for P220
SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined cDNA sequence for P234
SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined cDNA sequence for P235
SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined cDNA sequence for P243
SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE1
25 SEQ ID NO: 172 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE1
SEQ ID NO: 173 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE2
SEQ ID NO: 174 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE6
SEQ ID NO: 175 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE13
SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE13
30 SEQ ID NO: 177 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE14

SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE14
SEQ ID NO: 179 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
4736
SEQ ID NO: 180 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
5 4738
SEQ ID NO: 181 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
4741
SEQ ID NO: 182 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
4744
10 SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
4774
SEQ ID NO: 184 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
4781
SEQ ID NO: 185 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
15 4785
SEQ ID NO: 186 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
4787
SEQ ID NO: 187 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
4796
20 SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1I-
4807
SEQ ID NO: 189 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1I-4810
SEQ ID NO: 190 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1I-4811
SEQ ID NO: 191 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1J-
25 4876
SEQ ID NO: 192 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1K-
4884
SEQ ID NO: 193 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1K-
4896

- SEQ ID NO: 194 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
4761
- SEQ ID NO: 195 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
4762
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 196 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
4766
- SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4770
SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4771
SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
10 4772
- SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
4309
- SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D.1-
4278
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
4288
- SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
4283
- SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
20 4304
- SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
4296
- SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
4280
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-d8fwd
SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-H10con
SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined cDNA sequence for 11-C8rev
SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6fwd
SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6rev
30 SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5fwd

SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5rev
SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6fwd
SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6 rev
SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d4fwd
5 SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d9rev
SEQ ID NO: 218 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3fwd
SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3rev
SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-h11rev
SEQ ID NO: 221 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f12fwd
10 SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f3rev
SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined cDNA sequence for P509S
SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined cDNA sequence for P510S
SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703DE5
SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined cDNA sequence for 9-A11
15 SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-C6
SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-H7
SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN13
SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN14
SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN23
20 SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN24
SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN25
SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN30
SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN34
SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN35
25 SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN36
SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN38
SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN39
SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN40
SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN41
30 SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN42

SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN45
SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN46
SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN51
SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN56
5 SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN64
SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN65
SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN67
SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN76
SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN84
10 SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN85
SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN86
SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN87
SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN88
SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F1
15 SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F2
SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C2
SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B1
SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B2
SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D3
20 SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A4
SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F5
SEQ ID NO: 264 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E6
SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D6
SEQ ID NO: 266 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B5
25 SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A6
SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E8
SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D7
SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D9
SEQ ID NO: 271 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C10
30 SEQ ID NO: 272 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A9

SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F12
SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E12
SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D11
SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C11
5 SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C12
SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B12
SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A12
SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G2
SEQ ID NO: 281 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H1
10 SEQ ID NO: 282 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H2
SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A3
SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A4
SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C3
SEQ ID NO: 286 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G4
15 SEQ ID NO: 287 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B6
SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D6
SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F5
SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A8
SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C7
20 SEQ ID NO: 292 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D7
SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8D8
SEQ ID NO: 294 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E7
SEQ ID NO: 295 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F8
SEQ ID NO: 296 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G8
25 SEQ ID NO: 297 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B10
SEQ ID NO: 298 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C10
SEQ ID NO: 299 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E9
SEQ ID NO: 300 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E10
SEQ ID NO: 301 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F9
30 SEQ ID NO: 302 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H9

- SEQ ID NO: 303 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C12
SEQ ID NO: 304 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E11
SEQ ID NO: 305 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E12
SEQ ID NO: 306 is the amino acid sequence for the peptide PS2#12
5 SEQ ID NO: 307 is the determined cDNA sequence for P711P
SEQ ID NO: 308 is the determined cDNA sequence for P712P
SEQ ID NO: 309 is the determined cDNA sequence for CLONE23
SEQ ID NO: 310 is the determined cDNA sequence for P774P
SEQ ID NO: 311 is the determined cDNA sequence for P775P
10 SEQ ID NO: 312 is the determined cDNA sequence for P715P
SEQ ID NO: 313 is the determined cDNA sequence for P710P
SEQ ID NO: 314 is the determined cDNA sequence for P767P
SEQ ID NO: 315 is the determined cDNA sequence for P768P
SEQ ID NO: 316-325 are the determined cDNA sequences of previously
15 isolated genes
SEQ ID NO: 326 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PDE5
SEQ ID NO: 327 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PDE5
SEQ ID NO: 328 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P6.26
SEQ ID NO: 329 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P6.26
20 SEQ ID NO: 330 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PX-23
SEQ ID NO: 331 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PX-23
SEQ ID NO: 332 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for
P509S
SEQ ID NO: 333 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for P707P
25 (also referred to as 11-C9)
SEQ ID NO: 334 is the determined cDNA sequence for P714P
SEQ ID NO: 335 is the determined cDNA sequence for P705P (also
referred to as 9-F3)
SEQ ID NO: 336 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P705P
30 SEQ ID NO: 337 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide P1S#10

- SEQ ID NO: 338 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide p5
- SEQ ID NO: 339 is the predicted amino acid sequence of P509S
- SEQ ID NO: 340 is the determined cDNA sequence for P778P
- SEQ ID NO: 341 is the determined cDNA sequence for P786P
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 342 is the determined cDNA sequence for P789P
- SEQ ID NO: 343 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing
homology to Homo sapiens MM46 mRNA
- SEQ ID NO: 344 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing
homology to Homo sapiens TNF-alpha stimulated ABC protein (ABC50) mRNA
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 345 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing
homology to Homo sapiens mRNA for E-cadherin
- SEQ ID NO: 346 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing
homology to Human nuclear-encoded mitochondrial serine hydroxymethyltransferase
(SHMT)
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 347 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing
homology to Homo sapiens natural resistance-associated macrophage protein2
(NRAMP2)
- SEQ ID NO: 348 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing
homology to Homo sapiens phosphoglucomutase-related protein (PGMRP)
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 349 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing
homology to Human mRNA for proteosome subunit p40
- SEQ ID NO: 350 is the determined cDNA sequence for P777P
- SEQ ID NO: 351 is the determined cDNA sequence for P779P
- SEQ ID NO: 352 is the determined cDNA sequence for P790P
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 353 is the determined cDNA sequence for P784P
- SEQ ID NO: 354 is the determined cDNA sequence for P776P
- SEQ ID NO: 355 is the determined cDNA sequence for P780P
- SEQ ID NO: 356 is the determined cDNA sequence for P544S
- SEQ ID NO: 357 is the determined cDNA sequence for P745S
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 358 is the determined cDNA sequence for P782P

- SEQ ID NO: 359 is the determined cDNA sequence for P783P
- SEQ ID NO: 360 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17984
- SEQ ID NO: 361 is the determined cDNA sequence for P787P
- SEQ ID NO: 362 is the determined cDNA sequence for P788P
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 363 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17994
- SEQ ID NO: 364 is the determined cDNA sequence for P781P
- SEQ ID NO: 365 is the determined cDNA sequence for P785P
- SEQ ID NO: 366-375 are the determined cDNA sequences for splice variants of B305D.
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 376 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 366.
- SEQ ID NO: 377 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 372.
- SEQ ID NO: 378 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the
- 15 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 373.
- SEQ ID NO: 379 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 374.
- SEQ ID NO: 380 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 375.
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 381 is the determined cDNA sequence for B716P.
- SEQ ID NO: 382 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for P711P.
- SEQ ID NO: 383 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P711P.
- SEQ ID NO: 384 is the cDNA sequence for P1000C.
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 385 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-82.
- SEQ ID NO: 386 is the cDNA sequence for 23320.
- SEQ ID NO: 387 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-69.
- SEQ ID NO: 388 is the cDNA sequence for L-iditol-2-dehydrogenase.
- SEQ ID NO: 389 is the cDNA sequence for 23379.
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 390 is the cDNA sequence for 23381.

SEQ ID NO:391 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0122.

SEQ ID NO:392 is the cDNA sequence for 23399.

SEQ ID NO:393 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:394 is the cDNA sequence for HCLBP.

5 SEQ ID NO:395 is the cDNA sequence for transglutaminase.

SEQ ID NO:396 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:397 is the cDNA sequence for PAP.

SEQ ID NO:398 is the cDNA sequence for Ets transcription factor

PDEF.

10 SEQ ID NO:399 is the cDNA sequence for hTGR.

SEQ ID NO:400 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0295.

SEQ ID NO:401 is the cDNA sequence for 22545.

SEQ ID NO:402 is the cDNA sequence for 22547.

SEQ ID NO:403 is the cDNA sequence for 22548.

15 SEQ ID NO:404 is the cDNA sequence for 22550.

SEQ ID NO:405 is the cDNA sequence for 22551.

SEQ ID NO:406 is the cDNA sequence for 22552.

SEQ ID NO:407 is the cDNA sequence for 22553 (also known as

P1020C).

20 SEQ ID NO:408 is the cDNA sequence for 22558.

SEQ ID NO:409 is the cDNA sequence for 22562.

SEQ ID NO:410 is the cDNA sequence for 22565.

SEQ ID NO:411 is the cDNA sequence for 22567.

SEQ ID NO:412 is the cDNA sequence for 22568.

25 SEQ ID NO:413 is the cDNA sequence for 22570.

SEQ ID NO:414 is the cDNA sequence for 22571.

SEQ ID NO:415 is the cDNA sequence for 22572.

SEQ ID NO:416 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.

SEQ ID NO:417 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.

30 SEQ ID NO:418 is the cDNA sequence for 22575.

SEQ ID NO:419 is the cDNA sequence for 22580.
SEQ ID NO:420 is the cDNA sequence for 22581.
SEQ ID NO:421 is the cDNA sequence for 22582.
SEQ ID NO:422 is the cDNA sequence for 22583.
5 SEQ ID NO:423 is the cDNA sequence for 22584.
SEQ ID NO:424 is the cDNA sequence for 22585.
SEQ ID NO:425 is the cDNA sequence for 22586.
SEQ ID NO:426 is the cDNA sequence for 22587.
SEQ ID NO:427 is the cDNA sequence for 22588.
10 SEQ ID NO:428 is the cDNA sequence for 22589.
SEQ ID NO:429 is the cDNA sequence for 22590.
SEQ ID NO:430 is the cDNA sequence for 22591.
SEQ ID NO:431 is the cDNA sequence for 22592.
SEQ ID NO:432 is the cDNA sequence for 22593.
15 SEQ ID NO:433 is the cDNA sequence for 22594.
SEQ ID NO:434 is the cDNA sequence for 22595.
SEQ ID NO:435 is the cDNA sequence for 22596.
SEQ ID NO:436 is the cDNA sequence for 22847.
SEQ ID NO:437 is the cDNA sequence for 22848.
20 SEQ ID NO:438 is the cDNA sequence for 22849.
SEQ ID NO:439 is the cDNA sequence for 22851.
SEQ ID NO:440 is the cDNA sequence for 22852.
SEQ ID NO:441 is the cDNA sequence for 22853.
SEQ ID NO:442 is the cDNA sequence for 22854.
25 SEQ ID NO:443 is the cDNA sequence for 22855.
SEQ ID NO:444 is the cDNA sequence for 22856.
SEQ ID NO:445 is the cDNA sequence for 22857.
SEQ ID NO:446 is the cDNA sequence for 23601.
SEQ ID NO:447 is the cDNA sequence for 23602.
30 SEQ ID NO:448 is the cDNA sequence for 23605.

- SEQ ID NO:449 is the cDNA sequence for 23606.
SEQ ID NO:450 is the cDNA sequence for 23612.
SEQ ID NO:451 is the cDNA sequence for 23614.
SEQ ID NO:452 is the cDNA sequence for 23618.
5 SEQ ID NO:453 is the cDNA sequence for 23622.
SEQ ID NO:454 is the cDNA sequence for folate hydrolase.
SEQ ID NO:455 is the cDNA sequence for LIM protein.
SEQ ID NO:456 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.
SEQ ID NO:457 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.
10 SEQ ID NO:458 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.
SEQ ID NO:459 is the cDNA sequence for 23045.
SEQ ID NO:460 is the cDNA sequence for 23032.
SEQ ID NO:461 is the cDNA sequence for clone 23054.
SEQ ID NO:462-467 are cDNA sequences for known genes.
15 SEQ ID NO:468-471 are cDNA sequences for P710P.
SEQ ID NO:472 is a cDNA sequence for P1001C.
SEQ ID NO: 473 is the determined cDNA sequence for a first splice
variant of P775P (referred to as 27505).
SEQ ID NO: 474 is the determined cDNA sequence for a second splice
20 variant of P775P (referred to as 19947).
SEQ ID NO: 475 is the determined cDNA sequence for a third splice
variant of P775P (referred to as 19941).
SEQ ID NO: 476 is the determined cDNA sequence for a fourth splice
variant of P775P (referred to as 19937).
25 SEQ ID NO: 477 is a first predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 474.
SEQ ID NO: 478 is a second predicted amino acid sequence encoded by
the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 474.
SEQ ID NO: 479 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the
30 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 475.

SEQ ID NO: 480 is a first predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

SEQ ID NO: 481 is a second predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

5 SEQ ID NO: 482 is a third predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

SEQ ID NO: 483 is a fourth predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

10 SEQ ID NO: 484 is the first 30 amino acids of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 485 is the PCR primer AW025.

SEQ ID NO: 486 is the PCR primer AW003.

SEQ ID NO: 487 is the PCR primer AW027.

SEQ ID NO: 488 is the PCR primer AW026.

15 SEQ ID NO: 489-501 are peptides employed in epitope mapping studies.

SEQ ID NO: 502 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P503S monoclonal antibody 20D4.

SEQ ID NO: 503 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P503S monoclonal antibody JA1.

20 SEQ ID NO: 504 & 505 are peptides employed in epitope mapping studies.

SEQ ID NO: 506 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P703P monoclonal antibody 8H2.

25 SEQ ID NO: 507 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P703P monoclonal antibody 7H8.

SEQ ID NO: 508 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P703P monoclonal antibody 2D4.

SEQ ID NO: 509-522 are peptides employed in epitope mapping studies.

30 SEQ ID NO: 523 is a mature form of P703P used to raise antibodies against P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 524 is the putative full-length cDNA sequence of P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 525 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 524.

SEQ ID NO: 526 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P790P.

5 SEQ ID NO: 527 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P790P.

SEQ ID NO: 528 & 529 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 530 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of SEQ ID NO: 366.

10 SEQ ID NO: 531 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame of SEQ ID NO: 530.

SEQ ID NO: 532 is the predicted amino acid encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 531.

SEQ ID NO: 533 is the DNA sequence of a putative ORF of P775P.

15 SEQ ID NO: 534 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 533.

SEQ ID NO: 535 is a first full-length cDNA sequence for P510S.

SEQ ID NO: 536 is a second full-length cDNA sequence for P510S.

SEQ ID NO: 537 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 535.

20 SEQ ID NO: 538 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 536.

SEQ ID NO: 539 is the peptide P501S-370.

SEQ ID NO: 540 is the peptide P501S-376.

SEQ ID NO: 541-551 are epitopes of P501S.

25 SEQ ID NO: 552 is an extended cDNA sequence for P712P.

SEQ ID NO: 553-568 are the amino acid sequences encoded by predicted open reading frames within SEQ ID NO: 552.

SEQ ID NO: 569 is an extended cDNA sequence for P776P.

30 SEQ ID NO: 570 is the determined cDNA sequence for a splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 6.

SEQ ID NO: 571 is the determined cDNA sequence for a splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 7.

SEQ ID NO: 572 is the determined cDNA sequence for a splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 14.

5 SEQ ID NO: 573 is the amino acid sequence encoded by a first predicted ORF of SEQ ID NO: 570.

SEQ ID NO: 574 is the amino acid sequence encoded by a second predicted ORF of SEQ ID NO: 570.

10 SEQ ID NO: 575 is the amino acid sequence encoded by a predicted ORF of SEQ ID NO: 571.

SEQ ID NO: 576-586 are amino acid sequences encoded by predicted ORFs of SEQ ID NO: 569.

SEQ ID NO: 587 is a DNA consensus sequence of the sequences of P767P and P777P.

15 SEQ ID NO: 588-590 are amino acid sequences encoded by predicted ORFs of SEQ ID NO: 587.

SEQ ID NO: 591 is an extended cDNA sequence for P1020C.

SEQ ID NO: 592 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: P1020C.

20 SEQ ID NO: 593 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 50748.

SEQ ID NO: 594 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 50717.

SEQ ID NO: 595 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 45985.

SEQ ID NO: 596 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 38769.

SEQ ID NO: 597 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 37922.

25 SEQ ID NO: 598 is a splice variant of P510S referred to as 49274.

SEQ ID NO: 599 is a splice variant of P510S referred to as 39487.

SEQ ID NO: 600 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5167.16.

SEQ ID NO: 601 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5167.1.

SEQ ID NO: 602 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.46.

30 SEQ ID NO: 603 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.42.

SEQ ID NO: 604 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.34.

SEQ ID NO: 605 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.17.

SEQ ID NO: 606 is a splice variant of P501S referred to as 10640.

SEQ ID NO: 607-615 are the sequences of PCR primers.

5 SEQ ID NO: 616 is the determined cDNA sequence of a fusion of P703P
and PSA.

SEQ ID NO: 617 is the amino acid sequence of the fusion of P703P and
PSA.

SEQ ID NO: 618 is the cDNA sequence of the gene DD3.

10 SEQ ID NO: 619 is an extended cDNA sequence for P714P.

SEQ ID NO: 620-622 are the cDNA sequences for splice variants of
P704P.

SEQ ID NO: 623 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S
referred to as P553S-14.

15 SEQ ID NO: 624 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S
referred to as P553S-12.

SEQ ID NO: 625 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S
referred to as P553S-10.

20 SEQ ID NO: 626 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S
referred to as P553S-6.

SEQ ID NO: 627 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:
626.

SEQ ID NO: 628 is a first amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:
623.

25 SEQ ID NO: 629 is a second amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID
NO: 623.

SEQ ID NO: 630 is a first full-length cDNA sequence for prostate-
specific transglutaminase gene (also referred to herein as P558S).

30 SEQ ID NO: 631 is a second full-length cDNA sequence for prostate-
specific transglutaminase gene.

SEQ ID NO: 632 is the amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 630.

SEQ ID NO: 633 is the amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 631.

5 SEQ ID NO: 634 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P788P.

SEQ ID NO: 635 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 634.

SEQ ID NO: 636 is the determined cDNA sequence for a polymorphic variant of P788P.

10 SEQ ID NO: 637 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 636.

SEQ ID NO: 638 is the amino acid sequence of peptide 4 from P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 639 is the cDNA sequence that encodes peptide 4 from P703P.

15 SEQ ID NO: 640-655 are cDNA sequences encoding epitopes of P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 656-671 are the amino acid sequences of epitopes of P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 672 and 673 are PCR primers.

20 SEQ ID NO: 674 is the cDNA sequence encoding an N-terminal portion of P788P expressed in *E. coli*.

SEQ ID NO: 675 is the amino acid sequence of the N-terminal portion of P788P expressed in *E. coli*.

SEQ ID NO: 676 is the amino acid sequence of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12.

25 SEQ ID NO: 677 and 678 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 679 is the cDNA sequence for the Ra12-P510S-C construct.

SEQ ID NO: 680 is the cDNA sequence for the P510S-C construct.

SEQ ID NO: 681 is the cDNA sequence for the P510S-E3 construct.

SEQ ID NO: 682 is the amino acid sequence for the Ra12-P510S-C construct.

SEQ ID NO: 683 is the amino acid sequence for the P510S-C construct.

SEQ ID NO: 684 is the amino acid sequence for the P510S-E3 construct.

5 SEQ ID NO: 685-690 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 691 is the cDNA sequence of the construct Ra12-P775P-ORF3.

SEQ ID NO: 692 is the amino acid sequence of the construct Ra12-P775P-ORF3.

10 SEQ ID NO: 693 and 694 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 695 is the determined amino acid sequence for a P703P His tag fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 696 is the determined cDNA sequence for a P703P His tag fusion protein.

15 SEQ ID NO: 697 and 698 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 699 is the determined amino acid sequence for a P705P His tag fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 700 is the determined cDNA sequence for a P705P His tag fusion protein.

20 SEQ ID NO: 701 and 702 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 703 is the determined amino acid sequence for a P711P His tag fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 704 is the determined cDNA sequence for a P711P His tag fusion protein.

25 SEQ ID NO: 705 is the amino acid sequence of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 706 and 707 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 708 is the determined cDNA sequence for the construct Ra12-P501S-E2.

SEQ ID NO: 709 is the determined amino acid sequence for the construct Ra12-P501S-E2.

SEQ ID NO: 710 is the amino acid sequence for an epitope of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 711 is the DNA sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 710.

5 SEQ ID NO: 712 is the amino acid sequence for an epitope of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 713 is the DNA sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 712.

SEQ ID NO: 714 is a peptide employed in epitope mapping studies.

SEQ ID NO: 715 is the amino acid sequence for an epitope of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 716 is the DNA sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 715.

10 SEQ ID NO: 717-719 are the amino acid sequences for CD4 epitopes of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 720-722 are the DNA sequences encoding the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 717-719.

15 SEQ ID NO: 723-734 are the amino acid sequences for putative CTL epitopes of P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 735 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P789P.

SEQ ID NO: 736 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 735.

20 SEQ ID NO: 737 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for the splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 6.

SEQ ID NO: 738-739 are determined full-length cDNA sequences for the splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 7.

SEQ ID NO: 740-744 are amino acid sequences encoded by SEQ ID NO: 737.

25 SEQ ID NO: 745-750 are amino acid sequences encoded by the splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 7.

SEQ ID NO: 751 is the full-length cDNA sequence for human transmembrane protease serine 2.

30 SEQ ID NO: 752 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 751.

SEQ ID NO: 753 is the cDNA sequence encoding the first 209 amino acids of human transmembrane protease serine 2.

SEQ ID NO: 754 is the first 209 amino acids of human transmembrane protease serine 2.

5 SEQ ID NO: 755 is the amino acid sequence of peptide 296-322 of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 756-759 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 760 is the determined cDNA sequence of the Vb chain of a T cell receptor for the P501S-specific T cell clone 4E5.

10 SEQ ID NO: 761 is the determined cDNA sequence of the Va chain of a T cell receptor for the P501S-specific T cell clone 4E5.

SEQ ID NO: 762 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO 760.

15 SEQ ID NO: 763 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO 761.

SEQ ID NO: 764 is the full-length open reading frame for P768P including stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 765 is the full-length open reading frame for P768P without stop codon.

20 SEQ ID NO: 766 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 765.

SEQ ID NO: 767-772 are the amino acid sequences for predicted domains of P768P.

SEQ ID NO: 773 is the full-length cDNA sequence of P835P.

25 SEQ ID NO: 774 is the cDNA sequence of the previously identified clone FLJ13581.

SEQ ID NO: 775 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P835P with stop codon.

30 SEQ ID NO: 776 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P835P without stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 777 is the full-length amino acid sequence for P835P.

SEQ ID NO: 778-785 are the amino acid sequences of extracellular and intracellular domains of P835P.

SEQ ID NO: 786 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P1000C.

5 SEQ ID NO: 787 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P1000C, including stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 788 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P1000C, without stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 789 is the full-length amino acid sequence for P1000C.

10 SEQ ID NO: 790 is amino acids 1-100 of SEQ ID NO: 789.

SEQ ID NO: 791 is amino acids 100-492 of SEQ ID NO: 789.

SEQ ID NO: 792 is the amino acid sequence of an α prepro-P501S recombinant protein.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed generally to compositions and their use in the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly prostate cancer. As described further below, illustrative compositions of the present invention include, but are not restricted to, polypeptides, particularly immunogenic polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such
20 polypeptides, antibodies and other binding agents, antigen presenting cells (APCs) and immune system cells (*e.g.*, T cells).

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless indicated specifically to the contrary, conventional methods of virology, immunology, microbiology, molecular biology and recombinant DNA techniques within the skill of
25 the art, many of which are described below for the purpose of illustration. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, *e.g.*, Sambrook, et al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd Edition, 1989); Maniatis et al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (1982); DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, vol. I & II (D. Glover, ed.); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (N. Gait, ed., 1984); Nucleic Acid

Hybridization (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1985); Transcription and Translation (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1984); Animal Cell Culture (R. Freshney, ed., 1986); Perbal, **A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning** (1984).

All publications, patents and patent applications cited herein, whether
5 supra or infra, are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an" and "the" include plural references unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

Polypeptide Compositions

10 As used herein, the term "polypeptide" " is used in its conventional meaning, *i.e.*, as a sequence of amino acids. The polypeptides are not limited to a specific length of the product; thus, peptides, oligopeptides, and proteins are included within the definition of polypeptide, and such terms may be used interchangeably herein unless specifically indicated otherwise. This term also does not refer to or exclude post-
15 expression modifications of the polypeptide, for example, glycosylations, acetylations, phosphorylations and the like, as well as other modifications known in the art, both naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring. A polypeptide may be an entire protein, or a subsequence thereof. Particular polypeptides of interest in the context of this invention are amino acid subsequences comprising epitopes, *i.e.*, antigenic
20 determinants substantially responsible for the immunogenic properties of a polypeptide and being capable of evoking an immune response.

Particularly illustrative polypeptides of the present invention comprise those encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382
25 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, or a sequence that hybridizes under moderately stringent conditions, or, alternatively, under highly stringent conditions, to a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175,

177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788. In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention
5 comprise amino acid sequences as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791.

10 The polypeptides of the present invention are sometimes herein referred to as prostate-specific proteins or prostate-specific polypeptides, as an indication that their identification has been based at least in part upon their increased levels of expression in prostate tissue samples. Thus, a "prostate-specific polypeptide" or "prostate-specific protein," refers generally to a polypeptide sequence of the present
15 invention, or a polynucleotide sequence encoding such a polypeptide, that is expressed in a substantial proportion of prostate tissue samples, for example preferably greater than about 20%, more preferably greater than about 30%, and most preferably greater than about 50% or more of prostate tissue samples tested, at a level that is at least two fold, and preferably at least five fold, greater than the level of expression in other
20 normal tissues, as determined using a representative assay provided herein. A prostate-specific polypeptide sequence of the invention, based upon its increased level of expression in tumor cells, has particular utility both as a diagnostic marker as well as a therapeutic target, as further described below.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention are
25 immunogenic, *i.e.*, they react detectably within an immunoassay (such as an ELISA or T-cell stimulation assay) with antisera and/or T-cells from a patient with prostate cancer. Screening for immunogenic activity can be performed using techniques well known to the skilled artisan. For example, such screens can be performed using methods such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory
30 Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In one illustrative example, a

polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, ¹²⁵I-labeled Protein A.

- 5 As would be recognized by the skilled artisan, immunogenic portions of the polypeptides disclosed herein are also encompassed by the present invention. An "immunogenic portion," as used herein, is a fragment of an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention that itself is immunologically reactive (*i.e.*, specifically binds) with the B-cells and/or T-cell surface antigen receptors that recognize the polypeptide.
- 10 Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (Raven Press, 1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they
- 15 specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well-known techniques.

- In one preferred embodiment, an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide of the present invention is a portion that reacts with antisera and/or T-cells at a level that
- 20 is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full-length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Preferably, the level of immunogenic activity of the immunogenic portion is at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70% and most preferably greater than about 90% of the immunogenicity for the full-length polypeptide. In some instances, preferred immunogenic portions will be identified that
- 25 have a level of immunogenic activity greater than that of the corresponding full-length polypeptide, *e.g.*, having greater than about 100% or 150% or more immunogenic activity.

- In certain other embodiments, illustrative immunogenic portions may include peptides in which an N-terminal leader sequence and/or transmembrane domain
- 30 has been deleted. Other illustrative immunogenic portions will contain a small N-

and/or C-terminal deletion (e.g., 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids), relative to the mature protein.

In another embodiment, a polypeptide composition of the invention may also comprise one or more polypeptides that are immunologically reactive with T cells
5 and/or antibodies generated against a polypeptide of the invention, particularly a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence disclosed herein, or to an immunogenic fragment or variant thereof.

In another embodiment of the invention, polypeptides are provided that comprise one or more polypeptides that are capable of eliciting T cells and/or antibodies
10 that are immunologically reactive with one or more polypeptides described herein, or one or more polypeptides encoded by contiguous nucleic acid sequences contained in the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein, or immunogenic fragments or variants thereof, or to one or more nucleic acid sequences which hybridize to one or more of these sequences under conditions of moderate to high stringency.

15 The present invention, in another aspect, provides polypeptide fragments comprising at least about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, or 100 contiguous amino acids, or more, including all intermediate lengths, of a polypeptide composition set forth herein, such as those set forth in SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568,
20 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791, or those encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591,
25 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788.

In another aspect, the present invention provides variants of the polypeptide compositions described herein. Polypeptide variants generally encompassed by the present invention will typically exhibit at least about 70%, 75%,
30 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more identity

(determined as described below), along its length, to a polypeptide sequence set forth herein.

In one preferred embodiment, the polypeptide fragments and variants provided by the present invention are immunologically reactive with an antibody and/or
5 T-cell that reacts with a full-length polypeptide specifically set forth herein.

In another preferred embodiment, the polypeptide fragments and variants provided by the present invention exhibit a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70%, and most preferably at least about 90% or more of that exhibited by a full-length polypeptide sequence specifically set forth
10 herein.

A polypeptide "variant," as the term is used herein, is a polypeptide that typically differs from a polypeptide specifically disclosed herein in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions. Such variants may be naturally occurring or may be synthetically generated, for example, by modifying one or more of
15 the above polypeptide sequences of the invention and evaluating their immunogenic activity as described herein using any of a number of techniques well known in the art.

For example, certain illustrative variants of the polypeptides of the invention include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other illustrative variants
20 include variants in which a small portion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein.

In many instances, a variant will contain conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide
25 chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. As described above, modifications may be made in the structure of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention and still obtain a functional molecule that encodes a variant or derivative polypeptide with desirable characteristics, *e.g.*, with immunogenic characteristics. When it is
30 desired to alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide to create an equivalent, or

even an improved, immunogenic variant or portion of a polypeptide of the invention, one skilled in the art will typically change one or more of the codons of the encoding DNA sequence according to Table 1.

For example, certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids in a protein structure without appreciable loss of interactive binding capacity with structures such as, for example, antigen-binding regions of antibodies or binding sites on substrate molecules. Since it is the interactive capacity and nature of a protein that defines that protein's biological functional activity, certain amino acid sequence substitutions can be made in a protein sequence, and, of course, its underlying DNA coding sequence, and nevertheless obtain a protein with like properties. It is thus contemplated that various changes may be made in the peptide sequences of the disclosed compositions, or corresponding DNA sequences which encode said peptides without appreciable loss of their biological utility or activity.

TABLE 1

Amino Acids			Codons					
Alanine	Ala	A	GCA	GCC	GCG	GCU		
Cysteine	Cys	C	UGC	UGU				
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAU				
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAA	GAG				
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	UUC	UUU				
Glycine	Gly	G	GGA	GGC	GGG	GGU		
Histidine	His	H	CAC	CAU				
Isoleucine	Ile	I	AUA	AUC	AUU			
Lysine	Lys	K	AAA	AAG				
Leucine	Leu	L	UUA	UUG	CUA	CUC	CUG	CUU
Methionine	Met	M	AUG					
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAU				
Proline	Pro	P	CCA	CCC	CCG	CCU		
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAA	CAG				
Arginine	Arg	R	AGA	AGG	CGA	CGC	CGG	CGU
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	AGU	UCA	UCC	UCG	UCU
Threonine	Thr	T	ACA	ACC	ACG	ACU		
Valine	Val	V	GUA	GUC	GUG	GUU		
Tryptophan	Trp	W	UGG					
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	UAC	UAU				

In making such changes, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biologic function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982, incorporated herein by reference). It is accepted that the relative hydropathic character of the amino acid contributes to the secondary structure of the resultant protein, which in turn defines the interaction of the protein with other molecules, for example, enzymes, substrates, receptors, DNA, antibodies, antigens, and the like. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydropathic index on the basis of its

hydrophobicity and charge characteristics (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982). These values are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5);
5 glutamine (-3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

It is known in the art that certain amino acids may be substituted by other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still result in a protein with similar biological activity, *i.e.* still obtain a biological functionally equivalent protein. In making such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices are
10 within ± 2 is preferred, those within ± 1 are particularly preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred. It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. U. S. Patent 4,554,101 (specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), states that the greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of
15 its adjacent amino acids, correlates with a biological property of the protein.

As detailed in U. S. Patent 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0 \pm 1); glutamate (+3.0 \pm 1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline (-0.5 \pm 1); alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine
20 (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4). It is understood that an amino acid can be substituted for another having a similar hydrophilicity value and still obtain a biologically equivalent, and in particular, an immunologically equivalent protein. In such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within ± 2
25 is preferred, those within ± 1 are particularly preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

As outlined above, amino acid substitutions are generally therefore based on the relative similarity of the amino acid side-chain substituents, for example, their hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and the like. Exemplary substitutions that
30 take various of the foregoing characteristics into consideration are well known to those

of skill in the art and include: arginine and lysine; glutamate and aspartate; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagine; and valine, leucine and isoleucine.

In addition, any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of
5 flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

10 Amino acid substitutions may further be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values
15 include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a
20 preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide.

25 As noted above, polypeptides may comprise a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein, which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (e.g., poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For
30 example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

When comparing polypeptide sequences, two sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of amino acids in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence, as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison
 5 window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

- 10 Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships.
 15 In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson,
 20 E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Alternatively, optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be
 25 conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL. Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics

Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by inspection.

One preferred example of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al. (1977) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST 2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix can be used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment.

In one preferred approach, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polypeptide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Within other illustrative embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion polypeptide that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known

tumor protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological
5 and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the polypeptide or to enable the polypeptide to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the polypeptide.

Fusion polypeptides may generally be prepared using standard
10 techniques, including chemical conjugation. Preferably, a fusion polypeptide is expressed as a recombinant polypeptide, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused polypeptide, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one
15 polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion polypeptide that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and
20 second polypeptide components by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion polypeptide using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a
25 secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as
30 linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al.,

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to
5 separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and
10 transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

The fusion polypeptide can comprise a polypeptide as described herein together with an unrelated immunogenic protein, such as an immunogenic protein capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus,
15 tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see*, for example, Stoute et al. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

In one preferred embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is derived from a *Mycobacterium* sp., such as a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*-derived Ra12 fragment. Ra12 compositions and methods for their use in enhancing the expression
20 and/or immunogenicity of heterologous polynucleotide/polypeptide sequences is described in U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Briefly, Ra12 refers to a polynucleotide region that is a subsequence of a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* MTB32A nucleic acid. MTB32A is a serine protease of 32 KD molecular weight encoded by a gene in virulent
25 and avirulent strains of *M. tuberculosis*. The nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of MTB32A have been described (for example, U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585; *see also*, Skeiky et al., *Infection and Immun.* (1999) 67:3998-4007, incorporated herein by reference). C-terminal fragments of the MTB32A coding sequence express at high levels and remain as a soluble polypeptides throughout the
30 purification process. Moreover, Ra12 may enhance the immunogenicity of heterologous

immunogenic polypeptides with which it is fused. One preferred Ra12 fusion polypeptide comprises a 14 KD C-terminal fragment corresponding to amino acid residues 192 to 323 of MTB32A. Other preferred Ra12 polynucleotides generally comprise at least about 15 consecutive nucleotides, at least about 30 nucleotides, at least about 60 nucleotides, at least about 100 nucleotides, at least about 200 nucleotides, or at least about 300 nucleotides that encode a portion of a Ra12 polypeptide. Ra12 polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. Ra12 polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions such that the biological activity of the encoded fusion polypeptide is not substantially diminished, relative to a fusion polypeptide comprising a native Ra12 polypeptide. Variants preferably exhibit at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity and most preferably at least about 90% identity to a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a native Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof.

Within other preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine

amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *LytA* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been
5 exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (see *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion polypeptide. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at
10 residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

Yet another illustrative embodiment involves fusion polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding them, wherein the fusion partner comprises a targeting signal capable of directing a polypeptide to the endosomal/lysosomal compartment, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,633,234. An immunogenic polypeptide of the invention,
15 when fused with this targeting signal, will associate more efficiently with MHC class II molecules and thereby provide enhanced in vivo stimulation of CD4⁺ T-cells specific for the polypeptide.

Polypeptides of the invention are prepared using any of a variety of well known synthetic and/or recombinant techniques, the latter of which are further
20 described below. Polypeptides, portions and other variants generally less than about 150 amino acids can be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In one illustrative example, such polypeptides are synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a
25 growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, CA), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In general, polypeptide compositions (including fusion polypeptides) of
30 the invention are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide is one that is removed from its

original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein or polypeptide is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are also purified, *e.g.*, are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99%
5 pure.

Polynucleotide Compositions

The present invention, in other aspects, provides polynucleotide compositions. The terms "DNA" and "polynucleotide" are used essentially interchangeably herein to refer to a DNA molecule that has been isolated free of total
10 genomic DNA of a particular species. "Isolated," as used herein, means that a polynucleotide is substantially away from other coding sequences, and that the DNA molecule does not contain large portions of unrelated coding DNA, such as large chromosomal fragments or other functional genes or polypeptide coding regions. Of course, this refers to the DNA molecule as originally isolated, and does not exclude
15 genes or coding regions later added to the segment by the hand of man.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the polynucleotide compositions of this invention can include genomic sequences, extra-genomic and plasmid-encoded sequences and smaller engineered gene segments that express, or may be adapted to express, proteins, polypeptides, peptides and the like. Such segments may
20 be naturally isolated, or modified synthetically by the hand of man.

As will be also recognized by the skilled artisan, polynucleotides of the invention may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules may include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-
25 to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a polypeptide/protein of the invention or a portion thereof) or may comprise a sequence that encodes a variant or derivative, preferably an immunogenic variant or derivative, of such a sequence.

5 Therefore, according to another aspect of the present invention, polynucleotide compositions are provided that comprise some or all of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655,
10 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, complements of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722,
15 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, and degenerate variants of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765,
20 773-776 and 786-788. In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide sequences set forth herein encode immunogenic polypeptides, as described above.

In other related embodiments, the present invention provides polynucleotide variants having substantial identity to the sequences disclosed herein in SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-
25 335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, for example those comprising at least 70% sequence identity, preferably at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or higher, sequence identity compared to a
30 polynucleotide sequence of this invention using the methods described herein, (*e.g.*,

BLAST analysis using standard parameters, as described below). One skilled in this art will recognize that these values can be appropriately adjusted to determine corresponding identity of proteins encoded by two nucleotide sequences by taking into account codon degeneracy, amino acid similarity, reading frame positioning and the like.

Typically, polynucleotide variants will contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions, preferably such that the immunogenicity of the polypeptide encoded by the variant polynucleotide is not substantially diminished relative to a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide sequence specifically set forth herein). The term "variants" should also be understood to encompass homologous genes of xenogenic origin.

In additional embodiments, the present invention provides polynucleotide fragments comprising various lengths of contiguous stretches of sequence identical to, or complementary to, one or more of the sequences disclosed herein. For example, polynucleotides are provided by this invention that comprise at least about 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500 or 1000 or more contiguous nucleotides of one or more of the sequences disclosed herein as well as all intermediate lengths there between. It will be readily understood that "intermediate lengths", in this context, means any length between the quoted values, such as 16, 17, 18, 19, *etc.*; 21, 22, 23, *etc.*; 30, 31, 32, *etc.*; 50, 51, 52, 53, *etc.*; 100, 101, 102, 103, *etc.*; 150, 151, 152, 153, *etc.*; including all integers through 200-500; 500-1,000, and the like.

In another embodiment of the invention, polynucleotide compositions are provided that are capable of hybridizing under moderate to high stringency conditions to a polynucleotide sequence provided herein, or a fragment thereof, or a complementary sequence thereof. Hybridization techniques are well known in the art of molecular biology. For purposes of illustration, suitable moderately stringent conditions for testing the hybridization of a polynucleotide of this invention with other polynucleotides include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-60°C, 5 X SSC, overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for

20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS. One skilled in the art will understand that the stringency of hybridization can be readily manipulated, such as by altering the salt content of the hybridization solution and/or the temperature at which the hybridization is performed. For example, in another embodiment, suitable highly stringent hybridization conditions include those described above, with the exception that the temperature of hybridization is increased, *e.g.*, to 60-65°C or 65-70°C.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotides described above, *e.g.*, polynucleotide variants, fragments and hybridizing sequences, encode polypeptides that are immunologically cross-reactive with a polypeptide sequence specifically set forth herein. In other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotides encode polypeptides that have a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70%, and more preferably at least about 90% of that for a polypeptide sequence specifically set forth herein.

The polynucleotides of the present invention, or fragments thereof, regardless of the length of the coding sequence itself, may be combined with other DNA sequences, such as promoters, polyadenylation signals, additional restriction enzyme sites, multiple cloning sites, other coding segments, and the like, such that their overall length may vary considerably. It is therefore contemplated that a nucleic acid fragment of almost any length may be employed, with the total length preferably being limited by the ease of preparation and use in the intended recombinant DNA protocol. For example, illustrative polynucleotide segments with total lengths of about 10,000, about 5000, about 3000, about 2,000, about 1,000, about 500, about 200, about 100, about 50 base pairs in length, and the like, (including all intermediate lengths) are contemplated to be useful in many implementations of this invention.

When comparing polynucleotide sequences, two sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence, as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison

“window” as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, preferably 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

- 5 Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships.
- 10 In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson,
- 15 E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

- Alternatively, optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be
- 20 conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL. Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics
- 25 Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by inspection.

- One preferred example of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al. (1977) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402
- 30 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST

2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. In one illustrative example, cumulative scores can be calculated using, for
5 nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always >0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always <0). Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments;
10 or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915) alignments, (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and
15 a comparison of both strands.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5
20 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the
25 reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal
30 homology to the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides

that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one or more mutations, such as deletions, additions
5 and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

Therefore, in another embodiment of the invention, a mutagenesis approach, such as site-specific mutagenesis, is employed for the preparation of
10 immunogenic variants and/or derivatives of the polypeptides described herein. By this approach, specific modifications in a polypeptide sequence can be made through mutagenesis of the underlying polynucleotides that encode them. These techniques provides a straightforward approach to prepare and test sequence variants, for example, incorporating one or more of the foregoing considerations, by introducing one or more
15 nucleotide sequence changes into the polynucleotide.

Site-specific mutagenesis allows the production of mutants through the use of specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on
20 both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Mutations may be employed in a selected polynucleotide sequence to improve, alter, decrease, modify, or otherwise change the properties of the polynucleotide itself, and/or alter the properties, activity, composition, stability, or primary sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the inventors
25 contemplate the mutagenesis of the disclosed polynucleotide sequences to alter one or more properties of the encoded polypeptide, such as the immunogenicity of a polypeptide vaccine. The techniques of site-specific mutagenesis are well-known in the art, and are widely used to create variants of both polypeptides and polynucleotides. For example, site-specific mutagenesis is often used to alter a specific portion of a DNA
30 molecule. In such embodiments, a primer comprising typically about 14 to about 25

nucleotides or so in length is employed, with about 5 to about 10 residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, site-specific mutagenesis techniques have often employed a phage vector that exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phage are readily commercially-available and their use is generally well-known to those skilled in the art. Double-stranded plasmids are also routinely employed in site directed mutagenesis that eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

In general, site-directed mutagenesis in accordance herewith is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector or melting apart of two strands of a double-stranded vector that includes within its sequence a DNA sequence that encodes the desired peptide. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically. This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded vector, and subjected to DNA polymerizing enzymes such as *E. coli* polymerase I Klenow fragment, in order to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation. This heteroduplex vector is then used to transform appropriate cells, such as *E. coli* cells, and clones are selected which include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement.

The preparation of sequence variants of the selected peptide-encoding DNA segments using site-directed mutagenesis provides a means of producing potentially useful species and is not meant to be limiting as there are other ways in which sequence variants of peptides and the DNA sequences encoding them may be obtained. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the desired peptide sequence may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxylamine, to obtain sequence variants. Specific details regarding these methods and protocols are found in the teachings of Maloy *et al.*, 1994; Segal, 1976; Prokop and Bajpai, 1991; Kuby, 1994; and Maniatis *et al.*, 1982, each incorporated herein by reference, for that purpose.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" refers to template-dependent processes and vector-mediated propagation which result in an increase in the concentration of a specific nucleic acid molecule relative to its initial concentration, or in an increase in the concentration of a detectable
5 signal, such as amplification. As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" is intended to refer to a process that involves the template-dependent extension of a primer molecule. The term template dependent process refers to nucleic acid synthesis of an RNA or a DNA molecule wherein the sequence of the newly synthesized strand of nucleic acid is dictated by the well-known
10 rules of complementary base pairing (see, for example, Watson, 1987). Typically, vector mediated methodologies involve the introduction of the nucleic acid fragment into a DNA or RNA vector, the clonal amplification of the vector, and the recovery of the amplified nucleic acid fragment. Examples of such methodologies are provided by U. S. Patent No. 4,237,224, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

15 In another approach for the production of polypeptide variants of the present invention, recursive sequence recombination, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,837,458, may be employed. In this approach, iterative cycles of recombination and screening or selection are performed to "evolve" individual polynucleotide variants of the invention having, for example, enhanced immunogenic activity.

20 In other embodiments of the present invention, the polynucleotide sequences provided herein can be advantageously used as probes or primers for nucleic acid hybridization. As such, it is contemplated that nucleic acid segments that comprise a sequence region of at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides that has the same sequence as, or is complementary to, a 15 nucleotide long contiguous sequence
25 disclosed herein will find particular utility. Longer contiguous identical or complementary sequences, *e.g.*, those of about 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 (including all intermediate lengths) and even up to full length sequences will also be of use in certain embodiments.

The ability of such nucleic acid probes to specifically hybridize to a
30 sequence of interest will enable them to be of use in detecting the presence of

complementary sequences in a given sample. However, other uses are also envisioned, such as the use of the sequence information for the preparation of mutant species primers, or primers for use in preparing other genetic constructions.

Polynucleotide molecules having sequence regions consisting of
5 contiguous nucleotide stretches of 10-14, 15-20, 30, 50, or even of 100-200 nucleotides or so (including intermediate lengths as well), identical or complementary to a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, are particularly contemplated as hybridization probes for use in, *e.g.*, Southern and Northern blotting. This would allow a gene product, or fragment thereof, to be analyzed, both in diverse cell types and also in
10 various bacterial cells. The total size of fragment, as well as the size of the complementary stretch(es), will ultimately depend on the intended use or application of the particular nucleic acid segment. Smaller fragments will generally find use in hybridization embodiments, wherein the length of the contiguous complementary region may be varied, such as between about 15 and about 100 nucleotides, but larger
15 contiguous complementarity stretches may be used, according to the length complementary sequences one wishes to detect.

The use of a hybridization probe of about 15-25 nucleotides in length allows the formation of a duplex molecule that is both stable and selective. Molecules having contiguous complementary sequences over stretches greater than 15 bases in
20 length are generally preferred, though, in order to increase stability and selectivity of the hybrid, and thereby improve the quality and degree of specific hybrid molecules obtained. One will generally prefer to design nucleic acid molecules having gene-complementary stretches of 15 to 25 contiguous nucleotides, or even longer where desired.

25 Hybridization probes may be selected from any portion of any of the sequences disclosed herein. All that is required is to review the sequences set forth herein, or to any continuous portion of the sequences, from about 15-25 nucleotides in length up to and including the full length sequence, that one wishes to utilize as a probe or primer. The choice of probe and primer sequences may be governed by various

factors. For example, one may wish to employ primers from towards the termini of the total sequence.

Small polynucleotide segments or fragments may be readily prepared by, for example, directly synthesizing the fragment by chemical means, as is commonly
5 practiced using an automated oligonucleotide synthesizer. Also, fragments may be obtained by application of nucleic acid reproduction technology, such as the PCR™ technology of U. S. Patent 4,683,202 (incorporated herein by reference), by introducing selected sequences into recombinant vectors for recombinant production, and by other recombinant DNA techniques generally known to those of skill in the art of molecular
10 biology.

The nucleotide sequences of the invention may be used for their ability to selectively form duplex molecules with complementary stretches of the entire gene or gene fragments of interest. Depending on the application envisioned, one will typically desire to employ varying conditions of hybridization to achieve varying degrees of
15 selectivity of probe towards target sequence. For applications requiring high selectivity, one will typically desire to employ relatively stringent conditions to form the hybrids, e.g., one will select relatively low salt and/or high temperature conditions, such as provided by a salt concentration of from about 0.02 M to about 0.15 M salt at temperatures of from about 50°C to about 70°C. Such selective conditions tolerate
20 little, if any, mismatch between the probe and the template or target strand, and would be particularly suitable for isolating related sequences.

Of course, for some applications, for example, where one desires to prepare mutants employing a mutant primer strand hybridized to an underlying template, less stringent (reduced stringency) hybridization conditions will typically be
25 needed in order to allow formation of the heteroduplex. In these circumstances, one may desire to employ salt conditions such as those of from about 0.15 M to about 0.9 M salt, at temperatures ranging from about 20°C to about 55°C. Cross-hybridizing species can thereby be readily identified as positively hybridizing signals with respect to control hybridizations. In any case, it is generally appreciated that conditions can be rendered
30 more stringent by the addition of increasing amounts of formamide, which serves to

destabilize the hybrid duplex in the same manner as increased temperature. Thus, hybridization conditions can be readily manipulated, and thus will generally be a method of choice depending on the desired results.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, polynucleotide compositions comprising antisense oligonucleotides are provided. Antisense oligonucleotides have been demonstrated to be effective and targeted inhibitors of protein synthesis, and, consequently, provide a therapeutic approach by which a disease can be treated by inhibiting the synthesis of proteins that contribute to the disease. The efficacy of antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting protein synthesis is well established. For example, the synthesis of polygalacturonase and the muscarine type 2 acetylcholine receptor are inhibited by antisense oligonucleotides directed to their respective mRNA sequences (U. S. Patent 5,739,119 and U. S. Patent 5,759,829). Further, examples of antisense inhibition have been demonstrated with the nuclear protein cyclin, the multiple drug resistance gene (MDG1), ICAM-1, E-selectin, STK-1, striatal GABA_A receptor and human EGF (Jaskulski *et al.*, Science. 1988 Jun 10;240(4858):1544-6; Vasanthakumar and Ahmed, Cancer Commun. 1989;1(4):225-32; Peris *et al.*, Brain Res Mol Brain Res. 1998 Jun 15;57(2):310-20; U. S. Patent 5,801,154; U.S. Patent 5,789,573; U. S. Patent 5,718,709 and U.S. Patent 5,610,288). Antisense constructs have also been described that inhibit and can be used to treat a variety of abnormal cellular proliferations, *e.g.* cancer (U. S. Patent 5,747,470; U. S. Patent 5,591,317 and U. S. Patent 5,783,683).

Therefore, in certain embodiments, the present invention provides oligonucleotide sequences that comprise all, or a portion of, any sequence that is capable of specifically binding to polynucleotide sequence described herein, or a complement thereof. In one embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotides comprise DNA or derivatives thereof. In another embodiment, the oligonucleotides comprise RNA or derivatives thereof. In a third embodiment, the oligonucleotides are modified DNAs comprising a phosphorothioated modified backbone. In a fourth embodiment, the oligonucleotide sequences comprise peptide nucleic acids or derivatives thereof. In each case, preferred compositions comprise a sequence region that is complementary,

and more preferably substantially-complementary, and even more preferably, completely complementary to one or more portions of polynucleotides disclosed herein. Selection of antisense compositions specific for a given gene sequence is based upon analysis of the chosen target sequence and determination of secondary structure, T_m ,
5 binding energy, and relative stability. Antisense compositions may be selected based upon their relative inability to form dimers, hairpins, or other secondary structures that would reduce or prohibit specific binding to the target mRNA in a host cell. Highly preferred target regions of the mRNA, are those which are at or near the AUG translation initiation codon, and those sequences which are substantially complementary
10 to 5' regions of the mRNA. These secondary structure analyses and target site selection considerations can be performed, for example, using v.4 of the OLIGO primer analysis software and/or the BLASTN 2.0.5 algorithm software (Altschul *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 1997 Sep 1;25(17):3389-402).

The use of an antisense delivery method employing a short peptide
15 vector, termed MPG (27 residues), is also contemplated. The MPG peptide contains a hydrophobic domain derived from the fusion sequence of HIV gp41 and a hydrophilic domain from the nuclear localization sequence of SV40 T-antigen (Morris *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 1997 Jul 15;25(14):2730-6). It has been demonstrated that several molecules of the MPG peptide coat the antisense oligonucleotides and can be delivered
20 into cultured mammalian cells in less than 1 hour with relatively high efficiency (90%). Further, the interaction with MPG strongly increases both the stability of the oligonucleotide to nuclease and the ability to cross the plasma membrane.

According to another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotide compositions described herein are used in the design and preparation of ribozyme
25 molecules for inhibiting expression of the tumor polypeptides and proteins of the present invention in tumor cells. Ribozymes are RNA-protein complexes that cleave nucleic acids in a site-specific fashion. Ribozymes have specific catalytic domains that possess endonuclease activity (Kim and Cech, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1987 Dec;84(24):8788-92; Forster and Symons, Cell. 1987 Apr 24;49(2):211-20). For
30 example, a large number of ribozymes accelerate phosphoester transfer reactions with a

high degree of specificity, often cleaving only one of several phosphoesters in an oligonucleotide substrate (Cech *et al.*, Cell. 1981 Dec;27(3 Pt 2):487-96; Michel and Westhof, J Mol Biol. 1990 Dec 5;216(3):585-610; Reinhold-Hurek and Shub, Nature. 1992 May 14;357(6374):173-6). This specificity has been attributed to the requirement
5 that the substrate bind via specific base-pairing interactions to the internal guide sequence ("IGS") of the ribozyme prior to chemical reaction.

Six basic varieties of naturally-occurring enzymatic RNAs are known presently. Each can catalyze the hydrolysis of RNA phosphodiester bonds *in trans* (and thus can cleave other RNA molecules) under physiological conditions. In general,
10 enzymatic nucleic acids act by first binding to a target RNA. Such binding occurs through the target binding portion of a enzymatic nucleic acid which is held in close proximity to an enzymatic portion of the molecule that acts to cleave the target RNA. Thus, the enzymatic nucleic acid first recognizes and then binds a target RNA through complementary base-pairing, and once bound to the correct site, acts enzymatically to
15 cut the target RNA. Strategic cleavage of such a target RNA will destroy its ability to direct synthesis of an encoded protein. After an enzymatic nucleic acid has bound and cleaved its RNA target, it is released from that RNA to search for another target and can repeatedly bind and cleave new targets.

The enzymatic nature of a ribozyme is advantageous over many
20 technologies, such as antisense technology (where a nucleic acid molecule simply binds to a nucleic acid target to block its translation) since the concentration of ribozyme necessary to affect a therapeutic treatment is lower than that of an antisense oligonucleotide. This advantage reflects the ability of the ribozyme to act enzymatically. Thus, a single ribozyme molecule is able to cleave many molecules of
25 target RNA. In addition, the ribozyme is a highly specific inhibitor, with the specificity of inhibition depending not only on the base pairing mechanism of binding to the target RNA, but also on the mechanism of target RNA cleavage. Single mismatches, or base-substitutions, near the site of cleavage can completely eliminate catalytic activity of a ribozyme. Similar mismatches in antisense molecules do not prevent their action
30 (Woolf *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1992 Aug 15;89(16):7305-9). Thus, the

specificity of action of a ribozyme is greater than that of an antisense oligonucleotide binding the same RNA site.

The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule may be formed in a hammerhead, hairpin, a hepatitis δ virus, group I intron or RNaseP RNA (in association with an RNA
5 guide sequence) or Neurospora VS RNA motif. Examples of hammerhead motifs are described by Rossi *et al.* Nucleic Acids Res. 1992 Sep 11;20(17):4559-65. Examples of hairpin motifs are described by Hampel *et al.* (Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. EP 0360257), Hampel and Tritz, Biochemistry 1989 Jun 13;28(12):4929-33; Hampel *et al.*, Nucleic
10 Acids Res. 1990 Jan 25;18(2):299-304 and U. S. Patent 5,631,359. An example of the hepatitis δ virus motif is described by Perrotta and Been, Biochemistry. 1992 Dec 1;31(47):11843-52; an example of the RNaseP motif is described by Guerrier-Takada *et al.*, Cell. 1983 Dec;35(3 Pt 2):849-57; Neurospora VS RNA ribozyme motif is described by Collins (Saville and Collins, Cell. 1990 May 18;61(4):685-96; Saville and Collins, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1991 Oct 1;88(19):8826-30; Collins and Olive,
15 Biochemistry. 1993 Mar 23;32(11):2795-9); and an example of the Group I intron is described in (U. S. Patent 4,987,071). All that is important in an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of this invention is that it has a specific substrate binding site which is complementary to one or more of the target gene RNA regions, and that it have nucleotide sequences within or surrounding that substrate binding site which impart an
20 RNA cleaving activity to the molecule. Thus the ribozyme constructs need not be limited to specific motifs mentioned herein.

Ribozymes may be designed as described in Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/23569 and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595, each specifically incorporated herein by reference) and synthesized to be tested *in vitro* and *in vivo*, as
25 described. Such ribozymes can also be optimized for delivery. While specific examples are provided, those in the art will recognize that equivalent RNA targets in other species can be utilized when necessary.

Ribozyme activity can be optimized by altering the length of the ribozyme binding arms, or chemically synthesizing ribozymes with modifications that
30 prevent their degradation by serum ribonucleases (see *e.g.*, Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO

92/07065; Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/15187; Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 91/03162; Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 92110298.4; U. S. Patent 5,334,711; and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/13688, which describe various chemical modifications that can be made to the sugar moieties of enzymatic RNA molecules), modifications which enhance their efficacy in cells, and removal of stem II bases to shorten RNA synthesis times and reduce chemical requirements.

Sullivan *et al.* (Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595) describes the general methods for delivery of enzymatic RNA molecules. Ribozymes may be administered to cells by a variety of methods known to those familiar to the art, including, but not restricted to, encapsulation in liposomes, by iontophoresis, or by incorporation into other vehicles, such as hydrogels, cyclodextrins, biodegradable nanocapsules, and bioadhesive microspheres. For some indications, ribozymes may be directly delivered *ex vivo* to cells or tissues with or without the aforementioned vehicles. Alternatively, the RNA/vehicle combination may be locally delivered by direct inhalation, by direct injection or by use of a catheter, infusion pump or stent. Other routes of delivery include, but are not limited to, intravascular, intramuscular, subcutaneous or joint injection, aerosol inhalation, oral (tablet or pill form), topical, systemic, ocular, intraperitoneal and/or intrathecal delivery. More detailed descriptions of ribozyme delivery and administration are provided in Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595 and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/23569, each specifically incorporated herein by reference.

Another means of accumulating high concentrations of a ribozyme(s) within cells is to incorporate the ribozyme-encoding sequences into a DNA expression vector. Transcription of the ribozyme sequences are driven from a promoter for eukaryotic RNA polymerase I (pol I), RNA polymerase II (pol II), or RNA polymerase III (pol III). Transcripts from pol II or pol III promoters will be expressed at high levels in all cells; the levels of a given pol II promoter in a given cell type will depend on the nature of the gene regulatory sequences (enhancers, silencers, *etc.*) present nearby. Prokaryotic RNA polymerase promoters may also be used, providing that the prokaryotic RNA polymerase enzyme is expressed in the appropriate cells. Ribozymes

expressed from such promoters have been shown to function in mammalian cells. Such transcription units can be incorporated into a variety of vectors for introduction into mammalian cells, including but not restricted to, plasmid DNA vectors, viral DNA vectors (such as adenovirus or adeno-associated vectors), or viral RNA vectors (such as retroviral, semliki forest virus, sindbis virus vectors).

In another embodiment of the invention, peptide nucleic acids (PNAs) compositions are provided. PNA is a DNA mimic in which the nucleobases are attached to a pseudopeptide backbone (Good and Nielsen, *Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev.* 1997 7(4) 431-37). PNA is able to be utilized in a number of methods that traditionally have used RNA or DNA. Often PNA sequences perform better in techniques than the corresponding RNA or DNA sequences and have utilities that are not inherent to RNA or DNA. A review of PNA including methods of making, characteristics of, and methods of using, is provided by Corey (*Trends Biotechnol* 1997 Jun;15(6):224-9). As such, in certain embodiments, one may prepare PNA sequences that are complementary to one or more portions of the ACE mRNA sequence, and such PNA compositions may be used to regulate, alter, decrease, or reduce the translation of ACE-specific mRNA, and thereby alter the level of ACE activity in a host cell to which such PNA compositions have been administered.

PNAs have 2-aminoethyl-glycine linkages replacing the normal phosphodiester backbone of DNA (Nielsen *et al.*, *Science* 1991 Dec 6;254(5037):1497-500; Hanvey *et al.*, *Science*. 1992 Nov 27;258(5087):1481-5; Hyrup and Nielsen, *Bioorg Med Chem.* 1996 Jan;4(1):5-23). This chemistry has three important consequences: firstly, in contrast to DNA or phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, PNAs are neutral molecules; secondly, PNAs are achiral, which avoids the need to develop a stereoselective synthesis; and thirdly, PNA synthesis uses standard Boc or Fmoc protocols for solid-phase peptide synthesis, although other methods, including a modified Merrifield method, have been used.

PNA monomers or ready-made oligomers are commercially available from PerSeptive Biosystems (Framingham, MA). PNA syntheses by either Boc or Fmoc protocols are straightforward using manual or automated protocols (Norton *et al.*,

Bioorg Med Chem. 1995 Apr;3(4):437-45). The manual protocol lends itself to the production of chemically modified PNAs or the simultaneous synthesis of families of closely related PNAs.

As with peptide synthesis, the success of a particular PNA synthesis will
5 depend on the properties of the chosen sequence. For example, while in theory PNAs can incorporate any combination of nucleotide bases, the presence of adjacent purines can lead to deletions of one or more residues in the product. In expectation of this difficulty, it is suggested that, in producing PNAs with adjacent purines, one should repeat the coupling of residues likely to be added inefficiently. This should be followed
10 by the purification of PNAs by reverse-phase high-pressure liquid chromatography, providing yields and purity of product similar to those observed during the synthesis of peptides.

Modifications of PNAs for a given application may be accomplished by coupling amino acids during solid-phase synthesis or by attaching compounds that
15 contain a carboxylic acid group to the exposed N-terminal amine. Alternatively, PNAs can be modified after synthesis by coupling to an introduced lysine or cysteine. The ease with which PNAs can be modified facilitates optimization for better solubility or for specific functional requirements. Once synthesized, the identity of PNAs and their derivatives can be confirmed by mass spectrometry. Several studies have made and
20 utilized modifications of PNAs (for example, Norton *et al.*, Bioorg Med Chem. 1995 Apr;3(4):437-45; Petersen *et al.*, J Pept Sci. 1995 May-Jun;1(3):175-83; Orum *et al.*, Biotechniques. 1995 Sep;19(3):472-80; Footer *et al.*, Biochemistry. 1996 Aug 20;35(33):10673-9; Griffith *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 1995 Aug 11;23(15):3003-8; Pardridge *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1995 Jun 6;92(12):5592-6; Boffa *et al.*,
25 Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1995 Mar 14;92(6):1901-5; Gambacorti-Passerini *et al.*, Blood. 1996 Aug 15;88(4):1411-7; Armitage *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1997 Nov 11;94(23):12320-5; Seeger *et al.*, Biotechniques. 1997 Sep;23(3):512-7). U.S. Patent No. 5,700,922 discusses PNA-DNA-PNA chimeric molecules and their uses in diagnostics, modulating protein in organisms, and treatment of conditions susceptible to
30 therapeutics.

Methods of characterizing the antisense binding properties of PNAs are discussed in Rose (Anal Chem. 1993 Dec 15;65(24):3545-9) and Jensen *et al.* (Biochemistry. 1997 Apr 22;36(16):5072-7). Rose uses capillary gel electrophoresis to determine binding of PNAs to their complementary oligonucleotide, measuring the
5 relative binding kinetics and stoichiometry. Similar types of measurements were made by Jensen *et al.* using BIAcore™ technology.

Other applications of PNAs that have been described and will be apparent to the skilled artisan include use in DNA strand invasion, antisense inhibition, mutational analysis, enhancers of transcription, nucleic acid purification, isolation of
10 transcriptionally active genes, blocking of transcription factor binding, genome cleavage, biosensors, *in situ* hybridization, and the like.

Polynucleotide Identification, Characterization and Expression

Polynucleotide compositions of the present invention may be identified, prepared and/or manipulated using any of a variety of well established techniques (see
15 generally, Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989, and other like references). For example, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for tumor-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that is at least two fold greater in a tumor than in normal tissue, as determined using a
20 representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed, for example, using the microarray technology of Affymetrix, Inc. (Santa Clara, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polynucleotides may be amplified from cDNA
25 prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein, such as tumor cells.

Many template dependent processes are available to amplify a target sequences of interest present in a sample. One of the best known amplification methods is the polymerase chain reaction (PCR™) which is described in detail in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195, 4,683,202 and 4,800,159, each of which is incorporated herein by

reference in its entirety. Briefly, in PCRTM, two primer sequences are prepared which are complementary to regions on opposite complementary strands of the target sequence. An excess of deoxynucleoside triphosphates is added to a reaction mixture along with a DNA polymerase (*e.g.*, *Taq* polymerase). If the target sequence is present
5 in a sample, the primers will bind to the target and the polymerase will cause the primers to be extended along the target sequence by adding on nucleotides. By raising and lowering the temperature of the reaction mixture, the extended primers will dissociate from the target to form reaction products, excess primers will bind to the target and to the reaction product and the process is repeated. Preferably reverse
10 transcription and PCRTM amplification procedure may be performed in order to quantify the amount of mRNA amplified. Polymerase chain reaction methodologies are well known in the art.

Any of a number of other template dependent processes, many of which are variations of the PCRTM amplification technique, are readily known and available in
15 the art. Illustratively, some such methods include the ligase chain reaction (referred to as LCR), described, for example, in Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 320,308 and U.S. Patent No. 4,883,750; Qbeta Replicase, described in PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. PCT/US87/00880; Strand Displacement Amplification (SDA) and Repair Chain Reaction (RCR). Still other amplification methods are described in Great Britain Pat.
20 Appl. No. 2 202 328, and in PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. PCT/US89/01025. Other nucleic acid amplification procedures include transcription-based amplification systems (TAS) (PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 88/10315), including nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA) and 3SR. Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 329,822 describes a nucleic acid amplification process involving cyclically synthesizing single-stranded
25 RNA ("ssRNA"), ssDNA, and double-stranded DNA (dsDNA). PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 89/06700 describes a nucleic acid sequence amplification scheme based on the hybridization of a promoter/primer sequence to a target single-stranded DNA ("ssDNA") followed by transcription of many RNA copies of the sequence. Other amplification methods such as "RACE" (Frohman, 1990), and "one-sided PCR" (Ohara,
30 1989) are also well-known to those of skill in the art.

An amplified portion of a polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a tumor cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification.

5 Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with ^{32}P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or

10 bacteriophage library is then generally screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may

15 be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences can

20 then be assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, amplification techniques, such as those described above, can be useful for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (see Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*

25 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a

30 known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of

amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Another such technique is known as "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" or RACE. This technique involves the use of an internal primer and an external primer, which hybridizes to a polyA region or vector sequence, to identify sequences that are 5' and 3' of a known sequence. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic. 1*:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res. 19*:3055-60, 1991). Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (e.g., NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence. Full length DNA sequences may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

In other embodiments of the invention, polynucleotide sequences or fragments thereof which encode polypeptides of the invention, or fusion proteins or functional equivalents thereof, may be used in recombinant DNA molecules to direct expression of a polypeptide in appropriate host cells. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences that encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be produced and these sequences may be used to clone and express a given polypeptide.

As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous in some instances to produce polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing non-naturally occurring codons. For example, codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be selected to increase the rate of protein expression or to produce a recombinant RNA transcript having desirable properties, such as a half-life which is longer than that of a transcript generated from the naturally occurring sequence.

Moreover, the polynucleotide sequences of the present invention can be engineered using methods generally known in the art in order to alter polypeptide encoding sequences for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the gene product. For example, DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides may be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. In addition, site-directed mutagenesis may be used to insert new restriction sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, or introduce mutations, and so forth.

In another embodiment of the invention, natural, modified, or recombinant nucleic acid sequences may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to encode a fusion protein. For example, to screen peptide libraries for inhibitors of polypeptide activity, it may be useful to encode a chimeric protein that can be recognized by a commercially available antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the polypeptide-encoding sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the polypeptide may be cleaved and purified away from the heterologous moiety.

Sequences encoding a desired polypeptide may be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see Caruthers, M. H. et al. (1980) *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215-223, Horn, T. et al. (1980) *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 225-232). Alternatively, the protein itself may be produced using chemical methods to synthesize the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or a portion thereof. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge, J. Y. et al. (1995) *Science* 269:202-204) and automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer, Palo Alto, CA).

A newly synthesized peptide may be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., Creighton, T. (1983) *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles*, WH Freeman and Co., New York, N.Y.) or other comparable techniques available in the art. The composition of the synthetic peptides may be

confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (*e.g.*, the Edman degradation procedure). Additionally, the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or any part thereof, **may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with** sequences from other proteins, or any part thereof, to produce a variant polypeptide.

5 In order to express a desired polypeptide, the nucleotide sequences encoding the polypeptide, or functional equivalents, may be inserted into appropriate expression vector, *i.e.*, a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art may be used to construct expression vectors containing
10 sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include *in vitro* recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and *in vivo* genetic recombination. Such techniques are described, for example, in Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, N.Y., and Ausubel, F. M. et
15 al. (1989) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York. N.Y.

A variety of expression vector/host systems may be utilized to contain and express polynucleotide sequences. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid,
20 or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, baculovirus); plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (*e.g.*, Ti or pBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems.

25 The "control elements" or "regulatory sequences" present in an expression vector are those non-translated regions of the vector--enhancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated regions--which interact with host cellular proteins to carry out transcription and translation. Such elements may vary in their strength and specificity. Depending on the vector system and host utilized, any number of suitable transcription
30 and translation elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, may be used.

For example, when cloning in bacterial systems, inducible promoters such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the PBLUESCRIPT phagemid (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) or PSPORT1 plasmid (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) and the like may be used. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses
5 are generally preferred. If it is necessary to generate a cell line that contains multiple copies of the sequence encoding a polypeptide, vectors based on SV40 or EBV may be advantageously used with an appropriate selectable marker.

In bacterial systems, any of a number of expression vectors may be selected depending upon the use intended for the expressed polypeptide. For example,
10 when large quantities are needed, for example for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, the multifunctional *E. coli* cloning and expression vectors such as BLUESCRIPT (Stratagene), in which the sequence encoding the polypeptide of interest may be ligated into the vector in frame with
15 sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of .beta.-galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; pIN vectors (Van Heeke, G. and S. M. Schuster (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509); and the like. pGEX Vectors (Promega, Madison, Wis.) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are
20 soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. Proteins made in such systems may be designed to include heparin, thrombin, or factor XA protease cleavage sites so that the cloned polypeptide of interest can be released from the GST moiety at will.

25 In the yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH may be used. For reviews, see Ausubel et al. (supra) and Grant et al. (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* 153:516-544.

In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of
30 sequences encoding polypeptides may be driven by any of a number of promoters. For

example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV may be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, N. (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:307-311. Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters may be used (Coruzzi, G. et al. (1984) *EMBO J.* 3:1671-1680; Broglie, R. et al. (1984) *Science* 224:838-843; and Winter, J. et al. (1991) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 17:85-105). These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or pathogen-mediated transfection. Such techniques are described in a number of generally available reviews (see, for example, Hobbs, S. or Murry, L. E. in McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology (1992) McGraw Hill, New York, N.Y.; pp. 191-196).

An insect system may also be used to express a polypeptide of interest. For example, in one such system, Autographa californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. The sequences encoding the polypeptide may be cloned into a non-essential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of the polypeptide-encoding sequence will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein. The recombinant viruses may then be used to infect, for example, *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which the polypeptide of interest may be expressed (Engelhard, E. K. et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 91:3224-3227).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems are generally available. For example, in cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest may be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a non-essential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome may be used to obtain a viable virus which is capable of expressing the polypeptide in infected host cells (Logan, J. and Shenk, T. (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:3655-3659). In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

Specific initiation signals may also be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding the polypeptide, its initiation codon, and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional transcriptional or translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals including the ATG initiation codon should be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon should be in the correct reading frame to ensure translation of the entire insert. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons may be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers which are appropriate for the particular cell system which is used, such as those described in the literature (Scharf, D. et al. (1994) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20:125-162).

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro" form of the protein may also be used to facilitate correct insertion, folding and/or function. Different host cells such as CHO, COS, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38, which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational activities, may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is generally preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express a polynucleotide of interest may be transformed using expression vectors which may contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which

successfully express the introduced sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells may be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler, M. et al. (1977) *Cell* 11:223-32) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy, I. et al. (1990) *Cell* 22:817-23) genes which can be employed in tk.sup.- or aprt.sup.- cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection; for example, dhfr which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler, M. et al. (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 77:3567-70); npt, which confers resistance to the aminoglycosides, neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin, F. et al (1981) *J. Mol. Biol.* 150:1-14); and als or pat, which confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively (Murry, *supra*). Additional selectable genes have been described, for example, trpB, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan, or hisD, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman, S. C. and R. C. Mulligan (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:8047-51). The use of visible markers has gained popularity with such markers as anthocyanins, beta-glucuronidase and its substrate GUS, and luciferase and its substrate luciferin, being widely used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes, C. A. et al. (1995) *Methods Mol. Biol.* 55:121-131).

Although the presence/absence of marker gene expression suggests that the gene of interest is also present, its presence and expression may need to be confirmed. For example, if the sequence encoding a polypeptide is inserted within a marker gene sequence, recombinant cells containing sequences can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a polypeptide-encoding sequence under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the tandem gene as well.

Alternatively, host cells that contain and express a desired polynucleotide sequence may be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of

skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include, for example, membrane, solution, or chip based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein.

5 A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of polynucleotide-encoded products, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the product are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal
10 antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on a given polypeptide may be preferred for some applications, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed. These and other assays are described, among other places, in Hampton, R. et al. (1990; *Serological Methods, a Laboratory Manual*, APS Press, St Paul, Minn.) and Maddox, D. E. et al. (1983; *J. Exp. Med.* 158:1211-1216).

15 A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide. Alternatively, the sequences, or any portions
20 thereof may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes in vitro by addition of an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6 and labeled nucleotides. These procedures may be conducted using a variety of commercially available kits. Suitable reporter molecules or labels, which may be used
25 include radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

 Host cells transformed with a polynucleotide sequence of interest may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or contained
30 intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood

by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides of the invention may be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of the encoded polypeptide through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane. Other recombinant constructions may be used to join sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest to nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide domain which will facilitate purification of soluble proteins. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp., Seattle, Wash.). The inclusion of cleavable linker sequences such as those specific for Factor XA or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) between the purification domain and the encoded polypeptide may be used to facilitate purification. One such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein containing a polypeptide of interest and a nucleic acid encoding 6 histidine residues preceding a thioredoxin or an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification on IMLAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography) as described in Porath, J. et al. (1992, *Prot. Exp. Purif.* 3:263-281) while the enterokinase cleavage site provides a means for purifying the desired polypeptide from the fusion protein. A discussion of vectors which contain fusion proteins is provided in Kroll, D. J. et al. (1993; *DNA Cell Biol.* 12:441-453).

In addition to recombinant production methods, polypeptides of the invention, and fragments thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques (Merrifield J. (1963) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2154). Protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer). Alternatively, various fragments may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical methods to produce the full length molecule.

Antibody Compositions, Fragments Thereof and Other Binding Agents

According to another aspect, the present invention further provides binding agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that exhibit immunological binding to a tumor polypeptide disclosed herein, or to a portion, variant or derivative thereof. An antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind," "immunologically bind," and/or is "immunologically reactive" to a polypeptide of the invention if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA assay) with the polypeptide, and does not react detectably with unrelated polypeptides under similar conditions.

Immunological binding, as used in this context, generally refers to the non-covalent interactions of the type which occur between an immunoglobulin molecule and an antigen for which the immunoglobulin is specific. The strength, or affinity of immunological binding interactions can be expressed in terms of the dissociation constant (K_d) of the interaction, wherein a smaller K_d represents a greater affinity. Immunological binding properties of selected polypeptides can be quantified using methods well known in the art. One such method entails measuring the rates of antigen-binding site/antigen complex formation and dissociation, wherein those rates depend on the concentrations of the complex partners, the affinity of the interaction, and on geometric parameters that equally influence the rate in both directions. Thus, both the "on rate constant" (K_{on}) and the "off rate constant" (K_{off}) can be determined by calculation of the concentrations and the actual rates of association and dissociation. The ratio of K_{off}/K_{on} enables cancellation of all parameters not related to affinity, and is thus equal to the dissociation constant K_d . See, generally, Davies et al. (1990) Annual Rev. Biochem. 59:439-473.

An "antigen-binding site," or "binding portion" of an antibody refers to the part of the immunoglobulin molecule that participates in antigen binding. The antigen binding site is formed by amino acid residues of the N-terminal variable ("V") regions of the heavy ("H") and light ("L") chains. Three highly divergent stretches within the V regions of the heavy and light chains are referred to as "hypervariable regions" which are interposed between more conserved flanking stretches known as

"framework regions," or "FRs". Thus the term "FR" refers to amino acid sequences which are naturally found between and adjacent to hypervariable regions in immunoglobulins. In an antibody molecule, the three hypervariable regions of a light chain and the three hypervariable regions of a heavy chain are disposed relative to each other in three dimensional space to form an antigen-binding surface. The antigen-binding surface is complementary to the three-dimensional surface of a bound antigen, and the three hypervariable regions of each of the heavy and light chains are referred to as "complementarity-determining regions," or "CDRs."

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a cancer, such as prostate cancer, using the representative assays provided herein. For example, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a tumor protein will preferably generate a signal indicating the presence of a cancer in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, more preferably at least about 30% of patients. Alternatively, or in addition, the antibody will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without the cancer. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (*e.g.*, blood, sera, sputum, urine and/or tumor biopsies) from patients with and without a cancer (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. Preferably, a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease will be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. *See, e.g.*, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation

of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (*e.g.*, mice, rats, rabbits, sheep
5 or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule
10 incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest
15 may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (*i.e.*, reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as
20 described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid
25 cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

A number of therapeutically useful molecules are known in the art which comprise antigen-binding sites that are capable of exhibiting immunological binding properties of an antibody molecule. The proteolytic enzyme papain preferentially cleaves IgG molecules to yield several fragments, two of which (the "F(ab)" fragments) each comprise a covalent heterodimer that includes an intact antigen-binding site. The enzyme pepsin is able to cleave IgG molecules to provide several fragments, including the "F(ab')₂" fragment which comprises both antigen-binding sites. An "Fv" fragment can be produced by preferential proteolytic cleavage of an IgM, and on rare occasions IgG or IgA immunoglobulin molecule. Fv fragments are, however, more commonly derived using recombinant techniques known in the art. The Fv fragment includes a non-covalent V_H::V_L heterodimer including an antigen-binding site which retains much of the antigen recognition and binding capabilities of the native antibody molecule. Inbar et al. (1972) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 69:2659-2662; Hochman et al. (1976) Biochem 15:2706-2710; and Ehrlich et al. (1980) Biochem 19:4091-4096.

A single chain Fv ("sFv") polypeptide is a covalently linked V_H::V_L heterodimer which is expressed from a gene fusion including V_H- and V_L-encoding genes linked by a peptide-encoding linker. Huston et al. (1988) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 85(16):5879-5883. A number of methods have been described to discern chemical structures for converting the naturally aggregated--but chemically separated--light and heavy polypeptide chains from an antibody V region into an sFv molecule which will fold into a three dimensional structure substantially similar to the structure of an

antigen-binding site. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,091,513 and 5,132,405, to Huston et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778, to Ladner et al.

Each of the above-described molecules includes a heavy chain and a light chain CDR set, respectively interposed between a heavy chain and a light chain FR set which provide support to the CDRs and define the spatial relationship of the CDRs relative to each other. As used herein, the term "CDR set" refers to the three hypervariable regions of a heavy or light chain V region. Proceeding from the N-terminus of a heavy or light chain, these regions are denoted as "CDR1," "CDR2," and "CDR3" respectively. An antigen-binding site, therefore, includes six CDRs, comprising the CDR set from each of a heavy and a light chain V region. A polypeptide comprising a single CDR, (*e.g.*, a CDR1, CDR2 or CDR3) is referred to herein as a "molecular recognition unit." Crystallographic analysis of a number of antigen-antibody complexes has demonstrated that the amino acid residues of CDRs form extensive contact with bound antigen, wherein the most extensive antigen contact is with the heavy chain CDR3. Thus, the molecular recognition units are primarily responsible for the specificity of an antigen-binding site.

As used herein, the term "FR set" refers to the four flanking amino acid sequences which frame the CDRs of a CDR set of a heavy or light chain V region. Some FR residues may contact bound antigen; however, FRs are primarily responsible for folding the V region into the antigen-binding site, particularly the FR residues directly adjacent to the CDRs. Within FRs, certain amino residues and certain structural features are very highly conserved. In this regard, all V region sequences contain an internal disulfide loop of around 90 amino acid residues. When the V regions fold into a binding-site, the CDRs are displayed as projecting loop motifs which form an antigen-binding surface. It is generally recognized that there are conserved structural regions of FRs which influence the folded shape of the CDR loops into certain "canonical" structures--regardless of the precise CDR amino acid sequence. Further, certain FR residues are known to participate in non-covalent interdomain contacts which stabilize the interaction of the antibody heavy and light chains.

A number of "humanized" antibody molecules comprising an antigen-binding site derived from a non-human immunoglobulin have been described, including **chimeric antibodies having rodent V regions and their associated CDRs fused to human constant domains** (Winter et al. (1991) Nature 349:293-299; Lobuglio et al. (1989) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 86:4220-4224; Shaw et al. (1987) J Immunol. 138:4534-4538; and Brown et al. (1987) Cancer Res. 47:3577-3583), rodent CDRs grafted into a human supporting FR prior to fusion with an appropriate human antibody constant domain (Riechmann et al. (1988) Nature 332:323-327; Verhoeyen et al. (1988) Science 239:1534-1536; and Jones et al. (1986) Nature 321:522-525), and rodent CDRs supported by recombinantly veneered rodent FRs (European Patent Publication No. 519,596, published Dec. 23, 1992). These "humanized" molecules are designed to minimize unwanted immunological response toward rodent antihuman antibody molecules which limits the duration and effectiveness of therapeutic applications of those moieties in human recipients.

As used herein, the terms "veneered FRs" and "recombinantly veneered FRs" refer to the selective replacement of FR residues from, *e.g.*, a rodent heavy or light chain V region, with human FR residues in order to provide a xenogeneic molecule comprising an antigen-binding site which retains substantially all of the native FR polypeptide folding structure. Veneering techniques are based on the understanding that the ligand binding characteristics of an antigen-binding site are determined primarily by the structure and relative disposition of the heavy and light chain CDR sets within the antigen-binding surface. Davies et al. (1990) Ann. Rev. Biochem. 59:439-473. Thus, antigen binding specificity can be preserved in a humanized antibody only wherein the CDR structures, their interaction with each other, and their interaction with the rest of the V region domains are carefully maintained. By using veneering techniques, exterior (*e.g.*, solvent-accessible) FR residues which are readily encountered by the immune system are selectively replaced with human residues to provide a hybrid molecule that comprises either a weakly immunogenic, or substantially non-immunogenic veneered surface.

The process of veneering makes use of the available sequence data for human antibody variable domains compiled by Kabat et al., in Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 4th ed., (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987), updates to the Kabat database, and other accessible U.S. and foreign databases (both nucleic acid and protein). Solvent accessibilities of V region amino acids can be deduced from the known three-dimensional structure for human and murine antibody fragments. There are two general steps in veneering a murine antigen-binding site. Initially, the FRs of the variable domains of an antibody molecule of interest are compared with corresponding FR sequences of human variable domains obtained from the above-identified sources. The most homologous human V regions are then compared residue by residue to corresponding murine amino acids. The residues in the murine FR which differ from the human counterpart are replaced by the residues present in the human moiety using recombinant techniques well known in the art. Residue switching is only carried out with moieties which are at least partially exposed (solvent accessible), and care is exercised in the replacement of amino acid residues which may have a significant effect on the tertiary structure of V region domains, such as proline, glycine and charged amino acids.

In this manner, the resultant "veneered" murine antigen-binding sites are thus designed to retain the murine CDR residues, the residues substantially adjacent to the CDRs, the residues identified as buried or mostly buried (solvent inaccessible), the residues believed to participate in non-covalent (*e.g.*, electrostatic and hydrophobic) contacts between heavy and light chain domains, and the residues from conserved structural regions of the FRs which are believed to influence the "canonical" tertiary structures of the CDR loops. These design criteria are then used to prepare recombinant nucleotide sequences which combine the CDRs of both the heavy and light chain of a murine antigen-binding site into human-appearing FRs that can be used to transfect mammalian cells for the expression of recombinant human antibodies which exhibit the antigen specificity of the murine antibody molecule.

In another embodiment of the invention, monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in

this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include ^{90}Y , ^{123}I , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{211}At , and ^{212}Bi . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred
5 toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, *Shigella* toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (*e.g.*, covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a
10 substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (*e.g.*, a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an
15 antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which
20 otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups,
25 sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of
30 different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the

intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by
5 serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody.
10 Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers that provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent
15 bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for
20 radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For
25 example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

T Cell Compositions

The present invention, in another aspect, provides T cells specific for a tumor polypeptide disclosed herein, or for a variant or derivative thereof. Such cells

may generally be prepared *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, using standard procedures. For example, T cells may be isolated from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or a fraction of bone marrow or peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as the Isolex™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. (Irvine, CA; see also U.S. Patent No. 5,240,856; U.S. Patent No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). Alternatively, T cells may be derived from related or unrelated humans, non-human mammals, cell lines or cultures.

T cells may be stimulated with a polypeptide, polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide and/or an antigen presenting cell (APC) that expresses such a polypeptide. Such stimulation is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the generation of T cells that are specific for the polypeptide of interest. Preferably, a tumor polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention is present within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to facilitate the generation of specific T cells.

T cells are considered to be specific for a polypeptide of the present invention if the T cells specifically proliferate, secrete cytokines or kill target cells coated with the polypeptide or expressing a gene encoding the polypeptide. T cell specificity may be evaluated using any of a variety of standard techniques. For example, within a chromium release assay or proliferation assay, a stimulation index of more than two fold increase in lysis and/or proliferation, compared to negative controls, indicates T cell specificity. Such assays may be performed, for example, as described in Chen et al., *Cancer Res.* 54:1065-1070, 1994. Alternatively, detection of the proliferation of T cells may be accomplished by a variety of known techniques. For example, T cell proliferation can be detected by measuring an increased rate of DNA synthesis (e.g., by pulse-labeling cultures of T cells with tritiated thymidine and measuring the amount of tritiated thymidine incorporated into DNA). Contact with a tumor polypeptide (100 ng/ml - 100 µg/ml, preferably 200 ng/ml - 25 µg/ml) for 3 - 7 days will typically result in at least a two fold increase in proliferation of the T cells. Contact as described above for 2-3 hours should result in activation of the T cells, as measured using standard cytokine assays in which a two fold increase in the level of cytokine release (e.g., TNF or IFN-γ) is indicative of T cell activation (see Coligan et

al., Current Protocols in Immunology, vol. 1, Wiley Interscience (Greene 1998)). T cells that have been activated in response to a tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or polypeptide-expressing APC may be CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺. Tumor polypeptide-specific T cells may be expanded using standard techniques. Within preferred embodiments, the T cells are derived from a patient, a related donor or an unrelated donor, and are administered to the patient following stimulation and expansion.

For therapeutic purposes, CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells that proliferate in response to a tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or APC can be expanded in number either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Proliferation of such T cells *in vitro* may be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, the T cells can be re-exposed to a tumor polypeptide, or a short peptide corresponding to an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, with or without the addition of T cell growth factors, such as interleukin-2, and/or stimulator cells that synthesize a tumor polypeptide. Alternatively, one or more T cells that proliferate in the presence of the tumor polypeptide can be expanded in number by cloning. Methods for cloning cells are well known in the art, and include limiting dilution.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

In additional embodiments, the present invention concerns formulation of one or more of the polynucleotide, polypeptide, T-cell and/or antibody compositions disclosed herein in pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers for administration to a cell or an animal, either alone, or in combination with one or more other modalities of therapy.

It will be understood that, if desired, a composition as disclosed herein may be administered in combination with other agents as well, such as, *e.g.*, other proteins or polypeptides or various pharmaceutically-active agents. In fact, there is virtually no limit to other components that may also be included, given that the additional agents do not cause a significant adverse effect upon contact with the target cells or host tissues. The compositions may thus be delivered along with various other agents as required in the particular instance. Such compositions may be purified from host cells or other biological sources, or alternatively may be chemically synthesized as

described herein. Likewise, such compositions may further comprise substituted or derivatized RNA or DNA compositions.

Therefore, in another aspect of the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions are provided comprising one or more of the polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody, and/or T-cell compositions described herein in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier. In certain preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention comprise immunogenic polynucleotide and/or polypeptide compositions of the invention for use in prophylactic and therapeutic vaccine applications. Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Generally, such compositions will comprise one or more polynucleotide and/or polypeptide compositions of the present invention in combination with one or more immunostimulants.

It will be apparent that any of the pharmaceutical compositions described herein can contain pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Such salts can be prepared, for example, from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases, including organic bases (*e.g.*, salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines and basic amino acids) and inorganic bases (*e.g.*, sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts).

In another embodiment, illustrative immunogenic compositions, *e.g.*, vaccine compositions, of the present invention comprise DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the polynucleotide may be administered within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Indeed, numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998, and references cited therein. Appropriate polynucleotide expression systems will, of course, contain the necessary regulatory DNA regulatory sequences for expression in a patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Alternatively, bacterial delivery systems may involve

the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope.

Therefore, in certain embodiments, polynucleotides encoding immunogenic polypeptides described herein are introduced into suitable mammalian host cells for expression using any of a number of known viral-based systems. In one illustrative embodiment, retroviruses provide a convenient and effective platform for gene delivery systems. A selected nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the present invention can be inserted into a vector and packaged in retroviral particles using techniques known in the art. The recombinant virus can then be isolated and delivered to a subject. A number of illustrative retroviral systems have been described (*e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,219,740; Miller and Rosman (1989) *BioTechniques* 7:980-990; Miller, A. D. (1990) *Human Gene Therapy* 1:5-14; Scarpa et al. (1991) *Virology* 180:849-852; Burns et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:8033-8037; and Boris-Lawrie and Temin (1993) *Cur. Opin. Genet. Develop.* 3:102-109.

In addition, a number of illustrative adenovirus-based systems have also been described. Unlike retroviruses which integrate into the host genome, adenoviruses persist extrachromosomally thus minimizing the risks associated with insertional mutagenesis (Haj-Ahmad and Graham (1986) *J. Virol.* 57:267-274; Bett et al. (1993) *J. Virol.* 67:5911-5921; Mittereder et al. (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 5:717-729; Seth et al. (1994) *J. Virol.* 68:933-940; Barr et al. (1994) *Gene Therapy* 1:51-58; Berkner, K. L. (1988) *BioTechniques* 6:616-629; and Rich et al. (1993) *Human Gene Therapy* 4:461-476).

Various adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector systems have also been developed for polynucleotide delivery. AAV vectors can be readily constructed using techniques well known in the art. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,173,414 and 5,139,941; International Publication Nos. WO 92/01070 and WO 93/03769; Lebkowski et al. (1988) *Molec. Cell. Biol.* 8:3988-3996; Vincent et al. (1990) *Vaccines 90* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press); Carter, B. J. (1992) *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 3:533-539; Muzyczka, N. (1992) *Current Topics in Microbiol. and Immunol.* 158:97-129;

Kotin, R. M. (1994) Human Gene Therapy 5:793-801; Shelling and Smith (1994) Gene Therapy 1:165-169; and Zhou et al. (1994) J. Exp. Med. 179:1867-1875.

Additional viral vectors useful for delivering the polynucleotides encoding polypeptides of the present invention by gene transfer include those derived from the pox family of viruses, such as vaccinia virus and avian poxvirus. By way of example, vaccinia virus recombinants expressing the novel molecules can be constructed as follows. The DNA encoding a polypeptide is first inserted into an appropriate vector so that it is adjacent to a vaccinia promoter and flanking vaccinia DNA sequences, such as the sequence encoding thymidine kinase (TK). This vector is then used to transfect cells which are simultaneously infected with vaccinia. Homologous recombination serves to insert the vaccinia promoter plus the gene encoding the polypeptide of interest into the viral genome. The resulting TK.sup.(-) recombinant can be selected by culturing the cells in the presence of 5-bromodeoxyuridine and picking viral plaques resistant thereto.

A vaccinia-based infection/transfection system can be conveniently used to provide for inducible, transient expression or coexpression of one or more polypeptides described herein in host cells of an organism. In this particular system, cells are first infected in vitro with a vaccinia virus recombinant that encodes the bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase. This polymerase displays exquisite specificity in that it only transcribes templates bearing T7 promoters. Following infection, cells are transfected with the polynucleotide or polynucleotides of interest, driven by a T7 promoter. The polymerase expressed in the cytoplasm from the vaccinia virus recombinant transcribes the transfected DNA into RNA which is then translated into polypeptide by the host translational machinery. The method provides for high level, transient, cytoplasmic production of large quantities of RNA and its translation products. See, *e.g.*, Elroy-Stein and Moss, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1990) 87:6743-6747; Fuerst et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1986) 83:8122-8126.

Alternatively, avipoxviruses, such as the fowlpox and canarypox viruses, can also be used to deliver the coding sequences of interest. Recombinant avipox viruses, expressing immunogens from mammalian pathogens, are known to confer

protective immunity when administered to non-avian species. The use of an Avipox vector is particularly desirable in human and other mammalian species since members of the Avipox genus can only productively replicate in susceptible avian species and therefore are not infective in mammalian cells. Methods for producing recombinant
5 Avipoxviruses are known in the art and employ genetic recombination, as described above with respect to the production of vaccinia viruses. See, *e.g.*, WO 91/12882; WO 89/03429; and WO 92/03545.

Any of a number of alphavirus vectors can also be used for delivery of polynucleotide compositions of the present invention, such as those vectors described in
10 U.S. Patent Nos. 5,843,723; 6,015,686; 6,008,035 and 6,015,694. Certain vectors based on Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (VEE) can also be used, illustrative examples of which can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,505,947 and 5,643,576.

Moreover, molecular conjugate vectors, such as the adenovirus chimeric vectors described in Michael et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* (1993) 268:6866-6869 and Wagner et
15 al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1992) 89:6099-6103, can also be used for gene delivery under the invention.

Additional illustrative information on these and other known viral-based delivery systems can be found, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487;
20 WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al.,
25 *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993.

In certain embodiments, a polynucleotide may be integrated into the genome of a target cell. This integration may be in a specific location and orientation *via* homologous recombination (gene replacement) or it may be integrated in a random, non-specific location (gene augmentation). In yet further embodiments, the
30 polynucleotide may be stably maintained in the cell as a separate, episomal segment of

DNA. Such polynucleotide segments or "episomes" encode sequences sufficient to permit maintenance and replication independent of or in synchronization with the host cell cycle. The manner in which the expression construct is delivered to a cell and where in the cell the polynucleotide remains is dependent on the type of expression
5 construct employed.

In another embodiment of the invention, a polynucleotide is administered/delivered as "naked" DNA, for example as described in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable
10 beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

In still another embodiment, a composition of the present invention can be delivered via a particle bombardment approach, many of which have been described. In one illustrative example, gas-driven particle acceleration can be achieved with devices such as those manufactured by Powderject Pharmaceuticals PLC (Oxford, UK)
15 and Powderject Vaccines Inc. (Madison, WI), some examples of which are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,846,796; 6,010,478; 5,865,796; 5,584,807; and EP Patent No. 0500 799. This approach offers a needle-free delivery approach wherein a dry powder formulation of microscopic particles, such as polynucleotide or polypeptide particles, are accelerated to high speed within a helium gas jet generated by a hand held device,
20 propelling the particles into a target tissue of interest.

In a related embodiment, other devices and methods that may be useful for gas-driven needle-less injection of compositions of the present invention include those provided by Bioject, Inc. (Portland, OR), some examples of which are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,790,824; 5,064,413; 5,312,335; 5,383,851; 5,399,163; 5,520,639
25 and 5,993,412.

According to another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein will comprise one or more immunostimulants in addition to the immunogenic polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody, T-cell and/or APC compositions of this invention. An immunostimulant refers to essentially any substance that enhances
30 or potentiates an immune response (antibody and/or cell-mediated) to an exogenous

antigen. One preferred type of immunostimulant comprises an adjuvant. Many adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins.

5 Certain adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, PA); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated

10 sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF, interleukin-2, -7, -12, and other like growth factors, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within certain embodiments of the invention, the adjuvant composition

15 is preferably one that induces an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IFN- γ , TNF α , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-10) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as

20 provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman,

25 *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Certain preferred adjuvants for eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A, together with an aluminum salt. MPL[®] adjuvants are available from Corixa Corporation (Seattle, WA; *see*, for example, US

30 Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing

oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555, WO 99/33488 and U.S. Patent Nos. 6,008,200 and 5,856,462. Immunostimulatory DNA sequences are also described, for example, by
5 Sato et al., *Science* 273:352, 1996. Another preferred adjuvant comprises a saponin, such as Quil A, or derivatives thereof, including QS21 and QS7 (Aquila Biopharmaceuticals Inc., Framingham, MA); Escin; Digitonin; or *Gypsophila* or *Chenopodium quinoa* saponins. Other preferred formulations include more than one saponin in the adjuvant combinations of the present invention, for example
10 combinations of at least two of the following group comprising QS21, QS7, Quil A, β -escin, or digitonin.

Alternatively the saponin formulations may be combined with vaccine vehicles composed of chitosan or other polycationic polymers, polylactide and polylactide-co-glycolide particles, poly-N-acetyl glucosamine-based polymer matrix,
15 particles composed of polysaccharides or chemically modified polysaccharides, liposomes and lipid-based particles, particles composed of glycerol monoesters, etc. The saponins may also be formulated in the presence of cholesterol to form particulate structures such as liposomes or ISCOMs. Furthermore, the saponins may be formulated together with a polyoxyethylene ether or ester, in either a non-particulate solution or
20 suspension, or in a particulate structure such as a paucilamellar liposome or ISCOM. The saponins may also be formulated with excipients such as Carbopol^R to increase viscosity, or may be formulated in a dry powder form with a powder excipient such as lactose.

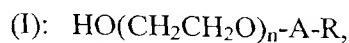
In one preferred embodiment, the adjuvant system includes the
25 combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and a saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL[®] adjuvant, as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprise an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. Another particularly preferred adjuvant formulation employing QS21, 3D-

MPL[®] adjuvant and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210.

Another enhanced adjuvant system involves the combination of a CpG-containing oligonucleotide and a saponin derivative particularly the combination of CpG and QS21 is disclosed in WO 00/09159. Preferably the formulation additionally comprises an oil in water emulsion and tocopherol.

Additional illustrative adjuvants for use in the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention include Montanide ISA 720 (Seppic, France), SAF (Chiron, California, United States), ISCOMS (CSL), MF-59 (Chiron), the SBAS series of adjuvants (*e.g.*, SBAS-2 or SBAS-4, available from SmithKline Beecham, Rixensart, Belgium), Detox (Enhancyn[®]; Corixa, Hamilton, MT), RC-529 (Corixa, Hamilton, MT) and other aminoalkyl glucosaminide 4-phosphates (AGPs), such as those described in pending U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 08/853,826 and 09/074,720, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties, and polyoxyethylene ether adjuvants such as those described in WO 99/52549A1.

Other preferred adjuvants include adjuvant molecules of the general formula



wherein, n is 1-50, A is a bond or $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, R is C_{1-50} alkyl or Phenyl C_{1-50} alkyl.

One embodiment of the present invention consists of a vaccine formulation comprising a polyoxyethylene ether of general formula (I), wherein n is between 1 and 50, preferably 4-24, most preferably 9; the R component is C_{1-50} , preferably $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_{20}$ alkyl and most preferably C_{12} alkyl, and A is a bond. The concentration of the polyoxyethylene ethers should be in the range 0.1-20%, preferably from 0.1-10%, and most preferably in the range 0.1-1%. Preferred polyoxyethylene ethers are selected from the following group: polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-9-stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-8-stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-4-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-35-lauryl ether, and polyoxyethylene-23-lauryl ether. Polyoxyethylene ethers such as polyoxyethylene lauryl ether are described in the Merck index (12th edition: entry 7717). These adjuvant molecules are described in WO

99/52549. The polyoxyethylene ether according to the general formula (I) above may, if desired, be combined with another adjuvant. For example, a preferred adjuvant combination is preferably with CpG as described in the pending UK patent application GB 9820956.2.

5 According to another embodiment of this invention, an immunogenic composition described herein is delivered to a host via antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or
10 maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-tumor effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, including tumor and peritumoral tissues, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

15 Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic antitumor immunity (*see* Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In
20 general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*), their ability to take up, process and present antigens with high efficiency and their ability to activate naïve T cell responses. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex*
25 *vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (*see* Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

 Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood,
30 bone marrow, tumor-infiltrating cells, peritumoral tissues-infiltrating cells, lymph

nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF α to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from
5 peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF α , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature"
10 cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc γ receptor and mannose receptor. The mature
15 phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (*e.g.*, CD40, CD80, CD86 and 4-1BB).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide of the
20 invention (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the encoded polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be
25 administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or
30 progenitor cells with the tumor polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or

RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (*e.g.*, vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that provides T cell help (*e.g.*, a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will typically vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, mucosal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous and intramuscular administration.

Carriers for use within such pharmaceutical compositions are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable. In certain embodiments, the formulation preferably provides a relatively constant level of active component release. In other embodiments, however, a more rapid rate of release immediately upon administration may be desired. The formulation of such compositions is well within the level of ordinary skill in the art using known techniques. Illustrative carriers useful in this regard include microparticles of poly(lactide-co-glycolide), polyacrylate, latex, starch, cellulose, dextran and the like. Other illustrative delayed-release carriers include supramolecular biovectors, which comprise a non-liquid hydrophilic core (*e.g.*, a cross-linked polysaccharide or oligosaccharide) and, optionally, an external layer comprising an amphiphilic compound, such as a phospholipid (*see e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,151,254 and PCT applications WO 94/20078, WO/94/23701 and WO 96/06638). The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

In another illustrative embodiment, biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactate polyglycolate) are employed as carriers for the compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268; 5,075,109; 5,928,647; 5,811,128; 5,820,883; 5,853,763;

5,814,344, 5,407,609 and 5,942,252. Modified hepatitis B core protein carrier systems, such as described in WO/99 40934, and references cited therein, will also be useful for many applications. Another illustrative carrier/delivery system employs a carrier comprising particulate-protein complexes, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 5 5,928,647, which are capable of inducing a class I-restricted cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in a host.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention will often further comprise one or more buffers (*e.g.*, neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (*e.g.*, glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, 10 polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, bacteriostats, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (*e.g.*, aluminum hydroxide), solutes that render the formulation isotonic, hypotonic or weakly hypertonic with the blood of a recipient, suspending agents, thickening agents and/or preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate.

15 The pharmaceutical compositions described herein may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, such as sealed ampoules or vials. Such containers are typically sealed in such a way to preserve the sterility and stability of the formulation until use. In general, formulations may be stored as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles. Alternatively, a pharmaceutical composition 20 may be stored in a freeze-dried condition requiring only the addition of a sterile liquid carrier immediately prior to use.

The development of suitable dosing and treatment regimens for using the particular compositions described herein in a variety of treatment regimens, including *e.g.*, oral, parenteral, intravenous, intranasal, and intramuscular administration and 25 formulation, is well known in the art, some of which are briefly discussed below for general purposes of illustration.

In certain applications, the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein may be delivered *via* oral administration to an animal. As such, these compositions may be formulated with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or they

may be enclosed in hard- or soft-shell gelatin capsule, or they may be compressed into tablets, or they may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet.

The active compounds may even be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tables, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like (see, for example, Mathiowitz *et al.*, Nature 1997 Mar 27;386(6623):410-4; Hwang *et al.*, Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst 1998;15(3):243-84; U. S. Patent 5,641,515; U. S. Patent 5,580,579 and U. S. Patent 5,792,451). Tablets, troches, pills, capsules and the like may also contain any of a variety of additional components, for example, a binder, such as gum tragacanth, acacia, cornstarch, or gelatin; excipients, such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent, such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant, such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent, such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added or a flavoring agent, such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry flavoring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar, or both. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the active compounds may be incorporated into sustained-release preparation and formulations.

Typically, these formulations will contain at least about 0.1% of the active compound or more, although the percentage of the active ingredient(s) may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 1 or 2% and about 60% or 70% or more of the weight or volume of the total formulation. Naturally, the amount of active compound(s) in each therapeutically useful composition may be prepared is such a way that a suitable dosage will be obtained in any given unit dose of the compound. Factors such as solubility, bioavailability, biological half-life, route of administration, product shelf life, as well as other pharmacological considerations will be contemplated by one skilled in the art of preparing such pharmaceutical formulations, and as such, a variety of dosages and treatment regimens may be desirable.

For oral administration, the compositions of the present invention may alternatively be incorporated with one or more excipients in the form of a mouthwash, dentifrice, buccal tablet, oral spray, or sublingual orally-administered formulation. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be incorporated into an oral solution such as
5 one containing sodium borate, glycerin and potassium bicarbonate, or dispersed in a dentifrice, or added in a therapeutically-effective amount to a composition that may include water, binders, abrasives, flavoring agents, foaming agents, and humectants. Alternatively the compositions may be fashioned into a tablet or solution form that may be placed under the tongue or otherwise dissolved in the mouth.

10 In certain circumstances it will be desirable to deliver the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly, or even intraperitoneally. Such approaches are well known to the skilled artisan, some of which are further described, for example, in U. S. Patent 5,543,158; U. S. Patent 5,641,515 and U. S. Patent 5,399,363. In certain embodiments, solutions of the active compounds
15 as free base or pharmacologically acceptable salts may be prepared in water suitably mixed with a surfactant, such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions may also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations generally will contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

20 Illustrative pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions (for example, see U. S. Patent 5,466,468). In all cases the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and
25 storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (*e.g.*, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and/or vegetable oils. Proper fluidity may be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating, such as
30 lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and/or

by the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of microorganisms can be facilitated by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium chloride.

- 5 Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

In one embodiment, for parenteral administration in an aqueous solution, the solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered
10 isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. In this connection, a sterile aqueous medium that can be employed will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. For example, one dosage may be dissolved in 1 ml of isotonic NaCl solution and either added to 1000 ml
15 of hypodermoclysis fluid or injected at the proposed site of infusion, (see for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" 15th Edition, pages 1035-1038 and 1570-1580). Some variation in dosage will necessarily occur depending on the condition of the subject being treated. Moreover, for human administration, preparations will of course preferably meet sterility, pyrogenicity, and the general safety and purity
20 standards as required by FDA Office of Biologics standards.

In another embodiment of the invention, the compositions disclosed herein may be formulated in a neutral or salt form. Illustrative pharmaceutically-acceptable salts include the acid addition salts (formed with the free amino groups of the protein) and which are formed with inorganic acids such as, for
25 example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or such organic acids as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, mandelic, and the like. Salts formed with the free carboxyl groups can also be derived from inorganic bases such as, for example, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, histidine, procaine and the like. Upon formulation, solutions will be

administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation and in such amount as is therapeutically effective.

The carriers can further comprise any and all solvents, dispersion media, vehicles, coatings, diluents, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption
5 delaying agents, buffers, carrier solutions, suspensions, colloids, and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutical active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, its use in the therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients can also be incorporated into the compositions. The phrase
10 "pharmaceutically-acceptable" refers to molecular entities and compositions that do not produce an allergic or similar untoward reaction when administered to a human.

In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions may be delivered by intranasal sprays, inhalation, and/or other aerosol delivery vehicles. Methods for delivering genes, nucleic acids, and peptide compositions directly to the
15 lungs *via* nasal aerosol sprays has been described, *e.g.*, in U. S. Patent 5,756,353 and U. S. Patent 5,804,212. Likewise, the delivery of drugs using intranasal microparticle resins (Takenaga *et al.*, *J Controlled Release* 1998 Mar 2;52(1-2):81-7) and lysophosphatidyl-glycerol compounds (U. S. Patent 5,725,871) are also well-known in the pharmaceutical arts. Likewise, illustrative transmucosal drug delivery in the form of
20 a polytetrafluoroethylene support matrix is described in U. S. Patent 5,780,045.

In certain embodiments, liposomes, nanocapsules, microparticles, lipid particles, vesicles, and the like, are used for the introduction of the compositions of the present invention into suitable host cells/organisms. In particular, the compositions of the present invention may be formulated for delivery either encapsulated in a lipid
25 particle, a liposome, a vesicle, a nanosphere, or a nanoparticle or the like. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention can be bound, either covalently or non-covalently, to the surface of such carrier vehicles.

The formation and use of liposome and liposome-like preparations as potential drug carriers is generally known to those of skill in the art (see for example,
30 Lasic, *Trends Biotechnol* 1998 Jul;16(7):307-21; Takakura, *Nippon Rinsho* 1998

Mar;56(3):691-5; Chandran *et al.*, Indian J Exp Biol. 1997 Aug;35(8):801-9; Margalit, Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst. 1995;12(2-3):233-61; U.S. Patent 5,567,434; U.S. Patent 5,552,157; U.S. Patent 5,565,213; U.S. Patent 5,738,868 and U.S. Patent 5,795,587, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

5 Liposomes have been used successfully with a number of cell types that are normally difficult to transfect by other procedures, including T cell suspensions, primary hepatocyte cultures and PC 12 cells (Renneisen *et al.*, J Biol Chem. 1990 Sep 25;265(27):16337-42; Muller *et al.*, DNA Cell Biol. 1990 Apr;9(3):221-9). In addition, liposomes are free of the DNA length constraints that are typical of viral-based delivery
10 systems. Liposomes have been used effectively to introduce genes, various drugs, radiotherapeutic agents, enzymes, viruses, transcription factors, allosteric effectors and the like, into a variety of cultured cell lines and animals. Furthermore, the use of liposomes does not appear to be associated with autoimmune responses or unacceptable toxicity after systemic delivery.

15 In certain embodiments, liposomes are formed from phospholipids that are dispersed in an aqueous medium and spontaneously form multilamellar concentric bilayer vesicles (also termed multilamellar vesicles (MLVs)).

 Alternatively, in other embodiments, the invention provides for pharmaceutically-acceptable nanocapsule formulations of the compositions of the
20 present invention. Nanocapsules can generally entrap compounds in a stable and reproducible way (see, for example, Quintanar-Guerrero *et al.*, Drug Dev Ind Pharm. 1998 Dec;24(12):1113-28). To avoid side effects due to intracellular polymeric overloading, such ultrafine particles (sized around 0.1 μ m) may be designed using polymers able to be degraded *in vivo*. Such particles can be made as described, for
25 example, by Couvreur *et al.*, Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst. 1988;5(1):1-20; zur Muhlen *et al.*, Eur J Pharm Biopharm. 1998 Mar;45(2):149-55; Zambaux *et al.* J Controlled Release. 1998 Jan 2;50(1-3):31-40; and U. S. Patent 5,145,684.

Cancer Therapeutic Methods

In further aspects of the present invention, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein may be used for the treatment of cancer, particularly for the immunotherapy of prostate cancer. Within such methods, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are administered to a patient, typically a warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may or may not be afflicted with cancer. Accordingly, the above pharmaceutical compositions may be used to prevent the development of a cancer or to treat a patient afflicted with a cancer. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered either prior to or following surgical removal of primary tumors and/or treatment such as administration of radiotherapy or conventional chemotherapeutic drugs. As discussed above, administration of the pharmaceutical compositions may be by any suitable method, including administration by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intranasal, intradermal, anal, vaginal, topical and oral routes.

Within certain embodiments, immunotherapy may be active immunotherapy, in which treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system to react against tumors with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (such as polypeptides and polynucleotides as provided herein).

Within other embodiments, immunotherapy may be passive immunotherapy, in which treatment involves the delivery of agents with established tumor-immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate antitumor effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T cells as discussed above, T lymphocytes (such as CD8⁺ cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD4⁺ T-helper tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells and lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells and antigen-presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing a polypeptide provided herein. T cell receptors and antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides recited herein may be cloned, expressed and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for adoptive immunotherapy. The

polypeptides provided herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as described above and in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164) for passive immunotherapy.

Effector cells may generally be obtained in sufficient quantities for adoptive immunotherapy by growth *in vitro*, as described herein. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific effector cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. Such *in vitro* culture conditions typically use intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines (such as IL-2) and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, immunoreactive polypeptides as provided herein may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate a sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast and/or B cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides or transfected with one or more polynucleotides using standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen-presenting cells can be transfected with a polynucleotide having a promoter appropriate for increasing expression in a recombinant virus or other expression system. Cultured effector cells for use in therapy must be able to grow and distribute widely, and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have shown that cultured effector cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (*see*, for example, Cheever et al., *Immunological Reviews* 157:177, 1997).

Alternatively, a vector expressing a polypeptide recited herein may be introduced into antigen presenting cells taken from a patient and clonally propagated *ex vivo* for transplant back into the same patient. Transfected cells may be reintroduced into the patient using any means known in the art, preferably in sterile form by intravenous, intracavitary, intraperitoneal or intratumor administration.

Routes and frequency of administration of the therapeutic compositions described herein, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual, and may be readily established using standard techniques. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (*e.g.*, intracutaneous,

intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (*e.g.*, by aspiration) or orally. Preferably, between 1 and 10 doses may be administered over a 52 week period. Preferably, 6 doses are administered, at intervals of 1 month, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of a compound that, when administered as described above, is capable of promoting an anti-tumor immune response, and is at least 10-50% above the basal (*i.e.*, untreated) level. Such response can be monitored by measuring the anti-tumor antibodies in a patient or by vaccine-dependent generation of cytolytic effector cells capable of killing the patient's tumor cells *in vitro*. Such vaccines should also be capable of causing an immune response that leads to an improved clinical outcome (*e.g.*, more frequent remissions, complete or partial or longer disease-free survival) in vaccinated patients as compared to non-vaccinated patients. In general, for pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising one or more polypeptides, the amount of each polypeptide present in a dose ranges from about 25 μ g to 5 mg per kg of host. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome (*e.g.*, more frequent remissions, complete or partial, or longer disease-free survival) in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a tumor protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

Cancer Detection and Diagnostic Compositions, Methods and Kits

In general, a cancer may be detected in a patient based on the presence of one or more prostate tumor proteins and/or polynucleotides encoding such proteins in a biological sample (for example, blood, sera, sputum urine and/or tumor biopsies)

obtained from the patient. In other words, such proteins may be used as markers to indicate the presence or absence of a cancer such as prostate cancer. In addition, such proteins may be useful for the detection of other cancers. The binding agents provided herein generally permit detection of the level of antigen that binds to the agent in the biological sample. Polynucleotide primers and probes may be used to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein, which is also indicative of the presence or absence of a cancer. In general, a prostate tumor sequence should be present at a level that is at least three fold higher in tumor tissue than in normal tissue

There are a variety of assay formats known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using a binding agent to detect polypeptide markers in a sample. *See, e.g.,* Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient may be determined by (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent; (b) detecting in the sample a level of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the level of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value.

In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of binding agent immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the polypeptide from the remainder of the sample. The bound polypeptide may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group and specifically binds to the binding agent/polypeptide complex. Such detection reagents may comprise, for example, a binding agent that specifically binds to the polypeptide or an antibody or other agent that specifically binds to the binding agent, such as an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or a lectin. Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which a polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized binding agent after incubation of the binding agent with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled polypeptide to the binding agent is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized binding agent. Suitable polypeptides for use within such assays include full length prostate tumor proteins and polypeptide portions thereof to which the binding agent binds, as described above.

The solid support may be any material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the tumor protein may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681. The binding agent may be immobilized on the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art, which are amply described in the patent and scientific literature. In the context of the present invention, the term "immobilization" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the agent and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Immobilization by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the binding agent, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and about 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of binding agent ranging from about 10 ng to about 10 μ g, and preferably about 100 ng to about 1 μ g, is sufficient to immobilize an adequate amount of binding agent.

Covalent attachment of binding agent to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the binding agent. For example, the binding agent may be covalently attached to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the binding partner (*see, e.g.,* Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is a two-antibody sandwich assay. This assay may be performed by first contacting an antibody that has been immobilized

on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that polypeptides within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized antibody. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide-antibody complexes and a detection reagent (preferably a second antibody capable of binding to a different site on the polypeptide) containing a reporter group is added. The amount of
5 detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific reporter group.

More specifically, once the antibody is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically
10 blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin or Tween 20TM (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The immobilized antibody is then incubated with the sample, and polypeptide is allowed to bind to the antibody. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact
15 time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is a period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of polypeptide within a sample obtained from an individual with prostate cancer. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least about 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound polypeptide. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve
20 equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20TM. The second
25 antibody, which contains a reporter group, may then be added to the solid support. Preferred reporter groups include those groups recited above.

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound polypeptide. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined by assaying the level of
30 binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed

and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

- 10 To determine the presence or absence of a cancer, such as prostate cancer, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value for the detection of a cancer is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antibody is incubated with
- 15 samples from patients without the cancer. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for the cancer. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985,
- 20 p. 106-7. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (*i.e.*, sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (*i.e.*, the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a
- 25 signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for a cancer.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a flow-through or strip test format, wherein the binding agent is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, polypeptides within the sample bind to the immobilized binding agent as the sample passes through the membrane. A second, labeled binding agent then binds to the binding agent-polypeptide complex as a solution containing the second binding agent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound second binding agent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which binding agent is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing second binding agent and to the area of immobilized binding agent. Concentration of second binding agent at the area of immobilized antibody indicates the presence of a cancer. Typically, the concentration of second binding agent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of binding agent immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of polypeptide that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in the two-antibody sandwich assay, in the format discussed above. Preferred binding agents for use in such assays are antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. Preferably, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 μ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount of biological sample.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the tumor proteins or binding agents of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. For example, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the above protocols may be readily modified to use tumor polypeptides to detect antibodies that bind to such polypeptides in a biological sample. The detection of such tumor protein specific antibodies may correlate with the presence of a cancer.

A cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the presence of T cells that specifically react with a tumor protein in a biological sample. Within certain methods, a biological sample comprising CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient is incubated with a tumor polypeptide, a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide and/or an APC that expresses at least an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, and the presence or absence of specific activation of the T cells is detected. Suitable biological samples include, but are not limited to, isolated T cells. For example, T cells may be isolated from a patient by routine techniques (such as by Ficoll/Hypaque density gradient centrifugation of peripheral blood lymphocytes). T cells may be incubated *in vitro* for 2-9 days (typically 4 days) at 37°C with polypeptide (e.g., 5 - 25 µg/ml). It may be desirable to incubate another aliquot of a T cell sample in the absence of tumor polypeptide to serve as a control. For CD4⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating proliferation of the T cells. For CD8⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating cytolytic activity. A level of proliferation that is at least two fold greater and/or a level of cytolytic activity that is at least 20% greater than in disease-free patients indicates the presence of a cancer in the patient.

As noted above, a cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein in a biological sample. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify a portion of a tumor cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for (*i.e.*, hybridizes to) a polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein. The amplified cDNA is then separated and detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes that specifically hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein in a biological sample.

To permit hybridization under assay conditions, oligonucleotide primers and probes should comprise an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 60%, preferably at least about 75% and more preferably at least about 90%, identity to a portion of a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein of the invention that is at least 10

nucleotides, and preferably at least 20 nucleotides, in length. Preferably, oligonucleotide primers and/or probes hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide described herein under moderately stringent conditions, as defined above. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the diagnostic methods described herein preferably are at least 10-40 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides, more preferably at least 15 contiguous nucleotides, of a DNA molecule having a sequence as disclosed herein. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (*see*, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.*, 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989).

One preferred assay employs RT-PCR, in which PCR is applied in conjunction with reverse transcription. Typically, RNA is extracted from a biological sample, such as biopsy tissue, and is reverse transcribed to produce cDNA molecules. PCR amplification using at least one specific primer generates a cDNA molecule, which may be separated and visualized using, for example, gel electrophoresis. Amplification may be performed on biological samples taken from a test patient and from an individual who is not afflicted with a cancer. The amplification reaction may be performed on several dilutions of cDNA spanning two orders of magnitude. A two-fold or greater increase in expression in several dilutions of the test patient sample as compared to the same dilutions of the non-cancerous sample is typically considered positive.

In another embodiment, the compositions described herein may be used as markers for the progression of cancer. In this embodiment, assays as described above for the diagnosis of a cancer may be performed over time, and the change in the level of reactive polypeptide(s) or polynucleotide(s) evaluated. For example, the assays may be performed every 24-72 hours for a period of 6 months to 1 year, and thereafter performed as needed. In general, a cancer is progressing in those patients in whom the level of polypeptide or polynucleotide detected increases over time. In contrast, the

cancer is not progressing when the level of reactive polypeptide or polynucleotide either remains constant or decreases with time.

Certain *in vivo* diagnostic assays may be performed directly on a tumor. One such assay involves contacting tumor cells with a binding agent. The bound
5 binding agent may then be detected directly or indirectly via a reporter group. Such binding agents may also be used in histological applications. Alternatively, polynucleotide probes may be used within such applications.

As noted above, to improve sensitivity, multiple tumor protein markers may be assayed within a given sample. It will be apparent that binding agents specific
10 for different proteins provided herein may be combined within a single assay. Further, multiple primers or probes may be used concurrently. The selection of tumor protein markers may be based on routine experiments to determine combinations that results in optimal sensitivity. In addition, or alternatively, assays for tumor proteins provided herein may be combined with assays for other known tumor antigens.

15 The present invention further provides kits for use within any of the above diagnostic methods. Such kits typically comprise two or more components necessary for performing a diagnostic assay. Components may be compounds, reagents, containers and/or equipment. For example, one container within a kit may contain a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a tumor protein.
20 Such antibodies or fragments may be provided attached to a support material, as described above. One or more additional containers may enclose elements, such as reagents or buffers, to be used in the assay. Such kits may also, or alternatively, contain a detection reagent as described above that contains a reporter group suitable for direct or indirect detection of antibody binding.

25 Alternatively, a kit may be designed to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein in a biological sample. Such kits generally comprise at least one oligonucleotide probe or primer, as described above, that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein. Such an oligonucleotide may be used, for example, within a PCR or hybridization assay. Additional components that may be

present within such kits include a second oligonucleotide and/or a diagnostic reagent or container to facilitate the detection of a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

5

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE I

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC POLYPEPTIDES

10

This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate-specific polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library was constructed from prostate tumor poly A⁺ RNA using a Superscript Plasmid System for cDNA Synthesis and Plasmid Cloning kit (BRL Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD 20897) following
15 the manufacturer's protocol. Specifically, prostate tumor tissues were homogenized with polytron (Kinematica, Switzerland) and total RNA was extracted using Trizol reagent (BRL Life Technologies) as directed by the manufacturer. The poly A⁺ RNA was then purified using a Qiagen oligotex spin column mRNA purification kit (Qiagen,
20 Santa Clarita, CA 91355) according to the manufacturer's protocol. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using the NotI/Oligo-dT18 primer. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized, ligated with EcoRI/BAXI adaptors (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and digested with NotI. Following size fractionation with Chroma Spin-1000 columns (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), the cDNA was ligated into the EcoRI/NotI site of
25 pCDNA3.1 (Invitrogen) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells (BRL Life Technologies) by electroporation.

Using the same procedure, a normal human pancreas cDNA expression library was prepared from a pool of six tissue specimens (Clontech). The cDNA libraries were characterized by determining the number of independent colonies, the
30 percentage of clones that carried insert, the average insert size and by sequence analysis.

The prostate tumor library contained 1.64×10^7 independent colonies, with 70% of clones having an insert and the average insert size being 1745 base pairs. The normal pancreas cDNA library contained 3.3×10^6 independent colonies, with 69% of clones having inserts and the average insert size being 1120 base pairs. For both libraries, sequence analysis showed that the majority of clones had a full length cDNA sequence and were synthesized from mRNA, with minimal rRNA and mitochondrial DNA contamination.

cDNA library subtraction was performed using the above prostate tumor and normal pancreas cDNA libraries, as described by Hara *et al.* (*Blood*, 84:189-199, 1994) with some modifications. Specifically, a prostate tumor-specific subtracted cDNA library was generated as follows. Normal pancreas cDNA library (70 μ g) was digested with EcoRI, NotI, and SfuI, followed by a filling-in reaction with DNA polymerase Klenow fragment. After phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, the DNA was dissolved in 100 μ l of H₂O, heat-denatured and mixed with 100 μ l (100 μ g) of Photoprobe biotin (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). As recommended by the manufacturer, the resulting mixture was irradiated with a 270 W sunlamp on ice for 20 minutes. Additional Photoprobe biotin (50 μ l) was added and the biotinylation reaction was repeated. After extraction with butanol five times, the DNA was ethanol-precipitated and dissolved in 23 μ l H₂O to form the driver DNA.

To form the tracer DNA, 10 μ g prostate tumor cDNA library was digested with BamHI and XhoI, phenol chloroform extracted and passed through Chroma spin-400 columns (Clontech). Following ethanol precipitation, the tracer DNA was dissolved in 5 μ l H₂O. Tracer DNA was mixed with 15 μ l driver DNA and 20 μ l of 2 x hybridization buffer (1.5 M NaCl/10 mM EDTA/50 mM HEPES pH 7.5/0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate), overlaid with mineral oil, and heat-denatured completely. The sample was immediately transferred into a 68 °C water bath and incubated for 20 hours (long hybridization [LH]). The reaction mixture was then subjected to a streptavidin treatment followed by phenol/chloroform extraction. This process was repeated three more times. Subtracted DNA was precipitated, dissolved in 12 μ l H₂O, mixed with 8 μ l driver DNA and 20 μ l of 2 x hybridization buffer, and subjected to a hybridization at 68

^{90}C for 2 hours (short hybridization [SH]). After removal of biotinylated double-stranded DNA, subtracted cDNA was ligated into BamHI/XhoI site of chloramphenicol resistant pBCSK⁺ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA 92037) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells by electroporation to generate a prostate tumor specific subtracted
5 cDNA library (referred to as "prostate subtraction 1").

To analyze the subtracted cDNA library, plasmid DNA was prepared from 100 independent clones, randomly picked from the subtracted prostate tumor specific library and grouped based on insert size. Representative cDNA clones were further characterized by DNA sequencing with a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems
10 Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A (Foster City, CA). Six cDNA clones, hereinafter referred to as F1-13, F1-12, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4, were shown to be abundant in the subtracted prostate-specific cDNA library. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for F1-12 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 2 and 3, respectively, with determined 3' cDNA sequences for F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4 being provided
15 in SEQ ID NO: 1 and 4-7, respectively.

The cDNA sequences for the isolated clones were compared to known sequences in the gene bank using the EMBL and GenBank databases (release 96). Four of the prostate tumor cDNA clones, F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, and H1-4, were determined to encode the following previously identified proteins: prostate specific antigen (PSA),
20 human glandular kallikrein, human tumor expression enhanced gene, and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. H1-9 was found to be identical to a previously identified human autonomously replicating sequence. No significant homologies to the cDNA sequence for F1-12 were found.

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of a full-length cDNA sequence
25 for F1-12 (also referred to as P504S). This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 107, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 108. cDNA splice variants of P504S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 600-605.

To clone less abundant prostate tumor specific genes, cDNA library subtraction was performed by subtracting the prostate tumor cDNA library described
30 above with the normal pancreas cDNA library and with the three most abundant genes

in the previously subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library: human glandular kallikrein, prostate specific antigen (PSA), and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. Specifically, 1 μ g each of human glandular kallikrein, PSA and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II cDNAs in pCDNA3.1 were added to the driver DNA and subtraction was performed as described above to provide a second subtracted cDNA library hereinafter referred to as the "subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike".

Twenty-two cDNA clones were isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-17, L1-12, N1-1862, J1-13, J1-19, J1-25, J1-24, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4 and L1-14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27 and 28-29, respectively. The determined 3' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-12, J1-16, J1-21, K1-48, K1-55, L1-2, L1-6, N1-1858, N1-1860, N1-1861, N1-1864 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 30-40, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to three of the five most abundant DNA species, (J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862; SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11 and 12-13, respectively). Of the remaining two most abundant species, one (J1-12; SEQ ID NO:30) was found to be identical to the previously identified human pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, and the other (K1-48; SEQ ID NO:33) was determined to have some homology to *R. norvegicus* mRNA for 2-arylpropionyl-CoA epimerase. Of the 17 less abundant cDNA clones isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, four (J1-16, K1-55, L1-6 and N1-1864; SEQ ID NOS:31, 34, 36 and 40, respectively) were found to be identical to previously identified sequences, two (J1-21 and N1-1860; SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 38, respectively) were found to show some homology to non-human sequences, and two (L1-2 and N1-1861; SEQ ID NOS: 35 and 39, respectively) were found to show some homology to known human sequences. No significant homologies were found to the polypeptides J1-13, J1-19, J1-24, J1-25, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4, L1-14 (SEQ ID NOS: 14-15, 16-17, 20-21, 18-19, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, respectively).

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of full length cDNA sequences for J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862 (SEQ ID NOS: 109-111, respectively). The corresponding predicted amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 112-114. L1-12 is also referred to as P501S. A cDNA splice variant of P501S is provided in SEQ ID NO: 606.

- 5 In a further experiment, four additional clones were identified by subtracting a prostate tumor cDNA library with normal prostate cDNA prepared from a pool of three normal prostate poly A+ RNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 2"). The determined cDNA sequences for these clones, hereinafter referred to as U1-3064, U1-3065, V1-3692 and 1A-3905, are provided in SEQ ID NO: 69-72, respectively.
- 10 Comparison of the determined sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to U1-3065.

- A second subtraction with spike (referred to as "prostate subtraction spike 2") was performed by subtracting a prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike with normal pancreas cDNA library and further spiked with PSA, J1-17, pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, mitochondrial DNA, cytochrome c oxidase subunit II, N1-1862, autonomously replicating sequence, L1-12 and tumor expression enhanced gene. Four additional clones, hereinafter referred to as V1-3686, R1-2330, 1B-3976 and V1-3679, were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO:73-76, respectively. Comparison of these sequences
- 15 with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to V1-3686 and R1-2330.

- Further analysis of the three prostate subtractions described above (prostate subtraction 2, subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, and prostate subtraction spike 2) resulted in the identification of sixteen additional clones, referred to as 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1G-4734, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4810, 1I-4811, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 77-92, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4741, 1G-4734, 1I-4807, 1J-4876 and
- 25 1K-4896 (SEQ ID NOS: 79, 81, 87, 90 and 92, respectively). Further analysis of the
- 30

isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4807, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 179-188 and 191-193, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1I-4810
5 and 1I-4811, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 189 and 190, respectively.

Additional studies with prostate subtraction spike 2 resulted in the isolation of three more clones. Their sequences were determined as described above and compared to the most recent GenBank. All three clones were found to have homology to known genes, which are Cysteine-rich protein, KIAA0242, and KIAA0280
10 (SEQ ID NO: 317, 319, and 320, respectively). Further analysis of these clones by Synteni microarray (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA) demonstrated that all three clones were over-expressed in most prostate tumors and prostate BPH, as well as in the majority of normal prostate tissues tested, but low expression in all other normal tissues.

An additional subtraction was performed by subtracting a normal
15 prostate cDNA library with normal pancreas cDNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 3"). This led to the identification of six additional clones referred to as 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766, 1H-4770, 1H-4771 and 1H-4772 (SEQ ID NOS: 93-98). Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4761 and 1H-4771 (SEQ ID NOS: 93 and 97, respectively). Further analysis of the
20 isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766 and 1H-4772 provided in SEQ ID NOS: 194-196 and 199, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1H-4770 and 1H-4771, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 197 and 198, respectively.

Subtraction of a prostate tumor cDNA library, prepared from a pool of
25 polyA+ RNA from three prostate cancer patients, with a normal pancreas cDNA library (prostate subtraction 4) led to the identification of eight clones, referred to as 1D-4297, 1D-4309, 1D-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280 (SEQ ID NOS: 99-107). These sequences were compared to those in the gene bank as described above. No significant homologies were found to 1D-4283 and 1D-4304 (SEQ ID NOS:
30 103 and 104, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the

determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1D-4309, 1D-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 200-206, respectively.

cDNA clones isolated in prostate subtraction 1 and prostate subtraction 2, described above, were colony PCR amplified and their mRNA expression levels in prostate tumor, normal prostate and in various other normal tissues were determined using microarray technology (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA). Briefly, the PCR amplification products were dotted onto slides in an array format, with each product occupying a unique location in the array. mRNA was extracted from the tissue sample to be tested, reverse transcribed, and fluorescent-labeled cDNA probes were generated. The microarrays were probed with the labeled cDNA probes, the slides scanned and fluorescence intensity was measured. This intensity correlates with the hybridization intensity. Two clones (referred to as P509S and P510S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate and expressed at low levels in all other normal tissues tested (liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon). The determined cDNA sequences for P509S and P510S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 223 and 224, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed some homology to previously identified ESTs.

Additional, studies led to the isolation of the full-length cDNA sequence for P509S. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 332, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 339. Two variant full-length cDNA sequences for P510S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 535 and 536, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 537 and 538, respectively. Additional splice variants of P510S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 598 and 599.

EXAMPLE 2

DETERMINATION OF TISSUE SPECIFICITY OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC POLYPEPTIDES

Using gene specific primers, mRNA expression levels for the
5 representative prostate-specific polypeptides F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (also referred to as P502S), L1-12 (also referred to as P501S), F1-12 (also referred to as P504S) and N1-1862 (also referred to as P503S) were examined in a variety of normal and tumor tissues using RT-PCR.

Briefly, total RNA was extracted from a variety of normal and tumor
10 tissues using Trizol reagent as described above. First strand synthesis was carried out using 1-2 μ g of total RNA with SuperScript II reverse transcriptase (BRL Life Technologies) at 42 °C for one hour. The cDNA was then amplified by PCR with gene-specific primers. To ensure the semi-quantitative nature of the RT-PCR, β -actin was used as an internal control for each of the tissues examined. First, serial dilutions of the
15 first strand cDNAs were prepared and RT-PCR assays were performed using β -actin specific primers. A dilution was then chosen that enabled the linear range amplification of the β -actin template and which was sensitive enough to reflect the differences in the initial copy numbers. Using these conditions, the β -actin levels were determined for each reverse transcription reaction from each tissue. DNA contamination was
20 minimized by DNase treatment and by assuring a negative PCR result when using first strand cDNA that was prepared without adding reverse transcriptase.

mRNA Expression levels were examined in four different types of tumor tissue (prostate tumor from 2 patients, breast tumor from 3 patients, colon tumor, lung tumor), and sixteen different normal tissues, including prostate, colon, kidney, liver,
25 lung, ovary, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, testes, bone marrow and brain. F1-16 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor tissue, colon tumor and normal prostate, and at lower levels in normal liver, skin and testes, with expression being undetectable in the other tissues examined. H1-1 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor, lung tumor, breast tumor, normal prostate, normal colon
30 and normal brain, at much lower levels in normal lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin,

small intestine, bone marrow, and was not detected in the other tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) and L1-12 (P501S) appear to be specifically over-expressed in prostate, with both genes being expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate but at low to undetectable levels in all the other tissues examined. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors and detectable in normal colon and kidney. The RT-PCR results thus indicate that F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (P502S), N1-1862 (P503S) and L1-12 (P501S) are either prostate specific or are expressed at significantly elevated levels in prostate.

Further RT-PCR studies showed that F1-12 (P504S) is over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney but not detectable in all other tissues tested. Similarly, R1-2330 was shown to be over-expressed in 40% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney and liver, but not detectable in all other tissues tested. U1-3064 was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, and also expressed in breast and colon tumors, but was not detectable in normal tissues.

RT-PCR characterization of R1-2330, U1-3064 and 1D-4279 showed that these three antigens are over-expressed in prostate and/or prostate tumors.

Northern analysis with four prostate tumors, two normal prostate samples, two BPH prostates, and normal colon, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, brain, stomach, testes, small intestine and bone marrow, showed that L1-12 (P501S) is over-expressed in prostate tumors and normal prostate, while being undetectable in other normal tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) was detected in two prostate tumors and not in the other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in three prostate tumors and to be expressed in normal prostate, colon and kidney, but not in other tissues tested. F1-12 (P504S) was found to be highly expressed in two prostate tumors and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

The microarray technology described above was used to determine the expression levels of representative antigens described herein in prostate tumor, breast tumor and the following normal tissues: prostate, liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon. L1-12 (P501S) was found to be

over-expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, with some expression being detected in normal skeletal muscle. Both J1-12 and F1-12 (P504S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor, with expression being lower or undetectable in all other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and at low levels in normal large intestine and normal colon, with expression being undetectable in all other tissues tested. R1-2330 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and to be expressed at lower levels in all other tissues tested. 1D-4279 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, expressed at lower levels in normal spinal cord, and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

Further microarray analysis to specifically address the extent to which P501S (SEQ ID NO: 110) was expressed in breast tumor revealed moderate over-expression not only in breast tumor, but also in metastatic breast tumor (2/31), with negligible to low expression in normal tissues. This data suggests that P501S may be over-expressed in various breast tumors as well as in prostate tumors.

The expression levels of 32 ESTs (expressed sequence tags) described by Vasmatzis *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998) in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by microarray technology as described above. Two of these clones (referred to as P1000C and P1001C) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and expressed at low to undetectable levels in all other tissues tested (normal aorta, thymus, resting and activated PBMC, epithelial cells, spinal cord, adrenal gland, fetal tissues, skin, salivary gland, large intestine, bone marrow, liver, lung, dendritic cells, stomach, lymph nodes, brain, heart, small intestine, skeletal muscle, colon and kidney. The determined cDNA sequences for P1000C and P1001C are provided in SEQ ID NO: 384 and 472, respectively. The sequence of P1001C was found to show some homology to the previously isolated Human mRNA for JM27 protein. Subsequent comparison of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 384 with sequences in the public databases, led to the identification of a full-length cDNA sequence of P1000C (SEQ ID NO: 786), which encodes a 492 amino acid sequence. Analysis of the amino acid sequence using the PSORT II program led to the

identification of a putative transmembrane domain from amino acids 84-100. The cDNA sequence of the open reading frame of P1000C, including the stop codon, is provided in SEQ ID NO: 787, with the open reading frame without the stop codon being provided in SEQ ID NO: 788. The full-length amino acid sequence of P1000C is provided in SEQ ID NO: 789. SEQ ID NO: 790 and 791 represent amino acids 1-100 and 100-492 of P1000C, respectively.

The expression of the polypeptide encoded by the full length cDNA sequence for F1-12 (also referred to as P504S; SEQ ID NO: 108) was investigated by immunohistochemical analysis. Rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibodies were generated against the full length P504S protein by standard techniques. Subsequent isolation and characterization of the polyclonal antibodies were also performed by techniques well known in the art. Immunohistochemical analysis showed that the P504S polypeptide was expressed in 100% of prostate carcinoma samples tested (n=5).

The rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody did not appear to label benign prostate cells with the same cytoplasmic granular staining, but rather with light nuclear staining. Analysis of normal tissues revealed that the encoded polypeptide was found to be expressed in some, but not all normal human tissues. Positive cytoplasmic staining with rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody was found in normal human kidney, liver, brain, colon and lung-associated macrophages, whereas heart and bone marrow were negative.

This data indicates that the P504S polypeptide is present in prostate cancer tissues, and that there are qualitative and quantitative differences in the staining between benign prostatic hyperplasia tissues and prostate cancer tissues, suggesting that this polypeptide may be detected selectively in prostate tumors and therefore be useful in the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

EXAMPLE 3

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC
POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

5 A cDNA subtraction library, containing cDNA from normal prostate subtracted with ten other normal tissue cDNAs (brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, placenta, skeletal muscle, spleen and thymus) and then submitted to a first round of PCR amplification, was purchased from Clontech. This library was subjected to a second round of PCR amplification, following the manufacturer's protocol. The
10 resulting cDNA fragments were subcloned into the vector pT7 Blue T-vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transformed into XL-1 Blue MRF' *E. coli* (Stratagene). DNA was isolated from independent clones and sequenced using a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A.

 Fifty-nine positive clones were sequenced. Comparison of the DNA
15 sequences of these clones with those in the gene bank, as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 25 of these clones, hereinafter referred to as P5, P8, P9, P18, P20, P30, P34, P36, P38, P39, P42, P49, P50, P53, P55, P60, P64, P65, P73, P75, P76, P79 and P84. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 41-45, 47-52 and 54-65, respectively. P29, P47, P68, P80 and P82 (SEQ ID
20 NO: 46, 53 and 66-68, respectively) were found to show some degree of homology to previously identified DNA sequences. To the best of the inventors' knowledge, none of these sequences have been previously shown to be present in prostate.

 Further studies employing the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 67 as a probe in standard full-length cloning methods, resulted in the isolation of three cDNA sequences
25 which appear to be splice variants of P80 (also known as P704P). These sequences are provided in SEQ ID NO: 620-622.

 Further studies using the PCR-based methodology described above resulted in the isolation of more than 180 additional clones, of which 23 clones were found to show no significant homologies to known sequences. The determined cDNA
30 sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 115-123, 127, 131, 137, 145,

147-151, 153, 156-158 and 160. Twenty-three clones (SEQ ID NO: 124-126, 128-130, 132-136, 138-144, 146, 152, 154, 155 and 159) were found to show some homology to previously identified ESTs. An additional ten clones (SEQ ID NO: 161-170) were found to have some degree of homology to known genes. Larger cDNA clones containing the P20 sequence represent splice variants of a gene referred to as P703P. The determined DNA sequence for the variants referred to as DE1, DE13 and DE14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 171, 175 and 177, respectively, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 172, 176 and 178, respectively. The determined cDNA sequence for an extended spliced form of P703 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 225. The DNA sequences for the splice variants referred to as DE2 and DE6 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 173 and 174, respectively.

mRNA Expression levels for representative clones in tumor tissues (prostate (n=5), breast (n=2), colon and lung) normal tissues (prostate (n=5), colon, kidney, liver, lung (n=2), ovary (n=2), skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, small intestine and brain), and activated and non-activated PBMC was determined by RT-PCR as described above. Expression was examined in one sample of each tissue type unless otherwise indicated.

P9 was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor compared to all normal tissues tested except for normal colon which showed comparable expression. P20, a portion of the P703P gene, was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to all twelve normal tissues tested. A modest increase in expression of P20 in breast tumor (n=2), colon tumor and lung tumor was seen compared to all normal tissues except lung (1 of 2). Increased expression of P18 was found in normal prostate, prostate tumor and breast tumor compared to other normal tissues except lung and stomach. A modest increase in expression of P5 was observed in normal prostate compared to most other normal tissues. However, some elevated expression was seen in normal lung and PBMC. Elevated expression of P5 was also observed in prostate tumors (2 of 5), breast tumor and one lung tumor sample. For P30, similar expression levels were seen in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to six of twelve other normal tissues tested.

Increased expression was seen in breast tumors, one lung tumor sample and one colon tumor sample, and also in normal PBMC. P29 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to the majority of normal tissues. However, substantial expression of P29 was observed in normal colon and
5 normal lung (2 of 2). P80 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to all other normal tissues tested, with increased expression also being seen in colon tumor.

Further studies resulted in the isolation of twelve additional clones, hereinafter referred to as 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3, 8-
10 h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3. The determined DNA sequences for 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 207, 208, 209, 216, 217, 220, 221 and 222, respectively. The determined forward and reverse DNA sequences for 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6 and 8-g3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 210 and 211; 212 and 213; 214 and 215; and 218 and 219, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in
15 the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to the sequence of 9-f3. The clones 10-d8, 11-c8 and 8-h11 were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs, while 10-h10, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3 and 9-f12 were found to show some homology to previously identified genes. Further characterization of 7-G6 and 8-G3 showed identity to the known genes PAP and PSA, respectively.

20 mRNA expression levels for these clones were determined using the micro-array technology described above. The clones 7-G6, 8-G3, 8-B5, 8-B6, 8-D4, 8-D9, 9-F3, 9-F12, 9-H3, 10-A2, 10-A4, 11-C9 and 11-F2 were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, with expression in other tissues tested being low or undetectable. Increased expression of 8-F11 was seen in prostate tumor
25 and normal prostate, bladder, skeletal muscle and colon. Increased expression of 10-H10 was seen in prostate tumor and normal prostate, bladder, lung, colon, brain and large intestine. Increased expression of 9-B1 was seen in prostate tumor, breast tumor, and normal prostate, salivary gland, large intestine and skin, with increased expression of 11-C8 being seen in prostate tumor, and normal prostate and large intestine.

An additional cDNA fragment derived from the PCR-based normal prostate subtraction, described above, was found to be prostate specific by both microarray technology and RT-PCR. The determined cDNA sequence of this clone (referred to as 9-A11) is provided in SEQ ID NO: 226. Comparison of this sequence with those in the public databases revealed 99% identity to the known gene HOXB13.

Further studies led to the isolation of the clones 8-C6 and 8-H7. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 227 and 228, respectively. These sequences were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs.

PCR and hybridization-based methodologies were employed to obtain longer cDNA sequences for clone P20 (also referred to as P703P), yielding three additional cDNA fragments that progressively extend the 5' end of the gene. These fragments, referred to as P703PDE5, P703P6.26, and P703PX-23 (SEQ ID NO: 326, 328 and 330, with the predicted corresponding amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 327, 329 and 331, respectively) contain additional 5' sequence. P703PDE5 was recovered by screening of a cDNA library (#141-26) with a portion of P703P as a probe. P703P6.26 was recovered from a mixture of three prostate tumor cDNAs and P703PX_23 was recovered from cDNA library (#438-48). Together, the additional sequences include all of the putative mature serine protease along with part of the putative signal sequence. The full-length cDNA sequence for P703P is provided in SEQ ID NO: 524, with the corresponding amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 525.

Using computer algorithms, the following regions of P703P were predicted to represent potential HLA A2-binding CTL epitopes: amino acids 164-172 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 723); amino acids 160-168 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 724); amino acids 239-247 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 725); amino acids 118-126 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 726); amino acids 112-120 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 727); amino acids 155-164 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 728); amino acids 117-126 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 729); amino acids 164-173 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 730); amino acids 154-163 of SEQ ID NO:

525 (SEQ ID NO: 731); amino acids 163-172 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 732); amino acids 58-66 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 733); and amino acids 59-67 of SEQ ID NO: 525 (SEQ ID NO: 734).

P703P was found to show some homology to previously identified
5 proteases, such as thrombin. The thrombin receptor has been shown to be preferentially expressed in highly metastatic breast carcinoma cells and breast carcinoma biopsy samples. Introduction of thrombin receptor antisense cDNA has been shown to inhibit the invasion of metastatic breast carcinoma cells in culture. Antibodies against thrombin receptor inhibit thrombin receptor activation and thrombin-induced platelet
10 activation. Furthermore, peptides that resemble the receptor's tethered ligand domain inhibit platelet aggregation by thrombin. P703P may play a role in prostate cancer through a protease-activated receptor on the cancer cell or on stromal cells. The potential trypsin-like protease activity of P703P may either activate a protease-activated receptor on the cancer cell membrane to promote tumorigenesis or activate a protease-
15 activated receptor on the adjacent cells (such as stromal cells) to secrete growth factors and/or proteases (such as matrix metalloproteinases) that could promote tumor angiogenesis, invasion and metastasis. P703P may thus promote tumor progression and/or metastasis through the activation of protease-activated receptor. Polypeptides and antibodies that block the P703P-receptor interaction may therefore be usefully
20 employed in the treatment of prostate cancer.

To determine whether P703P expression increases with increased severity of Gleason grade, an indicator of tumor stage, quantitative PCR analysis was performed on prostate tumor samples with a range of Gleason scores from 5 to > 8. The mean level of P703P expression increased with increasing Gleason score, indicating that
25 P703P expression may correlate with increased disease severity.

Further studies using a PCR-based subtraction library of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a pool of normal tissues (referred to as JP: PCR subtraction) resulted in the isolation of thirteen additional clones, seven of which did not share any significant homology to known GenBank sequences. The determined cDNA sequences
30 for these seven clones (P711P, P712P, novel 23, P774P, P775P, P710P and P768P) are

provided in SEQ ID NO: 307-311, 313 and 315, respectively. The remaining six clones (SEQ ID NO: 316 and 321-325) were shown to share some homology to known genes. By microarray analysis, all thirteen clones showed three or more fold over-expression in prostate tissues, including prostate tumors, BPH and normal prostate as compared to
5 normal non-prostate tissues. Clones P711P, P712P, novel 23 and P768P showed over-expression in most prostate tumors and BPH tissues tested (n=29), and in the majority of normal prostate tissues (n=4), but background to low expression levels in all normal tissues. Clones P774P, P775P and P710P showed comparatively lower expression and expression in fewer prostate tumors and BPH samples, with negative to low expression
10 in normal prostate.

Further studies led to the isolation of an extended cDNA sequence for P712P (SEQ ID NO: 552). The amino acid sequences encoded by 16 predicted open reading frames present within the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 552 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 553-568.

15 The full-length cDNA for P711P was obtained by employing the partial sequence of SEQ ID NO: 307 to screen a prostate cDNA library. Specifically, a directionally cloned prostate cDNA library was prepared using standard techniques. One million colonies of this library were plated onto LB/Amp plates. Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs which were picked up by these
20 filters were denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P711P cDNA fragment of SEQ ID NO: 307 was radio-labeled and used to hybridize with these filters. Positive clones were selected, and cDNAs were prepared and sequenced using an automatic Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems sequencer. The determined full-length sequence of P711P is provided in SEQ ID NO: 382, with the corresponding predicted
25 amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 383.

Using PCR and hybridization-based methodologies, additional cDNA sequence information was derived for two clones described above, 11-C9 and 9-F3, herein after referred to as P707P and P714P, respectively (SEQ ID NO: 333 and 334). After comparison with the most recent GenBank, P707P was found to be a splice
30 variant of the known gene HoxB13. In contrast, no significant homologies to P714P

were found. Further studies employing the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 334 as a probe in standard full-length cloning methods, resulted in an extended cDNA sequence for P714P. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 619. This sequence was found to show some homology to the gene that encodes human ribosomal L23A protein.

5 Clones 8-B3, P89, P98, P130 and P201 (as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/020,956, filed February 9, 1998) were found to be contained within one contiguous sequence, referred to as P705P (SEQ ID NO: 335, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 336), which was determined to be a splice variant of the known gene NKX 3.1.

10 Further studies on P775P resulted in the isolation of four additional sequences (SEQ ID NO: 473-476) which are all splice variants of the P775P gene. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 474 was found to contain two open reading frames (ORFs). The predicted amino acid sequences encoded by these ORFs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 477 and 478. The cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 475 was found to contain an
15 ORF which encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 479. The cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473 was found to contain four ORFs. The predicted amino acid sequences encoded by these ORFs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 480-483. Additional splice variants of P775P are provided in SEQ ID NO: 593-597.

Subsequent studies led to the identification of a genomic region on
20 chromosome 22q11.2, known as the Cat Eye Syndrome region, that contains the five prostate genes P704P, P712P, P774P, P775P and B305D. The relative location of each of these five genes within the genomic region is shown in Fig. 10. This region may therefore be associated with malignant tumors, and other potential tumor genes may be contained within this region. These studies also led to the identification of a potential
25 open reading frame (ORF) for P775P (provided in SEQ ID NO: 533), which encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 534.

Comparison of the clone of SEQ ID NO: 325 (referred to as P558S) with sequences in the GenBank and GeneSeq DNA databases showed that P558S is identical to the prostate-specific transglutaminase gene, which is known to have two forms. The
30 full-length sequences for the two forms are provided in SEQ ID NO: 630 and 631, with

the corresponding amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 632 and 633, respectively. The cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 631 has a 15 pair base insert, resulting in a 5 amino acid insert in the corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 633). This insert is not present in the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 630.

5 Further studies on P768P (SEQ ID NO: 315) led to the identification of the putative full-length open reading frame (ORF). The cDNA sequence of the ORF with stop codon is provided in SEQ ID NO: 764. The cDNA sequence of the ORF without stop codon is provided in SEQ ID NO: 765, with the corresponding amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 766. This sequence was found to show 86%
10 identity to a rat calcium transporter protein, indicating that P768P may represent a human calcium transporter protein. The locations of transmembrane domains within P768P were predicted using the PSORT II computer algorithm. Six transmembrane domains were predicted at amino acid positions 118-134, 172-188, 211-227, 230-246, 282-298 and 348-364. The amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 767-772 represent
15 amino acids 1-134, 135-188, 189-227, 228-246, 247-298 and 299-511 of P768P, respectively.

EXAMPLE 4

SYNTHESIS OF POLYPEPTIDES

20

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems 430A peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of
25 conjugation, binding to an immobilized surface, or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid
30 (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of

0%-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray or other types of mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

5

EXAMPLE 5

FURTHER ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

10 A cDNA library generated from prostate primary tumor mRNA as described above was subtracted with cDNA from normal prostate. The subtraction was performed using a PCR-based protocol (Clontech), which was modified to generate larger fragments. Within this protocol, tester and driver double stranded cDNA were separately digested with five restriction enzymes that recognize six-nucleotide
15 restriction sites (MluI, MscI, PvuII, SalI and StuI). This digestion resulted in an average cDNA size of 600 bp, rather than the average size of 300 bp that results from digestion with RsaI according to the Clontech protocol. This modification did not affect the subtraction efficiency. Two tester populations were then created with different adapters, and the driver library remained without adapters.

20 The tester and driver libraries were then hybridized using excess driver cDNA. In the first hybridization step, driver was separately hybridized with each of the two tester cDNA populations. This resulted in populations of (a) unhybridized tester cDNAs, (b) tester cDNAs hybridized to other tester cDNAs, (c) tester cDNAs hybridized to driver cDNAs and (d) unhybridized driver cDNAs. The two separate
25 hybridization reactions were then combined, and rehybridized in the presence of additional denatured driver cDNA. Following this second hybridization, in addition to populations (a) through (d), a fifth population (e) was generated in which tester cDNA with one adapter hybridized to tester cDNA with the second adapter. Accordingly, the second hybridization step resulted in enrichment of differentially expressed sequences
30 which could be used as templates for PCR amplification with adaptor-specific primers.

The ends were then filled in, and PCR amplification was performed using adaptor-specific primers. Only population (e), which contained tester cDNA that did not hybridize to driver cDNA, was amplified exponentially. A second PCR amplification step was then performed, to reduce background and further enrich
5 differentially expressed sequences.

This PCR-based subtraction technique normalizes differentially expressed cDNAs so that rare transcripts that are overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue may be recoverable. Such transcripts would be difficult to recover by traditional subtraction methods.

10 In addition to genes known to be overexpressed in prostate tumor, seventy-seven further clones were identified. Sequences of these partial cDNAs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 29 to 305. Most of these clones had no significant homology to database sequences. Exceptions were JPTPN23 (SEQ ID NO: 231; similarity to pig valosin-containing protein), JPTPN30 (SEQ ID NO: 234; similarity to rat mRNA for
15 proteasome subunit), JPTPN45 (SEQ ID NO: 243; similarity to rat *norvegicus* cytosolic NADP-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase), JPTPN46 (SEQ ID NO: 244; similarity to human subclone H8 4 d4 DNA sequence), JP1D6 (SEQ ID NO: 265; similarity to *G. gallus* dynein light chain-A), JP8D6 (SEQ ID NO: 288; similarity to human BAC clone RG016J04), JP8F5 (SEQ ID NO: 289; similarity to human subclone H8 3 b5 DNA
20 sequence), and JP8E9 (SEQ ID NO: 299; similarity to human Alu sequence).

Additional studies using the PCR-based subtraction library consisting of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a normal prostate pool (referred to as PT-PN PCR subtraction) yielded three additional clones. Comparison of the cDNA sequences of these clones with the most recent release of GenBank revealed no significant
25 homologies to the two clones referred to as P715P and P767P (SEQ ID NO: 312 and 314). The remaining clone was found to show some homology to the known gene KIAA0056 (SEQ ID NO: 318). Using microarray analysis to measure mRNA expression levels in various tissues, all three clones were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumors and BPH tissues. Specifically, clone P715P was over-expressed in most
30 prostate tumors and BPH tissues by a factor of three or greater, with elevated expression

seen in the majority of normal prostate samples and in fetal tissue, but negative to low expression in all other normal tissues. Clone P767P was over-expressed in several prostate tumors and BPH tissues, with moderate expression levels in half of the normal prostate samples, and background to low expression in all other normal tissues tested.

5 Further analysis, by microarray as described above, of the PT-PN PCR subtraction library and of a DNA subtraction library containing cDNA from prostate tumor subtracted with a pool of normal tissue cDNAs, led to the isolation of 27 additional clones (SEQ ID NO: 340-365 and 381) which were determined to be over-expressed in prostate tumor. The clones of SEQ ID NO: 341, 342, 345, 347, 348, 349,
10 351, 355-359, 361, 362 and 364 were also found to be expressed in normal prostate. Expression of all 26 clones in a variety of normal tissues was found to be low or undetectable, with the exception of P544S (SEQ ID NO: 356) which was found to be expressed in small intestine. Of the 26 clones, 11 (SEQ ID NO: 340-349 and 362) were found to show some homology to previously identified sequences. No significant
15 homologies were found to the clones of SEQ ID NO: 350, 351, 353-361, and 363-365.

Comparison of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 362 with sequences in the GenBank and GeneSeq DNA databases showed that this clone (referred to as P788P) is identical to GeneSeq Accession No. X27262, which encodes a protein found in the GeneSeq protein Accession No. Y00931. The full length cDNA sequence of P788P is
20 provided in SEQ ID NO: 634, with the corresponding predicted amino acid being provided in SEQ ID NO: 635. Subsequently, a full-length cDNA sequence for P788P that contains polymorphisms not found in the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 634, was cloned multiple times by PCR amplification from cDNA prepared from several RNA templates from three individuals. This determined cDNA sequence of this polymorphic variant of
25 P788P is provided in SEQ ID NO: 636, with the corresponding amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 637. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 637 differs from that of SEQ ID NO: 635 by six amino acid residues. The P788P protein has 7 potential transmembrane domains at the C-terminal portion and is predicted to be a plasma membrane protein with an extracellular N-terminal region.

Further studies on the clone of SEQ ID NO: 352 (referred to as P790P) led to the isolation of the full-length cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 526. The corresponding predicted amino acid is provided in SEQ ID NO: 527. Data from two quantitative PCR experiments indicated that P790P is over-expressed in 11/15 tested prostate tumor samples and is expressed at low levels in spinal cord, with no expression being seen in all other normal samples tested. Data from further PCR experiments and microarray experiments showed over-expression in normal prostate and prostate tumor with little or no expression in other tissues tested. P790P was subsequently found to show significant homology to a previously identified G-protein coupled prostate tissue receptor.

Additional studies on the clone of SEQ ID NO: 354 (referred to as P776P) led to the isolation of an extended cDNA sequence, provided in SEQ ID NO: 569. The determined cDNA sequences of three additional splice variants of P776P are provided in SEQ ID NO: 570-572. The amino acid sequences encoded by two predicted open reading frames (ORFs) contained within SEQ ID NO: 570, one predicted ORF contained within SEQ ID NO: 571, and 11 predicted ORFs contained within SEQ ID NO: 569, are provided in SEQ ID NO: 573-586, respectively. Further studies led to the isolation of the full-length sequence for the clone of SEQ ID NO: 570 (provided in SEQ ID NO: 737). Full-length cloning efforts on the clone of SEQ ID NO: 571 led to the isolation of two sequences (provided in SEQ ID NO: 738 and 739), representing a single clone, that are identical with the exception of a polymorphic insertion/deletion at position 1293. Specifically, the clone of SEQ ID NO: 739 (referred to as clone F1) has a C at position 1293. The clone of SEQ ID NO: 738 (referred to as clone F2) has a single base pair deletion at position 1293. The predicted amino acid sequences encoded by 5 open reading frames located within SEQ ID NO: 737 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 740-744, with the predicted amino acid sequences encoded by the clone of SEQ ID NO: 738 and 739 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 745-750.

Comparison of the cDNA sequences for the clones P767P (SEQ ID NO: 314) and P777P (SEQ ID NO: 350) with sequences in the GenBank human EST database showed that the two clones matched many EST sequences in common,

suggesting that P767P and P777P may represent the same gene. A DNA consensus sequence derived from a DNA sequence alignment of P767P, P777P and multiple EST clones is provided in SEQ ID NO: 587. The amino acid sequences encoded by three putative ORFs located within SEQ ID NO: 587 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 588-590.

5 The clone of SEQ ID NO: 342 (referred to as P789P) was found to show homology to a previously identified gene. The full length cDNA sequence for P789P and the corresponding amino acid sequence are provided in SEQ ID NO: 735 and 736, respectively.

10

EXAMPLE 6

PEPTIDE PRIMING OF MICE AND PROPAGATION OF CTL LINES

6.1. This Example illustrates the preparation of a CTL cell line specific for cells expressing the P502S gene.

15

Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2Kb (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with P2S#12 peptide (VLGWVAEL; SEQ ID NO: 306), which is derived from the P502S gene (also referred to herein as J1-17, SEQ ID NO: 8), as described by Theobald et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995 with the following modifications. Mice were
20 immunized with 100µg of P2S#12 and 120µg of an I-A^b binding peptide derived from hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and using a nylon mesh single cell suspensions prepared. Cells were then resuspended at 6×10^6 cells/ml in complete media (RPMI-1640; Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) containing 10% FCS, 2mM Glutamine (Gibco BRL), sodium
25 pyruvate (Gibco BRL), non-essential amino acids (Gibco BRL), 2×10^{-5} M 2-mercaptoethanol, 50U/ml penicillin and streptomycin, and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P2S#12-pulsed (5mg/ml P2S#12 and 10mg/ml β 2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7µg/ml dextran sulfate and 25µg/ml LPS for 3 days). Six days later, cells (5×10^5 /ml) were
30 restimulated with 2.5×10^6 /ml peptide pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells

(Sherman et al, *Science* 258:815-818, 1992) and 3×10^6 /ml A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20U/ml IL-2. Cells continued to be restimulated on a weekly basis as described, in preparation for cloning the line.

P2S#12 line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed
5 EL4 A2Kb tumor cells (1×10^4 cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders (5×10^5 cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were restimulated as before. On day 21, clones that were growing were isolated and maintained in culture. Several of these clones demonstrated significantly higher reactivity (lysis) against human fibroblasts (HLA A2Kb expressing) transduced with
10 P502S than against control fibroblasts. An example is presented in Figure 1.

This data indicates that P2S #12 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA A2Kb molecule.

15 6.2. This Example illustrates the preparation of murine CTL lines and CTL clones specific for cells expressing the P501S gene.

This series of experiments were performed similarly to that described above. Mice were immunized with the P1S#10 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 337), which is
20 derived from the P501S gene (also referred to herein as L1-12, SEQ ID NO: 110). The P1S#10 peptide was derived by analysis of the predicted polypeptide sequence for P501S for potential HLA-A2 binding sequences as defined by published HLA-A2 binding motifs (Parker, KC, et al, *J. Immunol.*, 152:163, 1994). P1S#10 peptide was synthesized as described in Example 4, and empirically tested for HLA-A2 binding
25 using a T cell based competition assay. Predicted A2 binding peptides were tested for their ability to compete HLA-A2 specific peptide presentation to an HLA-A2 restricted CTL clone (D150M58), which is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58. D150M58 CTL secretes TNF in response to self-presentation of peptide fluM58. In the competition assay, test peptides at 100-200 μ g/ml were added to
30 cultures of D150M58 CTL in order to bind HLA-A2 on the CTL. After thirty minutes,

CTL cultured with test peptides, or control peptides, were tested for their antigen dose response to the fluM58 peptide in a standard TNF bioassay. As shown in Figure 3, peptide P1S#10 competes HLA-A2 restricted presentation of fluM58, demonstrating that peptide P1S#10 binds HLA-A2.

5 Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2Kb were immunized as described by Theobald et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995) with the following modifications. Mice were immunized with 62.5µg of P1S #10 and 120µg of an I-A^b binding peptide derived from Hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and single
10 cell suspensions prepared using a nylon mesh. Cells were then resuspended at 6×10^6 cells/ml in complete media (as described above) and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P1S#10-pulsed (2µg/ml P1S#10 and 10mg/ml β2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7µg/ml dextran sulfate and 25µg/ml LPS for 3 days). Six days later cells (5×10^5 /ml) were restimulated
15 with 2.5×10^6 /ml peptide-pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells, as described above, and 3×10^6 /ml A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20 U/ml IL-2. Cells were restimulated on a weekly basis in preparation for cloning. After three rounds of *in vitro* stimulations, one line was generated that recognized P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat targets as
20 shown in Figure 4.

A P1S#10-specific CTL line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed EL4 A2Kb tumor cells (1×10^4 cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders (5×10^5 cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were restimulated as before. On day 21, viable clones were
25 isolated and maintained in culture. As shown in Figure 5, five of these clones demonstrated specific cytolytic reactivity against P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets. This data indicates that P1S#10 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P501S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA-A2.1 molecule.

EXAMPLE 7

PRIMING OF CTL *IN VIVO* USING NAKED DNA IMMUNIZATION

WITH A PROSTATE ANTIGEN

The prostate-specific antigen L1-12, as described above, is also referred
5 to as P501S. HLA A2Kb Tg mice (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research
Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with 100 µg P501S in the vector VR1012
either intramuscularly or intradermally. The mice were immunized three times, with a
two week interval between immunizations. Two weeks after the last immunization,
immune spleen cells were cultured with Jurkat A2Kb-P501S transduced stimulator
10 cells. CTL lines were stimulated weekly. After two weeks of *in vitro* stimulation, CTL
activity was assessed against P501S transduced targets. Two out of 8 mice developed
strong anti-P501S CTL responses. These results demonstrate that P501S contains at
least one naturally processed HLA-A2-restricted CTL epitope.

15

EXAMPLE 8

ABILITY OF HUMAN T CELLS TO RECOGNIZE PROSTATE-SPECIFIC POLYPEPTIDES

This Example illustrates the ability of T cells specific for a prostate
tumor polypeptide to recognize human tumor.

20 Human CD8⁺ T cells were primed *in vitro* to the P2S-12 peptide (SEQ
ID NO: 306) derived from P502S (also referred to as J1-17) using dendritic cells
according to the protocol of Van Tsai et al. (*Critical Reviews in Immunology* 18:65-75,
1998). The resulting CD8⁺ T cell microcultures were tested for their ability to
recognize the P2S-12 peptide presented by autologous fibroblasts or fibroblasts which
25 were transduced to express the P502S gene in a γ -interferon ELISPOT assay (see
Lalvani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 186:859-865, 1997). Briefly, titrating numbers of T cells
were assayed in duplicate on 10⁴ fibroblasts in the presence of 3 µg/ml human β_2 -
microglobulin and 1 µg/ml P2S-12 peptide or control E75 peptide. In addition, T cells
were simultaneously assayed on autologous fibroblasts transduced with the P502S gene
30 or as a control, fibroblasts transduced with HER-2/*neu*. Prior to the assay, the

fibroblasts were treated with 10 ng/ml γ -interferon for 48 hours to upregulate class I MHC expression. One of the microcultures (#5) demonstrated strong recognition of both peptide pulsed fibroblasts as well as transduced fibroblasts in a γ -interferon ELISPOT assay. Figure 2A demonstrates that there was a strong increase in the number of γ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T cells on fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide (solid bars) but not with the control E75 peptide (open bars). This shows the ability of these T cells to specifically recognize the P2S-12 peptide. As shown in Figure 2B, this microculture also demonstrated an increase in the number of γ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T cells on fibroblasts transduced to express the P502S gene but not the HER-2/*neu* gene. These results provide additional confirmatory evidence that the P2S-12 peptide is a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein. Furthermore, this also demonstrates that there exists in the human T cell repertoire, high affinity T cells which are capable of recognizing this epitope. These T cells should also be capable of recognizing human tumors which express the P502S gene.

EXAMPLE 9

ELICITATION OF PROSTATE ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC CTL RESPONSES

IN HUMAN BLOOD

This Example illustrates the ability of a prostate-specific antigen to elicit a CTL response in blood of normal humans.

Autologous dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal donors by growth for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml GMCSF and 30 ng/ml IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S-expressing vaccinia virus at an M.O.I. of 5 and matured for 8 hours by the addition of 2 micrograms/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation, CD8⁺ cells were isolated by positive selection using magnetic beads, and priming cultures were initiated in 24-well plates. Following five stimulation cycles using autologous fibroblasts

retrovirally transduced to express P501S and CD80, CD8+ lines were identified that specifically produced interferon-gamma when stimulated with autologous P501S-transduced fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity of cell line 3A-1 could be maintained following additional stimulation cycles on autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S. Line 3A-1 was shown to specifically recognize autologous B-LCL transduced to express P501S, but not EGFP-transduced autologous B-LCL, as measured by cytotoxicity assays (^{51}Cr release) and interferon-gamma production (Interferon-gamma Elispot; *see above and Lalvani et al., J. Exp. Med. 186:859-865, 1997*). The results of these assays are presented in Figures 6A and 6B.

10

EXAMPLE 10

IDENTIFICATION OF A NATURALLY PROCESSED CTL EPITOPE CONTAINED WITHIN THE
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN P703P

The 9-mer peptide p5 (SEQ ID NO: 338) was derived from the P703P antigen (also referred to as P20). The p5 peptide is immunogenic in human HLA-A2 donors and is a naturally processed epitope. Antigen specific human CD8+ T cells can be primed following repeated *in vitro* stimulations with monocytes pulsed with p5 peptide. These CTL specifically recognize p5-pulsed and P703P-transduced target cells in both ELISPOT (as described above) and chromium release assays. Additionally, immunization of HLA-A2Kb transgenic mice with p5 leads to the generation of CTL lines which recognize a variety of HLA-A2Kb or HLA-A2 transduced target cells expressing P703P.

Initial studies demonstrating that p5 is a naturally processed epitope were done using HLA-A2Kb transgenic mice. HLA-A2Kb transgenic mice were immunized subcutaneously in the footpad with 100 μg of p5 peptide together with 140 μg of hepatitis B virus core peptide (a Th peptide) in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Three weeks post immunization, spleen cells from immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with peptide-pulsed LPS blasts. CTL activity was assessed by chromium release assay five days after primary *in vitro* stimulation. Retrovirally transduced cells expressing the

control antigen P703P and HLA-A2Kb were used as targets. CTL lines that specifically recognized both p5-pulsed targets as well as P703P-expressing targets were identified.

Human *in vitro* priming experiments demonstrated that the p5 peptide is immunogenic in humans. Dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte
5 cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by culturing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, the DC were pulsed with 1 ug/ml p5 peptide and cultured with CD8+ T cell enriched PBMC. CTL lines were restimulated on a weekly basis with p5-pulsed monocytes. Five to six weeks after initiation of the CTL cultures,
10 CTL recognition of p5-pulsed target cells was demonstrated. CTL were additionally shown to recognize human cells transduced to express P703P, demonstrating that p5 is a naturally processed epitope.

Studies identifying a further peptide epitope (referred to as peptide 4) derived from the prostate tumor-specific antigen P703P that is capable of being
15 recognized by CD4 T cells on the surface of cells in the context of HLA class II molecules were carried out as follows. The amino acid sequence for peptide 4 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 638, with the corresponding cDNA sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 639.

Twenty 15-mer peptides overlapping by 10 amino acids and derived
20 from the carboxy-terminal fragment of P703P were generated using standard procedures. Dendritic cells (DC) were derived from PBMC of a normal female donor using GM-CSF and IL-4 by standard protocols. CD4 T cells were generated from the same donor as the DC using MACS beads and negative selection. DC were pulsed overnight with pools of the 15-mer peptides, with each peptide at a final concentration
25 of 0.25 microgram/ml. Pulsed DC were washed and plated at 1×10^4 cells/well of 96-well V-bottom plates and purified CD4 T cells were added at 1×10^5 /well. Cultures were supplemented with 60 ng/ml IL-6 and 10 ng/ml IL-12 and incubated at 37 °C. Cultures were restimulated as above on a weekly basis using DC generated and pulsed as above as antigen presenting cells, supplemented with 5 ng/ml IL-7 and 10 u/ml IL-2.
30 Following 4 *in vitro* stimulation cycles, 96 lines (each line corresponding to one well) were tested for specific proliferation and cytokine production in response to the

stimulating pools with an irrelevant pool of peptides derived from mammaglobin being used as a control.

One line (referred to as 1-F9) was identified from pool #1 that demonstrated specific proliferation (measured by ³H proliferation assays) and cytokine production (measured by interferon-gamma ELISA assays) in response to pool #1 of P703P peptides. This line was further tested for specific recognition of the peptide pool, specific recognition of individual peptides in the pool, and in HLA mismatch analyses to identify the relevant restricting allele. Line 1-F9 was found to specifically proliferate and produce interferon-gamma in response to peptide pool #1, and also to peptide 4 (SEQ ID NO: 638). Peptide 4 corresponds to amino acids 126-140 of SEQ ID NO: 327. Peptide titration experiments were conducted to assess the sensitivity of line 1-F9 for the specific peptide. The line was found to specifically respond to peptide 4 at concentrations as low as 0.25 ng/ml, indicating that the T cells are very sensitive and therefore likely to have high affinity for the epitope.

To determine the HLA restriction of the P703P response, a panel of antigen presenting cells (APC) was generated that was partially matched with the donor used to generate the T cells. The APC were pulsed with the peptide and used in proliferation and cytokine assays together with line 1-F9. APC matched with the donor at HLA-DRB0701 and HLA-DQB02 alleles were able to present the peptide to the T cells, indicating that the P703P-specific response is restricted to one of these alleles.

Antibody blocking assays were utilized to determine if the restricting allele was HLA-DR0701 or HLA-DQ02. The anti-HLA-DR blocking antibody L243 or an irrelevant isotype matched IgG2a were added to T cells and APC cultures pulsed with the peptide RMPTVLQCVNVS VVS (SEQ ID NO: 638) at 250 ng/ml. Standard interferon-gamma and proliferation assays were performed. Whereas the control antibody had no effect on the ability of the T cells to recognize peptide-pulsed APC, in both assays the anti-HLA-DR antibody completely blocked the ability of the T cells to specifically recognize peptide-pulsed APC.

To determine if the peptide epitope RMPTVLQCVNVS VVS (SEQ ID NO: 638) was naturally processed, the ability of line 1-F9 to recognize APC pulsed with recombinant P703P protein was examined. For these experiments a number of

recombinant P703P sources were utilized; *E. coli*-derived P703P, Pichia-derived P703P and baculovirus-derived P703P. Irrelevant protein controls used were *E. coli*-derived L3E (a lung-specific antigen) and baculovirus-derived mammaglobin. In interferon-gamma ELISA assays, line 1-F9 was able to efficiently recognize both *E. coli* forms of P703P as well as Pichia-derived recombinant P703P, while baculovirus-derived P703P was recognized less efficiently. Subsequent Western blot analysis revealed that the *E. coli* and Pichia P703P protein preparations were intact while the baculovirus P703P preparation was approximately 75% degraded. Thus, peptide RMPTVLQCVNVS VVS (SEQ ID NO: 638) from P703P is a naturally processed peptide epitope derived from P703P and presented to T cells in the context of HLA-DRB-0701

In further studies, twenty-four 15-mer peptides overlapping by 10 amino acids and derived from the N-terminal fragment of P703P (corresponding to amino acids 27-154 of SEQ ID NO: 525) were generated by standard procedures and their ability to be recognized by CD4 cells was determined essentially as described above. DC were pulsed overnight with pools of the peptides with each peptide at a final concentration of 10 microgram/ml. A large number of individual CD4 T cell lines (65/480) demonstrated significant proliferation and cytokine release (IFN-gamma) in response to the P703P peptide pools but not to a control peptide pool. The CD4 T cell lines which demonstrated specific activity were restimulated on the appropriate pool of P703P peptides and reassayed on the individual peptides of each pool as well as a peptide dose titration of the pool of peptides in a IFN-gamma release assay and in a proliferation assay.

Sixteen immunogenic peptides were recognized by the T cells from the entire set of peptide antigens tested. The amino acid sequences of these peptides are provided in SEQ ID NO: 656-671, with the corresponding cDNA sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 640-655, respectively. In some cases the peptide reactivity of the T cell line could be mapped to a single peptide, however some could be mapped to more than one peptide in each pool. Those CD4 T cell lines that displayed a representative pattern of recognition from each peptide pool with a reasonable affinity for peptide were chosen for further analysis (I-1A, -6A; II-4C, -5E; III-6E, IV-4B, -3F, -9B, -10F, V-5B, -4D, and -10F). These CD4 T cells lines were restimulated on the

appropriate individual peptide and reassayed on autologous DC pulsed with a truncated form of recombinant P703P protein made in *E. coli* (a.a. 96 - 254 of SEQ ID NO: 525), full-length P703P made in the baculovirus expression system, and a fusion between influenza virus NS1 and P703P made in *E. coli*. Of the T cell lines tested, line I-1A
5 recognized specifically the truncated form of P703P (*E. coli*) but no other recombinant form of P703P. This line also recognized the peptide used to elicit the T cells. Line 2-4C recognized the truncated form of P703P (*E. coli*) and the full length form of P703P made in baculovirus, as well as peptide. The remaining T cell lines tested were either peptide-specific only (II-5E, II-6F, IV-4B, IV-3F, IV-9B, IV-10F, V-5B and V-4D) or
10 were non-responsive to any antigen tested (V-10F). These results demonstrate that the peptide sequence RPLLANDLMLIKLDE (SEQ ID NO: 671; corresponding to a.a. 110-124 of SEQ ID NO: 525) recognized by the T cell line I-1A, and the peptide sequences SVSESDTIRSISIAS (SEQ ID NO: 668; corresponding to a.a. 125-139 of SEQ ID NO: 525) and ISIASQCPTAGNSCL (SEQ ID NO: 667; corresponding to a.a. 135-149 of
15 SEQ ID NO: 525) recognized by the T cell line II-4C may be naturally processed epitopes of the P703P protein.

EXAMPLE 11

EXPRESSION OF A BREAST TUMOR-DERIVED ANTIGEN

IN PROSTATE

20

Isolation of the antigen B305D from breast tumor by differential display is described in US Patent Application No. 08/700,014, filed August 20, 1996. Several different splice forms of this antigen were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences
25 for these splice forms are provided in SEQ ID NO: 366-375, with the predicted amino acid sequences corresponding to the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 292, 298 and 301-303 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 299-306, respectively. In further studies, a splice variant of the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 366 was isolated which was found to contain an additional guanine residue at position 884 (SEQ ID NO: 530), leading to a
30 frameshift in the open reading frame. The determined DNA sequence of this ORF is

provided in SEQ ID NO: 531. This frameshift generates a protein sequence (provided in SEQ ID NO: 532) of 293 amino acids that contains the C-terminal domain common to the other isoforms of B305D but that differs in the N-terminal region.

The expression levels of B305D in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by real time PCR and by Northern analysis. The results indicated that B305D is highly expressed in breast tumor, prostate tumor, normal prostate and normal testes, with expression being low or undetectable in all other tissues examined (colon tumor, lung tumor, ovary tumor, and normal bone marrow, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, skin, small intestine, stomach). Using real-time PCR on a panel of prostate tumors, expression of B305D in prostate tumors was shown to increase with increasing Gleason grade, demonstrating that expression of B305D increases as prostate cancer progresses.

EXAMPLE 12

15 GENERATION OF HUMAN CTL *IN VITRO* USING WHOLE GENE PRIMING AND STIMULATION TECHNIQUES WITH THE PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN P501S

Using *in vitro* whole-gene priming with P501S-vaccinia infected DC (see, for example, Yee et al, *The Journal of Immunology*, 157(9):4079-86, 1996), human CTL lines were derived that specifically recognize autologous fibroblasts transduced with P501S (also known as L1-12), as determined by interferon- γ ELISPOT analysis as described above. Using a panel of HLA-mismatched B-LCL lines transduced with P501S, these CTL lines were shown to be likely restricted to HLAB class I allele. Specifically, dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by growing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S vaccinia virus at a multiplicity of infection (M.O.I) of five, and matured overnight by the addition of 3 μ g/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation. CD8+ T cells were isolated using a magnetic bead system, and priming cultures were initiated

using standard culture techniques. Cultures were restimulated every 7-10 days using autologous primary fibroblasts retrovirally transduced with P501S and CD80. Following four stimulation cycles, CD8+ T cell lines were identified that specifically produced interferon- γ when stimulated with P501S and CD80-transduced autologous fibroblasts. A panel of HLA-mismatched B-LCL lines transduced with P501S were generated to define the restriction allele of the response. By measuring interferon- γ in an ELISPOT assay, the P501S specific response was shown to be likely restricted by HLA B alleles. These results demonstrate that a CD8+ CTL response to P501S can be elicited.

To identify the epitope(s) recognized, cDNA encoding P501S was fragmented by various restriction digests, and sub-cloned into the retroviral expression vector pBIB-KS. Retroviral supernatants were generated by transfection of the helper packaging line Phoenix-Ampho. Supernatants were then used to transduce Jurkat/A2Kb cells for CTL screening. CTL were screened in IFN- γ ELISPOT assays against these A2Kb targets transduced with the "library" of P501S fragments. Initial positive fragments P501S/H3 and P501S/F2 were sequenced and found to encode amino acids 106-553 and amino acids 136-547, respectively, of SEQ ID NO: 113. A truncation of H3 was made to encode amino acid residues 106-351 of SEQ ID NO: 113, which was unable to stimulate the CTL, thus localizing the epitope to amino acid residues 351-547. Additional fragments encoding amino acids 1-472 (Fragment A) and amino acids 1-351 (Fragment B) were also constructed. Fragment A but not Fragment B stimulated the CTL thus localizing the epitope to amino acid residues 351-472. Overlapping 20-mer and 18-mer peptides representing this region were tested by pulsing Jurkat/A2Kb cells versus CTL in an IFN- γ assay. Only peptides P501S-369(20) and P501S-369(18) stimulated the CTL. Nine-mer and 10-mer peptides representing this region were synthesized and similarly tested. Peptide P501S-370 (SEQ ID NO: 539) was the minimal 9-mer giving a strong response. Peptide P501S-376 (SEQ ID NO: 540) also gave a weak response, suggesting that it might represent a cross-reactive epitope.

In subsequent studies, the ability of primary human B cells transduced with P501S to prime MHC class I-restricted, P501S-specific, autologous CD8 T cells was examined. Primary B cells were derived from PBMC of a homozygous HLA-A2 donor by culture in CD40 ligand and IL-4, transduced at high frequency with recombinant P501S in the vector pBIB, and selected with blastocidin-S. For *in vitro* priming, purified CD8+ T cells were cultured with autologous CD40 ligand + IL-4 derived, P501S-transduced B cells in a 96-well microculture format. These CTL microcultures were re-stimulated with P501S-transduced B cells and then assayed for specificity. Following this initial screen, microcultures with significant signal above background were cloned on autologous EBV-transformed B cells (BLCL), also transduced with P501S. Using IFN-gamma ELISPOT for detection, several of these CD8 T cell clones were found to be specific for P501S, as demonstrated by reactivity to BLCL/P501S but not BLCL transduced with control antigen. It was further demonstrated that the anti-P501S CD8 T cell specificity is HLA-A2-restricted. First, antibody blocking experiments with anti-HLA-A,B,C monoclonal antibody (W6.32), anti-HLA-B,C monoclonal antibody (B1.23.2) and a control monoclonal antibody showed that only the anti-HLA-A,B,C antibody blocked recognition of P501S-expressing autologous BLCL. Secondly, the anti-P501S CTL also recognized an HLA-A2 matched, heterologous BLCL transduced with P501S, but not the corresponding EGFP transduced control BLCL.

A naturally processed, CD8, class I-restricted peptide epitope of P501S was identified as follows. Dendritic Cells (DC) were isolated by Percol gradient followed by differential adherence, and cultured for 5 days in the presence of RPMI medium containing 1% human serum, 50ng/ml GM-CSF and 30ng/ml IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected for 24 hours with P501S-expressing adenovirus at an MOI of 10 and matured for an additional 24 hours by the addition of 2ug/ml CD40 ligand. CD8 cells were enriched for by the subtraction of CD4+, CD14+ and CD16+ populations from PBMC with magnetic beads. Priming cultures containing 10,000 P501S-expressing DC and 100,000 CD8+ T cells per well were set up in 96-well V-bottom plates with RPMI containing 10% human serum, 5ng/ml IL-12 and 10ng/ml IL-6. Cultures were stimulated every 7 days using autologous fibroblasts retrovirally

transduced to express P501S and CD80, and were treated with IFN-gamma for 48-72 hours to upregulate MHC Class I expression. 10u/ml IL-2 was added at the time of stimulation and on days 2 and 5 following stimulation. Following 4 stimulation cycles, one P501S-specific CD8+ T cell line (referred to as 2A2) was identified that produced
5 IFN-gamma in response to IFN-gamma-treated P501S/CD80 expressing autologous fibroblasts, but not in response to IFN-gamma-treated P703P/CD80 expressing autologous fibroblasts in a γ -IFN Elispot assay. Line 2A2 was cloned in 96-well plates with 0.5 cell/well or 2 cells/well in the presence of 75,000 PBMC/well, 10,000 B-LCL/well, 30ng/ml OKT3 and 50u/ml IL-2. Twelve clones were isolated that showed
10 strong P501S specificity in response to transduced fibroblasts.

Fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis was performed on P501S-specific clones using CD3-, CD4- and CD8-specific antibodies conjugated to PercP, FITC and PE respectively. Consistent with the use of CD8 enriched T cells in the priming cultures, P5401S-specific clones were determined to be CD3+, CD8+ and
15 CD4-.

To identify the relevant P501S epitope recognized by P501S specific CTL, pools of 18-20 mer or 30-mer peptides that spanned the majority of the amino acid sequence of P501S were loaded onto autologous B-LCL and tested in γ -IFN Elispot assays for the ability to stimulate two P501S-specific CTL clones, referred to as 4E5
20 and 4E7. One pool, composed of five 18-20 mer peptides that spanned amino acids 411-486 of P501S (SEQ ID NO: 113), was found to be recognized by both P501S-specific clones. To identify the specific 18-20 mer peptide recognized by the clones, each of the 18-20 mer peptides that comprised the positive pool were tested individually in γ -IFN Elispot assays for the ability to stimulate the two P501S-specific CTL clones, 4E5 and
25 4E7. Both 4E5 and 4E7 specifically recognized one 20-mer peptide (SEQ ID NO: 710; cDNA sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 711) that spanned amino acids 453-472 of P501S. Since the minimal epitope recognized by CD8+ T cells is almost always either a 9 or 10-mer peptide sequence, 10-mer peptides that spanned the entire sequence of SEQ ID NO: 710 were synthesized that differed by 1 amino acid. Each of these 10-mer
30 peptides was tested for the ability to stimulate two P501S-specific clones, (referred to as 1D5 and 1E12). One 10-mer peptide (SEQ ID NO: 712; cDNA sequence provided in

SEQ ID NO: 713) was identified that specifically stimulated the P501S-specific clones. This epitope spans amino acids 463-472 of P501S. This sequence defines a minimal 10-mer epitope from P501S that can be naturally processed and to which CTL responses can be identified in normal PBMC. Thus, this epitope is a candidate for use as a vaccine moiety, and as a therapeutic and/or diagnostic reagent for prostate cancer.

To identify the class I restriction element for the P501S-derived sequence of SEQ ID NO: 712, HLA blocking and mismatch analyses were performed. In γ -IFN Elispot assays, the specific response of clones 4A7 and 4E5 to P501S-transduced autologous fibroblasts was blocked by pre-incubation with 25ug/ml W6/32 (pan-Class I blocking antibody) and B1.23.2 (HLA-B/C blocking antibody). These results demonstrate that the SEQ ID NO: 712-specific response is restricted to an HLA-B or HLA-C allele.

For the HLA mismatch analysis, autologous B-LCL (HLA-A1,A2,B8,B51, Cw1, Cw7) and heterologous B-LCL (HLA-A2,A3,B18,B51,Cw5,Cw14) that share the HLAB51 allele were pulsed for one hour with 20ug/ml of peptide of SEQ ID NO: 712, washed, and tested in γ -IFN Elispot assays for the ability to stimulate clones 4A7 and 4E5. Antibody blocking assays with the B1.23.2 (HLA-B/C blocking antibody) were also performed. SEQ ID NO: 712-specific response was detected using both the autologous (D326) and heterologous (D107) B-LCL, and furthermore the responses were blocked by pre-incubation with 25ug/ml of B1.23.2 HLA-B/C blocking antibody. Together these results demonstrate that the P501S-specific response to the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 712 is restricted to the HLA-B51 class I allele. Molecular cloning and sequence analysis of the HLA-B51 allele from D3326 revealed that the HLA-B51 subtype of D326 is HLA-B51011.

Based on the 10-mer P501S-derived epitope of SEQ ID NO: 712, two 9-mers with the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 714 and 715 were synthesized and tested in Elispot assays for the ability to stimulate two P501S-specific CTL clones derived from line 2A2. The 10-mer peptide of SEQ ID NO: 712, as well as the 9-mer peptide of SEQ ID NO: 715, but not the 9-mer peptide of SEQ ID NO: 714, were capable of stimulating the P501S-specific CTL to produce IFN-gamma. These results demonstrate that the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 715 is a 9-mer P501S-derived epitope recognized by P501S-

specific CTL. The DNA sequence encoding the epitope of SEQ ID NO: 715 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 716.

To identify the class I restricting allele for the P501S-derived peptide of SEQ ID NO: 712 and 715 specific response, each of the HLA B and C alleles were
5 cloned from the donor used in the *in vitro* priming experiment. Sequence analysis indicated that the relevant alleles were HLA-B8, HLA-B51, HLA-Cw01 and HLA-Cw07. Each of these alleles were subcloned into an expression vector and co-transfected together with the P501S gene into VA-13 cells. Transfected VA-13 cells were then tested for the ability to specifically stimulate the P501S-specific CTL in
10 ELISPOT assays. VA-13 cells transfected with P501S and HLA-B51 were capable of stimulating the P501S-specific CTL to secrete gamma-IFN. VA-13 cells transfected with HLA-B51 alone or P501S + the other HLA-alleles were not capable of stimulating the P501S-specific CTL. These results demonstrate that the restricting allele for the P501S-specific response is the HLAB51 allele. Sequence analysis revealed that the
15 subtype of the relevant restricting allele is HLA-B51011.

To determine if the P501S-specific CTL could recognize prostate tumor cells that express P501S, the P501S-positive lines LnCAP and CRL2422 (both expressing "moderate" amounts of P501S mRNA and protein), and PC-3 (expressing low amounts of P501S mRNA and protein), plus the P501S-negative cell line DU-145
20 were retrovirally transduced with the HLA-B51011 allele that was cloned from the donor used to generate the P501S-specific CTL. HLA-B51011- or EGFP-transduced and selected tumor cells were treated with gamma-interferon and androgen (to upregulate stimulatory functions and P501S, respectively) and used in gamma-interferon Elispot assays with the P501S-specific CTL clones 4E5 and 4E7. Untreated
25 cells were used as a control.

Both 4E5 and 4E7 efficiently and specifically recognized LnCAP and CRL2422 cells that were transduced with the HLA-B51011 allele, but not the same cell lines transduced with EGFP. Additionally, both CTL clones specifically recognized PC-3 cells transduced with HLA-B51011, but not the P501S-negative tumor cell line
30 DU-145. Treatment with gamma-interferon or androgen did not enhance the ability of CTL to recognize tumor cells. These results demonstrate that P501S-specific CTL,

generated by *in vitro* whole gene priming, specifically and efficiently recognize prostate tumor cell lines that express P501S.

A naturally processed CD4 epitope of P501S was identified as follows.

CD4 cells specific for P501S were prepared as described above. A series
5 of 16 overlapping peptides were synthesized that spanned approximately 50% of the amino terminal portion of the P501S gene (amino acids 1- 325 of SEQ ID NO: 113). For priming, peptides were combined into pools of 4 peptides, pulsed at 4 µg/ml onto dendritic cells (DC) for 24 hours, with TNF-alpha. DC were then washed and mixed with negatively selected CD4+ T cells in 96 well U-bottom plates. Cultures were re-
10 stimulated weekly on fresh DC loaded with peptide pools. Following a total of 4 stimulation cycles, cells were rested for an additional week and tested for specificity to APC pulsed with peptide pools using γ-IFN ELISA and proliferation assays. For these assays, adherent monocytes loaded with either the relevant peptide pool at 4ug/ml or an irrelevant peptide at µg/ml were used as APC. T cell lines that demonstrated either
15 specific cytokine secretion or proliferation were then tested for recognition of individual peptides that were present in the pool. T cell lines could be identified from pools A and B that recognized individual peptides from these pools.

From pool A, lines AD9 and AE10 specifically recognized peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO: 719), and line AF5 recognized peptide 39 (SEQ ID NO: 718). From pool B, line BC6 could be identified that recognized peptide 58 (SEQ ID NO: 717). Each of these lines were stimulated on the specific peptide and tested for specific recognition of the peptide in a titration assay as well as cell lysates generated by infection of HEK 293 cells with adenovirus expressing either P501S or an irrelevant antigen. For these assays, APC-adherent monocytes were pulsed with either 10, 1, or 0.1 µg/ml individual P501S peptides, and DC were pulsed overnight with a 1:5 dilution of adenovirally infected cell lysates. Lines AD9, AE10 and AF5 retained significant recognition of the relevant P501S-derived peptides even at 0.1 mg/ml. Furthermore, line AD9 demonstrated significant (8.1 fold stimulation index) specific activity for lysates from adenovirus-P501S infected cells. These results demonstrate that high affinity CD4 T cell lines can be generated toward P501S-derived epitopes, and that at least a subset of these T cells specific for the P501S derived sequence of SEQ ID NO: 719 are specific for an epitope that is naturally processed by human cells. The DNA sequences encoding the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 717-719 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 720-722, respectively.

To further characterize the P501S-specific activity of AD9, the line was cloned using anti-CD3. Three clones, referred to as 1A1, 1A9 and 1F5, were identified that were specific for the P501S-1 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 719). To determine the HLA restriction allele for the P501S-specific response, each of these clones was tested in class II antibody blocking and HLA mismatch assays using proliferation and gamma-interferon assays. In antibody blocking assays and measuring gamma-interferon production using ELISA assays, the ability of all three clones to recognize peptide pulsed APC was specifically blocked by co-incubation with either a pan-class II blocking antibody or a HLA-DR blocking antibody, but not with a HLA-DQ or an irrelevant antibody. Proliferation assays performed simultaneously with the same cells confirmed these results. These data indicate that the P501S-specific response of the clones is restricted by an HLA-DR allele. Further studies demonstrated that the restricting allele for the P501S-specific response is HLA-DRB1501.

EXAMPLE 13

IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS
BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

5 This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate-specific polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

 A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to
10 non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 372 clones were identified, and 319 were successfully sequenced. Table I presents a summary of these clones, which are shown in SEQ ID NOs:385-400. Of these sequences SEQ ID NOs:386, 389, 390 and 392 correspond to novel genes, and SEQ ID NOs: 393 and 396 correspond to previously identified sequences. The others (SEQ ID NOs:385, 387, 388, 391, 394, 395 and 397-
15 400) correspond to known sequences, as shown in Table I.

Table I
Summary of Prostate Tumor Antigens

Known Genes	Previously Identified Genes	Novel Genes
T-cell gamma chain	P504S	23379 (SEQ ID NO:38)
Kallikrein	P1000C	23399 (SEQ ID NO:39)
Vector	P501S	23320 (SEQ ID NO:38)
CGI-82 protein mRNA (23319; SEQ ID NO:385)	P503S	23381 (SEQ ID NO:390)
PSA	P510S	
Ald. 6 Dehyd.	P784P	
L-Iditol-2 dehydrogenase (23376; SEQ ID NO:388)	P502S	
Ets transcription factor PDEF (22672; SEQ ID NO:398)	P706P	
hTGR (22678; SEQ ID NO:399)	19142.2, bangur.seq (22621; SEQ ID NO:396)	
KIAA0295(22685; SEQ ID NO:400)	5566.1 Wang (23404; SEQ ID NO:393)	
Prostatic Acid Phosphatase(22655; SEQ ID NO:397)	P712P	
transglutaminase (22611; SEQ ID NO:395)	P778P	
HDLBP (23508; SEQ ID NO:394)		
CGI-69 Protein(23367; SEQ ID NO:387)		
KIAA0122(23383; SEQ ID NO:391)		
TEEG		

CGI-82 showed 4.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 43% of prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate, not detected in other normal tissues tested. L-idoitol-2 dehydrogenase showed 4.94 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 90% of prostate tumors, 100% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Ets transcription factor PDEF showed 5.55 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate and not detected in other normal tissues tested. hTGR1 showed 9.11 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 63% of prostate tumors and is not detected in normal tissues tested including normal prostate. KIAA0295 showed 5.59 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% of prostate tumors, low to undetectable in normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Prostatic acid phosphatase showed 9.14 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 67% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Transglutaminase showed 14.84 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 30% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and is not detected in other normal tissues tested. High density lipoprotein binding protein (HDLBP) showed 28.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% of normal prostate, and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. CGI-69 showed 3.56 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It is a low abundant gene, detected in more than 90% of prostate tumors, and in 75% normal prostate tissues. The expression of this gene in normal tissues was very low. KIAA0122 showed 4.24 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 57% of prostate tumors, it was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. 19142.2 bangur showed 23.25 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other

normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors and 100% of normal prostate. It was undetectable in other normal tissues tested. 5566.1 Wang showed 3.31 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% normal prostate and was also over-expressed in normal bone marrow, pancreas, and activated PBMC. Novel clone 23379 (also referred to as P553S) showed 4.86 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in 97% of prostate tumors and 75% normal prostate and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. Novel clone 23399 showed 4.09 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 27% of prostate tumors and was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Novel clone 23320 showed 3.15 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in all prostate tumors and 50% of normal prostate tissues. It was also expressed in normal colon and trachea. Other normal tissues do not express this gene at high level.

Subsequent full-length cloning studies on P553S, using standard techniques, revealed that this clone is an incomplete spliced form of P501S. The determined cDNA sequences for four splice variants of P553S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 623-626. An amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 626 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 627. The cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 623 was found to contain two open reading frames (ORFs). The amino acid sequences encoded by these two ORFs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 628 and 629.

EXAMPLE 14

IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS BY ELECTRONIC SUBTRACTION

This Example describes the use of an electronic subtraction technique to identify prostate-specific antigens.

Potential prostate-specific genes present in the GenBank human EST database were identified by electronic subtraction (similar to that described by Vasmatazidis et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998). The sequences of EST clones (43,482) derived from various prostate libraries were obtained from the GenBank public human EST database. Each prostate EST sequence was used as a query sequence in a BLASTN (National Center for Biotechnology Information) search against the human EST database. All matches considered identical (length of matching sequence >100 base pairs, density of identical matches over this region > 70%) were grouped (aligned) together in a cluster. Clusters containing more than 200 ESTs were discarded since they probably represented repetitive elements or highly expressed genes such as those for ribosomal proteins. If two or more clusters shared common ESTs, those clusters were grouped together into a "supercluster," resulting in 4,345 prostate superclusters.

Records for the 479 human cDNA libraries represented in the GenBank release were downloaded to create a database of these cDNA library records. These 479 cDNA libraries were grouped into three groups: Plus (normal prostate and prostate tumor libraries, and breast cell line libraries, in which expression was desired), Minus (libraries from other normal adult tissues, in which expression was not desirable), and Other (libraries from fetal tissue, infant tissue, tissues found only in women, non-prostate tumors and cell lines other than prostate cell lines, in which expression was considered to be irrelevant). A summary of these library groups is presented in Table II.

Table IIProstate cDNA Libraries and ESTs

Library	# of Libraries	# of ESTs
Plus	25	43,482
Normal	11	18,875
Tumor	11	21,769
Cell lines	3	2,838
Minus	166	
Other	287	

- 5 Each supercluster was analyzed in terms of the ESTs within the supercluster. The tissue source of each EST clone was noted and used to classify the superclusters into four groups: Type 1- EST clones found in the Plus group libraries only; no expression detected in Minus or Other group libraries; Type 2- EST clones derived from the Plus and Other group libraries only; no expression detected in the
- 10 Minus group; Type 3- EST clones derived from the Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the number of ESTs derived from the Plus group is higher than in either the Minus or Other groups; and Type 4- EST clones derived from Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the number derived from the Plus group is higher than the number derived from the Minus group. This analysis identified 4,345 breast clusters
- 15 (see Table III). From these clusters, 3,172 EST clones were ordered from Research Genetics, Inc., and were received as frozen glycerol stocks in 96-well plates.

Table III

Prostate Cluster Summary

Type	# of Superclusters	# of ESTs Ordered
1	688	677
2	2899	2484
3	85	11
4	673	0
Total	4345	3172

5 The EST clone inserts were PCR-amplified using amino-linked PCR primers for Synteni microarray analysis. When more than one PCR product was obtained for a particular clone, that PCR product was not used for expression analysis. In total, 2,528 clones from the electronic subtraction method were analyzed by microarray analysis to identify electronic subtraction breast clones that had high levels of tumor vs. normal tissue mRNA. Such screens were performed using a Synteni (Palo Alto, CA) microarray, according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Within these analyses, the clones were arrayed on the chip, which was then probed with fluorescent probes generated from normal and tumor prostate cDNA, as well as various other normal tissues. The slides were scanned and the fluorescence intensity was measured.

15 Clones with an expression ratio greater than 3 (*i.e.*, the level in prostate tumor and normal prostate mRNA was at least three times the level in other normal tissue mRNA) were identified as prostate tumor-specific sequences (Table IV). The sequences of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 401-453, with certain novel sequences shown in SEQ ID NO: 407, 413, 416-419, 422, 426, 427 and 450.

Table IV
Prostate-tumor Specific Clones

SEQ ID NO.	Sequence Designation	Comments
401	22545	previously identified P1000C
402	22547	previously identified P704P
403	22548	known
404	22550	known
405	22551	PSA
406	22552	prostate secretory protein 94
407	22553	novel
408	22558	previously identified P509S
409	22562	glandular kallikrein
410	22565	previously identified P1000C
411	22567	PAP
412	22568	B1006C (breast tumor antigen)
413	22570	novel
414	22571	PSA
415	22572	previously identified P706P
416	22573	novel
417	22574	novel
418	22575	novel
419	22580	novel
420	22581	PAP
421	22582	prostatic secretory protein 94
422	22583	novel
423	22584	prostatic secretory protein 94
424	22585	prostatic secretory protein 94
425	22586	known
426	22587	novel
427	22588	novel
428	22589	PAP
429	22590	known
430	22591	PSA
431	22592	known
432	22593	Previously identified P777P
433	22594	T cell receptor gamma chain
434	22595	Previously identified P705P
435	22596	Previously identified P707P
436	22847	PAP
437	22848	known
438	22849	prostatic secretory protein 57

439	22851	PAP
440	22852	PAP
441	22853	PAP
442	22854	previously identified P509S
443	22855	previously identified P705P
444	22856	previously identified P774P
445	22857	PSA
446	23601	previously identified P777P
447	23602	PSA
448	23605	PSA
449	23606	PSA
450	23612	novel
451	23614	PSA
452	23618	previously identified P1000C
453	23622	previously identified P705P

Further studies on the clone of SEQ ID NO: 407 (also referred to as P1020C) led to the isolation of an extended cDNA sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 591. This extended cDNA sequence was found to contain an open reading frame that
5 encodes the predicted amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 592. The P1020C cDNA and amino acid sequences were found to show some similarity to the human endogenous retroviral HERV-K pol gene and protein.

EXAMPLE 15

10 FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

This Example describes the isolation of additional prostate-specific polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above
15 was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 142 clones were identified and sequenced. Certain of these clones are shown in SEQ ID NO: 454-467. Of these sequences, SEQ ID NO: 459-460 represent novel genes. The others (SEQ ID NO: 454-
20 458 and 461-467) correspond to known sequences. Comparison of the determined

cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 461 with sequences in the Genbank database using the BLAST program revealed homology to the previously identified transmembrane protease serine 2 (TMPRSS2). The full-length cDNA sequence for this clone is provided in SEQ ID NO: 751, with the corresponding amino acid sequence being
5 provided in SEQ ID NO: 752. The cDNA sequence encoding the first 209 amino acids of TMPRSS2 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 753, with the first 209 amino acids being provided in SEQ ID NO: 754.

The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 462 (referred to as P835P) was found to correspond to the previously identified clone FLJ13518 (Accession AK023643; SEQ ID
10 NO: 774), which had no associated open reading frame (ORF). This clone was used to search the Geneseq DNA database and matched a clone previously identified as a G protein-coupled receptor protein (DNA Geneseq Accession A09351; amino acid Geneseq Accession Y92365), that is characterized by the presence of seven transmembrane domains. The sequences of fragments between these domains are
15 provided in SEQ ID NO: 778-785, with SEQ ID NO: 778, 780, 782 and 784 representing extracellular domains and SEQ ID NO: 779, 781, 783 and 785 representing intracellular domains. SEQ ID NO: 778-785 represent amino acids 1-28, 53-61, 83-103, 124-143, 165-201, 226-238, 263-272 and 297-381, respectively, of P835P. The full-length cDNA sequence for P835P is provided in SEQ ID NO: 773. The cDNA
20 sequence of the open reading frame for P835P, including stop codon, is provided in SEQ ID NO: 775, with the open reading frame without stop codon being provided in SEQ ID NO: 776 and the corresponding amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 777.

25

EXAMPLE 16

FURTHER CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN P710P

This Example describes the full length cloning of P710P.

The prostate cDNA library described above was screened with the P710P
30 fragment described above. One million colonies were plated on LB/Ampicillin plates.

Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs picked up by these filters were then denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P710P fragment was radiolabeled and used to hybridize with the filters. Positive cDNA clones were selected and their cDNAs recovered and sequenced by an automatic Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Sequencer. Four sequences were obtained, and are presented in SEQ ID NO: 468-471. These sequences appear to represent different splice variants of the P710P gene. Subsequent comparison of the cDNA sequences of P710P with those in Genbank revealed homology to the DD3 gene (Genbank accession numbers AF103907 & AF103908). The cDNA sequence of DD3 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 618.

EXAMPLE 17

PROTEIN EXPRESSION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS

This example describes the expression and purification of prostate-specific antigens in *E. coli*, baculovirus, mammalian and yeast cells.

a) Expression of P501S in *E. coli*

Expression of the full-length form of P501S was attempted by first cloning P501S without the leader sequence (amino acids 36-553 of SEQ ID NO: 113) downstream of the first 30 amino acids of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12 (SEQ ID NO: 484) in pET17b. Specifically, P501S DNA was used to perform PCR using the primers AW025 (SEQ ID NO: 485) and AW003 (SEQ ID NO: 486). AW025 is a sense cloning primer that contains a HindIII site. AW003 is an antisense cloning primer that contains an EcoRI site. DNA amplification was performed using 5 μ l 10X Pfu buffer, 1 μ l 20 mM dNTPs, 1 μ l each of the PCR primers at 10 μ M concentration, 40 μ l water, 1 μ l Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and 1 μ l DNA at 100 ng/ μ l. Denaturation at 95°C was performed for 30 sec, followed by 10 cycles of 95°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 1 min and by 72°C for 3 min. 20 cycles of 95°C for 30 sec, 65°C for 1 min and by 72°C for 3 min, and lastly by 1 cycle of 72°C for 10 min. The PCR product was

cloned to Ra12m/pET17b using HindIII and EcoRI. The sequence of the resulting fusion construct (referred to as Ra12-P501S-F) was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

The fusion construct was transformed into BL21(DE3)pLysE, pLysS and CodonPlus *E. coli* (Stratagene) and grown overnight in LB broth with kanamycin. The
5 resulting culture was induced with IPTG. Protein was transferred to PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% non-fat milk (in PBS-Tween buffer), washed three times and incubated with mouse anti-His tag antibody (Clontech) for 1 hour. The membrane was washed 3 times and probed with HRP-Protein A (Zymed) for 30 min. Finally, the membrane was washed 3 times and developed with ECL (Amersham). No expression
10 was detected by Western blot. Similarly, no expression was detected by Western blot when the Ra12-P501S-F fusion was used for expression in BL21CodonPlus by CE6 phage (Invitrogen).

An N-terminal fragment of P501S (amino acids 36-325 of SEQ ID NO: 113) was cloned down-stream of the first 30 amino acids of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen
15 Ra12 in pET17b as follows. P501S DNA was used to perform PCR using the primers AW025 (SEQ ID NO: 485) and AW027 (SEQ ID NO: 487). AW027 is an antisense cloning primer that contains an EcoRI site and a stop codon. DNA amplification was performed essentially as described above. The resulting PCR product was cloned to Ra12 in pET17b at the HindIII and EcoRI sites. The fusion construct (referred to as
20 Ra12-P501S-N) was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

The Ra12-P501S-N fusion construct was used for expression in BL21(DE3)pLysE, pLysS and CodonPlus, essentially as described above. Using Western blot analysis, protein bands were observed at the expected molecular weight of 36 kDa. Some high molecular weight bands were also observed, probably due to
25 aggregation of the recombinant protein. No expression was detected by Western blot when the Ra12-P501S-F fusion was used for expression in BL21CodonPlus by CE6 phage.

A fusion construct comprising a C-terminal portion of P501S (amino acids 257-553 of SEQ ID NO: 113) located down-stream of the first 30 amino acids of
30 the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12 (SEQ ID NO: 484) was prepared as follows. P501S

DNA was used to perform PCR using the primers AW026 (SEQ ID NO: 488) and AW003 (SEQ ID NO: 486). AW026 is a sense cloning primer that contains a HindIII site. DNA amplification was performed essentially as described above. The resulting PCR product was cloned to Ra12 in pET17b at the HindIII and EcoRI sites. The
5 sequence for the fusion construct (referred to as Ra12-P501S-C) was confirmed.

The Ra12-P501S-C fusion construct was used for expression in BL21(DE3)pLysE, pLysS and CodonPlus, as described above. A small amount of protein was detected by Western blot, with some molecular weight aggregates also being observed. Expression was also detected by Western blot when the Ra12-P501S-C
10 fusion was used for expression in BL21CodonPlus induced by CE6 phage.

A fusion construct comprising a fragment of P501S (amino acids 36-298 of SEQ ID NO: 113) located down-stream of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12 (SEQ ID NO: 705) was prepared as follows. P501S DNA was used to perform PCR using the primers AW042 (SEQ ID NO: 706) and AW053 (SEQ ID NO: 707). AW042 is a sense
15 cloning primer that contains a EcoRI site. AW053 is an antisense primer with stop and Xho I sites. DNA amplification was performed essentially as described above. The resulting PCR product was cloned to Ra12 in pET17b at the EcoRI and Xho I sites. The resulting fusion construct (referred to as Ra12-P501S-E2) was expressed in B834 (DE3) pLys S *E. coli* host cells in TB media for 2 h at room temperature. Expressed protein
20 was purified by washing the inclusion bodies and running on a Ni-NTA column. The purified protein stayed soluble in buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8), 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM β -Me and 5% glycerol. The determined cDNA and amino acid sequences for the expressed fusion protein are provided in SEQ ID NO: 708 and 709, respectfully.

25 b) Expression of P501S in Baculovirus

The Bac-to-Bac baculovirus expression system (BRL Life Technologies, Inc.) was used to express P501S protein in insect cells. Full-length P501S (SEQ ID NO: 113) was amplified by PCR and cloned into the XbaI site of the donor plasmid pFastBac1. The recombinant bacmid and baculovirus were prepared according to the

manufacturer's instructions. The recombinant baculovirus was amplified in Sf9 cells and the high titer viral stocks were utilized to infect High Five cells (Invitrogen) to make the recombinant protein. The identity of the full-length protein was confirmed by N-terminal sequencing of the recombinant protein and by Western blot analysis (Figure 7). Specifically, 0.6 million High Five cells in 6-well plates were infected with either the unrelated control virus BV/ECD_PD (lane 2), with recombinant baculovirus for P501S at different amounts or MOIs (lanes 4-8), or were uninfected (lane 3). Cell lysates were run on SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and analyzed by Western blot with the anti-P501S monoclonal antibody P501S-10E3-G4D3 (prepared as described below). Lane 1 is the biotinylated protein molecular weight marker (BioLabs).

The localization of recombinant P501S in the insect cells was investigated as follows. The insect cells overexpressing P501S were fractionated into fractions of nucleus, mitochondria, membrane and cytosol. Equal amounts of protein from each fraction were analyzed by Western blot with a monoclonal antibody against P501S. Due to the scheme of fractionation, both nucleus and mitochondria fractions contain some plasma membrane components. However, the membrane fraction is basically free from mitochondria and nucleus. P501S was found to be present in all fractions that contain the membrane component, suggesting that P501S may be associated with plasma membrane of the insect cells expressing the recombinant protein.

c) Expression of P501S in Mammalian Cells

Full-length P501S (553 amino acids; SEQ ID NO: 113) was cloned into various mammalian expression vectors, including pCEP4 (Invitrogen), pVR1012 (Vical, San Diego, CA) and a modified form of the retroviral vector pBMN, referred to as pBIB. Transfection of P501S/pCEP4 and P501S/pVR1012 into HEK293 fibroblasts was carried out using the Fugene transfection reagent (Boehringer Mannheim). Briefly, 2 ul of Fugene reagent was diluted into 100 ul of serum-free media and incubated at room temperature for 5-10 min. This mixture was added to 1 ug of P501S plasmid DNA, mixed briefly and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The

Fugene/DNA mixture was added to cells and incubated for 24-48 hours. Expression of recombinant P501S in transfected HEK293 fibroblasts was detected by means of Western blot employing a monoclonal antibody to P501S.

Transfection of p501S/pCEP4 into CHO-K cells (American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD) was carried out using GenePorter transfection reagent (Gene Therapy Systems, San Diego, CA). Briefly, 15 µl of GenePorter was diluted in 500 µl of serum-free media and incubated at room temperature for 10 min. The GenePorter/media mixture was added to 2 µg of plasmid DNA that was diluted in 500 µl of serum-free media, mixed briefly and incubated for 30 min at room temperature. CHO-K cells were rinsed in PBS to remove serum proteins, and the GenePorter/DNA mix was added and incubated for 5 hours. The transfected cells were then fed an equal volume of 2x media and incubated for 24-48 hours.

FACS analysis of P501S transiently infected CHO-K cells, demonstrated surface expression of P501S. Expression was detected using rabbit polyclonal antisera raised against a P501S peptide, as described below. Flow cytometric analysis was performed using a FaCScan (Becton Dickinson), and the data were analyzed using the Cell Quest program.

d) Expression of P501S in *S. cerevisiae*

P501S was expressed in yeast, directed in membranes, using the yeast α prepro signal sequence. The natural signal sequence and first luminal domain of P501S was deleted in order to conserve the natural positioning of the expressed P501S protein.

Specifically, the α prepro signal sequence of *S. cerevisiae* linked to amino acids 55-553 of SEQ ID NO: 113 with a His tag tail was cloned into the plasmid pRIT15068 with the CUP1 promoter and transfected into *S. cerevisiae* strain Y1790. The Y1790 strain is Leu⁺ and His⁻. Expression of protein was induced by addition of either 500 µM or 250 µM of CuSO₄ at 30 °C in minimal medium supplemented with histidine. Cells were harvested 24 hours after induction. Extracts were prepared by growing cells to a concentration of OD600 5.0 in 50 mM citrate phosphate buffer (pH 4.0) plus 130 mM NaCl supplemented with protease inhibitors. Cells were disrupted

using glass beads and centrifuged for 20 min at 15,000 g. The recombinant protein was found to be 100% pellet associated.

Expression of the recombinant protein (molecular weight 63 kD) was demonstrated by Western blot analysis, using the anti-P501S monoclonal antibody 10E-
5 D4-G3 described below. The amino acid sequence of the expressed protein is provided in SEQ ID NO: 792.

Fermentation processes for the production of the α prepro-P501S-His tag recombinant protein in *S. cerevisiae* (strain Y1790 – CUP1 inducible promoter) were evaluated as follows. One hundred μ l of a master seed containing 2.5×10^8 cells/ml of
10 transformed *S. cerevisiae* Y1790 were spread on FSC004AA solid medium. The composition of the FSC004AA medium is as follows: glucose 10 g/l; $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0002 g/l; folic acid 0.000064 g/l; KH_2PO_4 1 g/l; $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0004 g/l; Inositol 0.064 g/l; $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.5 g/l; H_3BO_3 0.0005 g/l; Pyridoxine 0.008 g/l; $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.1 g/l; KI 0.0001 g/l; Thiamine 0.008 g/l; NaCl 0.1 g/l; $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.00009 g/l;
15 Niacin 0.000032 g/l; $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0002 g/l; Riboflavin 0.000016 g/l; Panthotenate Ca 0.008 g/l; $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.00004 g/l; Biotin 0.000064 g/l; para-aminobenzoic acid 0.000016 g/l; $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0004 g/l; $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 5 g/l; agar 18 g/l; Histidine 0.1 g/l.

Two plates were incubated for 26 h at 30 °C. These solid pre-cultures were harvested in 5 ml of liquid medium FSC007AA and 0.5 ml (or 9.3×10^7 cells) of
20 this suspension was used to inoculate 2 liquid pre-cultures.

The composition of the FSC007AA medium is as follows: Glucose 10 g/l; $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0002 g/l; folic acid 0.000064 g/l; KH_2PO_4 1 g/l; $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0004 g/l; Inositol 0.064 g/l; $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.5 g/l; H_3BO_3 0.0005 g/l; Pyridoxine 0.008 g/l; $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.1 g/l; KI 0.0001 g/l; Thiamine 0.008 g/l; NaCl 0.1 g/l; $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
25 0.00009 g/l; Niacine 0.000032 g/l; $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0002 g/l; Riboflavin 0.000016 g/l; Panthotenate Ca 0.008 g/l; $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.00004 g/l; Biotin 0.000064 g/l; para-aminobenzoic acid 0.000016 g/l; $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.0004 g/l; $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 5 g/l; Histidine 0.1 g/l.

These pre-cultures were run for 20 hours in 2L flasks containing 400 ml
30 of medium FSC007AA in order to obtain an OD of 1.8. The other characteristics of
these pre-cultures are as follows: pH 2.8; glucose 2.3 g/L; ethanol 3.4 g/L.

The best timing for liquid pre-cultures for strain Y1790 was determined in preliminary experiments. Liquid pre-cultures containing 400 ml of medium and inoculated with various volumes of Master Seed (0.25, 0.5, 1 or 2 ml) were monitored in order to identify the best inoculum size and timing. Glucose, ethanol, pH, OD and
5 cell number (determined by flow cytometry) were followed between 16 and 23 hours of culture. Glucose exhaustion and maximal biomass were obtained after 20 hour incubation with 0.5 inoculum. These conditions were adopted for transferring the pre-culture into fermentation.

In total, 800ml of pre-culture were used to inoculate a 20 L fermenter
10 containing 5L of medium FSC002AA. Three ml of irradiated antifoam were added before inoculation. The composition of the FSC002AA medium is as follows: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 6.4 g/l; $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2.05 mg/l; folic acid 0.54 mg/l; KH_2PO_4 8.25 g/l; $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 4.1 mg/l; inositol 540 mg/l; $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 4.69 g/l; H_3BO_3 5.17 mg/l; pyridoxine 68 mg/l; $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.92 g/l; KI 1.03 mg/l; thiamine 68 mg/l; NaCl 0.06g/l;
15 $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.92 mg/l; Niacine 0.27 mg/l; HCl 1 ml/l; $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 9.92 mg/l; Riboflavin 0.13 mg/l; $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.41 mg/l; Glucose 0.14 g/l; Panthotenate Ca 68 mg/l; $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 4.1 mg/l; Biotin 0.54 mg/l; para-aminobenzoic acid 0.13 mg/l; Histidine 0.3 g/l

The carbon source (glucose) was supplemented by a continuous feeding
20 of FFB004AA medium. The composition of the FFB004AA medium is as follows: glucose 350 g/l; $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 5.15 mg/l; folic acid 1.36 mg/l; KH_2PO_4 20.6 g/l; $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 10.3 mg/l; inositol 1350 mg/l; $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 11.7 g/l; H_3BO_3 12.9 mg/l; pyridoxine 170 mg/l; $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2.35 g/l; KI 2.6 mg/l; thiamine 170 g/l; NaCl 0.15 g/l; $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2.3 mg/l; niacine 0.67 mg/l; HCl 2.5 ml/l; $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 24.8 mg/l;
25 riboflavin; 0.33 mg/l; $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1.03 mg/l; biotin 1.36 mg/l; panthotenate Ca 170 mg/l; $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 10.3 mg/l; para-aminobenzoic acid: 0.33 mg/l; histidine 5.35 g/l.

The residual glucose concentration was maintained very low ($\square 50$ mg/L) in order to minimize ethanol production by fermentation. This was achieved by limiting the development of the microorganism using a limited glucose feed rate. The Standard
30 biomass content (OD 80-90) was reached in fermentation after 44 hour growth phase.

CUP1 promoter was then induced by adding 500 μM CuSO_4 in order to

produce P501S antigen. CuSO_4 addition was followed by ethanol accumulation (up to 6 g/L), and the glucose feeding rate was then reduced in order to consume the ethanol. The copper available for the microorganism was monitored by testing Cu ion concentration in the broth supernatant using a spectrophotometric copper assay (DETC
5 method). The fermentation was then supplemented by CuSO_4 throughout the induction phase in order to maintain its concentration between 150 and 250 μM in the supernatant. The biomass reached an OD of 100 at the end of induction. Cells were harvested after 8 hours of induction.

Cell homogenate was prepared and analysed by SDS-PAGE and Western
10 Blot using standard protocols. A major protein band with the expected molecular weight of 62KD was detected by Western blot using anti-P501S monoclonal antibodies. Western blot analysis also showed that the major 62KD band was progressively produced from 30 minutes of induction on, and reached a maximum after 3 hours. No more antigen seemed to be produced between 3 and 12 hours of induction.

15 The number of passages through a French Press necessary to extract all the antigen from the cells was evaluated. One, three and five passages were tested and total cell lysates, supernatants and pellets of cell lysates were analysed by Western blot. Three passages through a French Press were sufficient to completely extract the antigen. The antigen was present in the insoluble fraction.

20

e) Expression of P703P in Baculovirus

The cDNA for full-length P703P-DE5 (SEQ ID NO: 326), together with several flanking restriction sites, was obtained by digesting the plasmid pCDNA703 with restriction endonucleases Xba I and Hind III. The resulting restriction fragment
25 (approx. 800 base pairs) was ligated into the transfer plasmid pFastBacI which was digested with the same restriction enzymes. The sequence of the insert was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The recombinant transfer plasmid pFBP703 was used to make recombinant bacmid DNA and baculovirus using the Bac-To-Bac Baculovirus expression system (BRL Life Technologies). High Five cells were infected with the
30 recombinant virus BVP703, as described above, to obtain recombinant P703P protein.

e) Expression of P788P in *E. Coli*

A truncated, N-terminal portion, of P788P (residues 1-644 of SEQ ID NO: 777; referred to as P788P-N) fused with a C-terminal 6xHis Tag was expressed in *E. coli* as follows. P788P cDNA was amplified using the primers AW080 and AW081 (SEQ ID NO: 672 and 673). AW080 is a sense cloning primer with an NdeI site. AW081 is an antisense cloning primer with a XhoI site. The PCR-amplified P788P, as well as the vector pCRX1, were digested with NdeI and XhoI. Vector and insert were ligated and transformed into NovaBlue cells. Colonies were randomly screened for insert and then sequenced. P788P-N clone #6 was confirmed to be identical to the designed construct. The expression construct P788P-N #6/pCRX1 was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 CodonPlus-RIL competent cells. After induction, most of the cells grew well, achieving OD600 of greater than 2.0 after 3 hr. Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE showed an over-expressed band at about 75 kD. Western blot analysis using a 6xHisTag antibody confirmed the band was P788P-N. The determined cDNA sequence for P788P-N is provided in SEQ ID NO: 674, with the corresponding amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 675.

f) Expression of P510S in *E. Coli*

The P510S protein has 9 potential transmembrane domains and is predicted to be located at the plasma membrane. The C-terminal protein of this protein, as well as the predicted third extracellular domain of P510S were expressed in *E. coli* as follows.

The expression construct referred to as Ra12-P501S-C was designed to have a 6 HisTag at the N-terminal end, followed by the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12 (SEQ ID NO: 676) and then the C-terminal portion of P510S (amino residues 1176-1261 of SEQ ID NO: 538). Full-length P510S was used to amplify the P510S-C fragment by PCR using the primers AW056 and AW057 (SEQ ID NO: 677 and 678, respectively). AW056 is a sense cloning primer with an EcoRI site. AW057 is an antisense primer with stop and XhoI sites. The amplified P501S fragment and Ra12/pCRX1 were digested with EcoRI and XhoI and then purified. The insert and

vector were ligated together and transformed into NovaBlue. Colonies were randomly screened for insert and sequences. For protein expression, the expression construct was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) CodonPlus-RIL competent cells. A mini-induction screen was performed to optimize the expression conditions. After induction
5 the cells grew well, achieving OD 600 nm greater than 2.0 after 3 hours. Coomassie stain SDS-PAGE showed a highly over-expressed band at approx. 30 kD. Though this is higher than the expected molecular weight, western blot analysis was positive, showing this band to be the His tag-containing protein. The optimized culture conditions are as follows. Dilute overnight culture/daytime culture (LB + kanamycin +
10 chloramphenicol) into 2xYT (with kanamycin and chloramphenicol) at a ratio of 25 ml culture to 1 liter 2xYT. Allow to grow at 37 °C until OD600 = 0.6. Take an aliquot out as T0 sample. Add 1 mM IPTG and allow to grow at 30 °C for 3 hours. Take out a T3 sample, spin down cells and store at -80 °C. The determined cDNA and amino acid sequences for the Ra12-P510S-C construct are provided in SEQ ID NO: 679 and 682,
15 respectively.

The expression construct P510S-C was designed to have a 5' added start codon and a glycine (GGA) codon and then the P510S C terminal fragment followed by the in frame 6x histidine tag and stop codon from the pET28b vector. The cloning strategy is similar to that used for Ra12-P510S-C, except that the PCR primers employed were
20 those shown in SEQ ID NO: 685 and 686, respectively and the NcoI/XhoI cut in pET28b was used. The primer of SEQ ID NO: 685 created a 5' NcoI site and added a start codon. The antisense primer of SEQ ID NO: 686 creates a XhoI site on P510S C terminal fragment. Clones were confirmed by sequencing. For protein expression, the expression construct was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) CodonPlus-RIL
25 competent cells. An OD600 of greater than 2.0 was obtained 30 hours after induction. Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE showed an over-expressed band at about 11 kD. Western blot analysis confirmed that the band was P510S-C, as did N-terminal protein sequencing. The optimized culture conditions are as follows: dilute overnight culture/daytime culture (LB + kanamycin + chloramphenicol) into 2x YT (+ kanamycin
30 and chloramphenicol) at a ratio of 25 mL culture to 1 liter 2x YT, and allow to grow at

37 °C until an OD 600 of about 0.5 is reached. Take out an aliquot as T0 sample. Add 1 mM IPTG and allow to grow at 30 °C for 3 hours. Spin down the cells and store at -80 °C until purification. The determined cDNA and amino acid sequences for the P510S-C construct are shown in SEQ ID NO: 680 and 683, respectively.

5 The predicted third extracellular domain of P510S (P510S-E3; residues 328-676 of SEQ ID NO: 538) was expressed in *E. coli* as follows. The P510S fragment was amplified by PCR using the primers shown in SEQ ID NO: 687 and 688. The primer of SEQ ID NO: 687 is a sense primer with an NdeI site for use in ligating into pPDM. The primer of SEQ ID NO: 688 is an antisense primer with an added XhoI site
10 for use in ligating into pPDM. The resulting fragment was cloned to pPDM at the NdeI and XhoI sites. Clones were confirmed by sequencing. For protein expression, the clone was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) CodonPlus-RIL competent cells. After induction, an OD600 of greater than 2.0 was achieved after 3 hours. Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE showed an over-expressed band at about 39 kD, and N-terminal sequencing
15 confirmed the N-terminal to be that of P510S-E3. Optimized culture conditions are as follows: dilute overnight culture/daytime culture (LB + kanamycin + chloramphenicol) into 2x YT (kanamycin and chloramphenicol) at a ratio of 25 ml culture to 1 liter 2x YT. Allow to grow at 37 °C until OD 600 equals 0.6. Take out an aliquot as T0 sample. Add 1 mM IPTG and allow to grow at 30 °C for 3 hours. Take out a T3
20 sample, spin down the cells and store at -80 °C until purification. The determined cDNA and amino acid sequences for the P501S-E3 construct are provided in SEQ ID NO: 681 and 684, respectively.

g) Expression of P775S in *E. Coli*

25 The antigen P775P contains multiple open reading frames (ORF). The third ORF, encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO: 483, has the best motif score. An expression fusion construct containing the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12 (SEQ ID NO: 676) and P775P-ORF3 with an N-terminal 6x HisTag was prepared as follows. P775P-ORF3 was amplified using the sense PCR primers of SEQ ID NO: 689 and the anti-sense PCR primer of SEQ ID NO: 690. The PCR amplified fragment of P775P and

Ra12/pCRX1 were digested with the restriction enzymes EcoRI and XhoI. Vector and insert were ligated and then transformed into NovaBlue cells. Colonies were randomly screened for insert and then sequenced. A clone having the desired sequence was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) CodonPlus-RIL competent cells. Two hours after induction, the cell density peaked at OD600 of approximately 1.8. Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE showed an over-expressed band at about 31 kD. Western blot using 6x HisTag antibody confirmed that the band was Ra12-P775P-ORF3. The determined cDNA and amino acid sequences for the fusion construct are provided in SEQ ID NO: 691 and 692, respectively.

10

H) EXPRESSION OF A P703P HIS TAG FUSION PROTEIN IN *E. COLI*

The cDNA for the coding region of P703P was prepared by PCR using the primers of SEQ ID NO: 693 and 694. The PCR product was digested with EcoRI restriction enzyme, gel purified and cloned into a modified pET28 vector with a His tag in frame, which had been digested with Eco72I and EcoRI restriction enzymes. The correct construct was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis and then transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) pLys S expression host cells. The determined amino acid and cDNA sequences for the expressed recombinant P703P are provided in SEQ ID NO: 695 and 696, respectively.

20

I) EXPRESSION OF A P705P HIS TAG FUSION PROTEIN IN *E. COLI*

The cDNA for the coding region of P705P was prepared by PCR using the primers of SEQ ID NO: 697 and 698. The PCR product was digested with EcoRI restriction enzyme, gel purified and cloned into a modified pET28 vector with a His tag in frame, which had been digested with Eco72I and EcoRI restriction enzymes. The correct construct was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis and then transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) pLys S and BL21 (DE3) CodonPlus expression host cells. The determined amino acid and cDNA sequences for the expressed recombinant P705P are provided in SEQ ID NO: 699 and 700, respectively.

30

J) EXPRESSION OF A P711P HIS TAG FUSION PROTEIN IN *E. COLI*

The cDNA for the coding region of P711P was prepared by PCR using the primers of SEQ ID NO: 701 and 702. The PCR product was digested with EcoRI restriction enzyme, gel purified and cloned into a modified pET28 vector with a His tag in frame, which had been digested with Eco72I and EcoRI restriction enzymes. The correct construct was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis and then transformed into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) pLys S and BL21 (DE3) CodonPlus expression host cells. The determined amino acid and cDNA sequences for the expressed recombinant P711P are provided in SEQ ID NO: 703 and 704, respectively.

EXAMPLE 18

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIBODIES AGAINST PROSTATE-SPECIFIC POLYPEPTIDES

a) Preparation and Characterization of Polyclonal Antibodies against P703P, P504S and P509S

Polyclonal antibodies against P703P, P504S and P509S were prepared as follows.

Each prostate tumor antigen expressed in an *E. coli* recombinant expression system was grown overnight in LB broth with the appropriate antibiotics at 37°C in a shaking incubator. The next morning, 10 ml of the overnight culture was added to 500 ml to 2x YT plus appropriate antibiotics in a 2L-baffled Erlenmeyer flask. When the Optical Density (at 560 nm) of the culture reached 0.4-0.6, the cells were induced with IPTG (1 mM). Four hours after induction with IPTG, the cells were harvested by centrifugation. The cells were then washed with phosphate buffered saline and centrifuged again. The supernatant was discarded and the cells were either frozen for future use or immediately processed. Twenty ml of lysis buffer was added to the cell pellets and vortexed. To break open the *E. coli* cells, this mixture was then run

through the French Press at a pressure of 16,000 psi. The cells were then centrifuged again and the supernatant and pellet were checked by SDS-PAGE for the partitioning of the recombinant protein. For proteins that localized to the cell pellet, the pellet was resuspended in 10 mM Tris pH 8.0, 1% CHAPS and the inclusion body pellet was washed and centrifuged again. This procedure was repeated twice more. The washed inclusion body pellet was solubilized with either 8 M urea or 6 M guanidine HCl containing 10 mM Tris pH 8.0 plus 10 mM imidazole. The solubilized protein was added to 5 ml of nickel-chelate resin (Qiagen) and incubated for 45 min to 1 hour at room temperature with continuous agitation. After incubation, the resin and protein mixture were poured through a disposable column and the flow through was collected. The column was then washed with 10-20 column volumes of the solubilization buffer. The antigen was then eluted from the column using 8M urea, 10 mM Tris pH 8.0 and 300 mM imidazole and collected in 3 ml fractions. A SDS-PAGE gel was run to determine which fractions to pool for further purification.

As a final purification step, a strong anion exchange resin such as HiPrepQ (Biorad) was equilibrated with the appropriate buffer and the pooled fractions from above were loaded onto the column. Each antigen was eluted off the column with a increasing salt gradient. Fractions were collected as the column was run and another SDS-PAGE gel was run to determine which fractions from the column to pool. The pooled fractions were dialyzed against 10 mM Tris pH 8.0. The proteins were then vialled after filtration through a 0.22 micron filter and the antigens were frozen until needed for immunization.

Four hundred micrograms of each prostate antigen was combined with 100 micrograms of muramyl dipeptide (MDP). Every four weeks rabbits were boosted with 100 micrograms mixed with an equal volume of Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA). Seven days following each boost, the animal was bled. Sera was generated by incubating the blood at 4°C for 12-4 hours followed by centrifugation.

Ninety-six well plates were coated with antigen by incubating with 50 microliters (typically 1 microgram) of recombinant protein at 4 °C for 20 hours. 250 microliters of BSA blocking buffer was added to the wells and incubated at room

temperature for 2 hours. Plates were washed 6 times with PBS/0.01% Tween. Rabbit sera was diluted in PBS. Fifty microliters of diluted sera was added to each well and incubated at room temperature for 30 min. Plates were washed as described above before 50 microliters of goat anti-rabbit horse radish peroxidase (HRP) at a 1:10000 dilution was added and incubated at room temperature for 30 min. Plates were again washed as described above and 100 microliters of TMB microwell peroxidase substrate was added to each well. Following a 15 min incubation in the dark at room temperature, the colorimetric reaction was stopped with 100 microliters of 1N H₂SO₄ and read immediately at 450 nm. All polyclonal antibodies showed immunoreactivity to the appropriate antigen.

b) Preparation and Characterization of Antibodies against P501S

A murine monoclonal antibody directed against the carboxy-terminus of the prostate-specific antigen P501S was prepared as follows.

A truncated fragment of P501S (amino acids 355-526 of SEQ ID NO: 113) was generated and cloned into the pET28b vector (Novagen) and expressed in *E. coli* as a thioredoxin fusion protein with a histidine tag. The trx-P501S fusion protein was purified by nickel chromatography, digested with thrombin to remove the trx fragment and further purified by an acid precipitation procedure followed by reverse phase HPLC.

Mice were immunized with truncated P501S protein. Serum bleeds from mice that potentially contained anti-P501S polyclonal sera were tested for P501S-specific reactivity using ELISA assays with purified P501S and trx-P501S proteins. Serum bleeds that appeared to react specifically with P501S were then screened for P501S reactivity by Western analysis. Mice that contained a P501S-specific antibody component were sacrificed and spleen cells were used to generate anti-P501S antibody producing hybridomas using standard techniques. Hybridoma supernatants were tested for P501S-specific reactivity initially by ELISA, and subsequently by FACS analysis of reactivity with P501S transduced cells. Based on these results, a monoclonal hybridoma referred to as 10E3 was chosen for further subcloning. A number of subclones were

generated, tested for specific reactivity to P501S using ELISA and typed for IgG isotype. The results of this analysis are shown below in Table V. Of the 16 subclones tested, the monoclonal antibody 10E3-G4-D3 was selected for further study.

5

Table V

Isotype analysis of murine anti-P501S monoclonal antibodies

Hybridoma clone	Isotype	Estimated [Ig] in supernatant ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)
4D11	IgG1	14.6
1G1	IgG1	0.6
4F6	IgG1	72
4H5	IgG1	13.8
4H5-E12	IgG1	10.7
4H5-EH2	IgG1	9.2
4H5-H2-A10	IgG1	10
4H5-H2-A3	IgG1	12.8
4H5-H2-A10-G6	IgG1	13.6
4H5-H2-B11	IgG1	12.3
10E3	IgG2a	3.4
10E3-D4	IgG2a	3.8
10E3-D4-G3	IgG2a	9.5
10E3-D4-G6	IgG2a	10.4
10E3-E7	IgG2a	6.5
8H12	IgG2a	0.6

The specificity of 10E3-G4-D3 for P501S was examined by FACS analysis. Specifically, cells were fixed (2% formaldehyde, 10 minutes), permeabilized (0.1% saponin, 10 minutes) and stained with 10E3-G4-D3 at 0.5 – 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, followed by incubation with a secondary, FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig antibody (Pharmingen, San Diego, CA). Cells were then analyzed for FITC fluorescence using an Excalibur fluorescence activated cell sorter. For FACS analysis of transduced cells, B-LCL were retrovirally transduced with P501S. For analysis of infected cells, B-LCL were infected with a vaccinia vector that expresses P501S. To demonstrate specificity in these assays, B-LCL transduced with a different antigen (P703P) and uninfected B-LCL vectors were utilized. 10E3-G4-D3 was shown to bind with P501S-transduced B-

LCL and also with P501S-infected B-LCL, but not with either uninfected cells or P703P-transduced cells.

To determine whether the epitope recognized by 10E3-G4-D3 was found on the surface or in an intracellular compartment of cells, B-LCL were transduced with
5 P501S or HLA-B8 as a control antigen and either fixed and permeabilized as described above or directly stained with 10E3-G4-D3 and analyzed as above. Specific recognition of P501S by 10E3-G4-D3 was found to require permeabilization, suggesting that the epitope recognized by this antibody is intracellular.

The reactivity of 10E3-G4-D3 with the three prostate tumor cell lines
10 Lncap, PC-3 and DU-145, which are known to express high, medium and very low levels of P501S, respectively, was examined by permeabilizing the cells and treating them as described above. Higher reactivity of 10E3-G4-D3 was seen with Lncap than with PC-3, which in turn showed higher reactivity than DU-145. These results are in agreement with the real time PCR and demonstrate that the antibody specifically
15 recognizes P501S in these tumor cell lines and that the epitope recognized in prostate tumor cell lines is also intracellular.

Specificity of 10E3-G4-D3 for P501S was also demonstrated by Western blot analysis. Lysates from the prostate tumor cell lines Lncap, DU-145 and PC-3, from P501S-transiently transfected HEK293 cells, and from non-transfected HEK293 cells
20 were generated. Western blot analysis of these lysates with 10E3-G4-D3 revealed a 46 kDa immunoreactive band in Lncap, PC-3 and P501S-transfected HEK cells, but not in DU-145 cells or non-transfected HEK293 cells. P501S mRNA expression is consistent with these results since semi-quantitative PCR analysis revealed that P501S mRNA is expressed in Lncap, to a lesser but detectable level in PC-3 and not at all in DU-145
25 cells. Bacterially expressed and purified recombinant P501S (referred to as P501SStr2) was recognized by 10E3-G4-D3 (24 kDa), as was full-length P501S that was transiently expressed in HEK293 cells using either the expression vector VR1012 or pCEP4. Although the predicted molecular weight of P501S is 60.5 kDa, both transfected and "native" P501S run at a slightly lower mobility due to its hydrophobic nature.

Immunohistochemical analysis was performed on prostate tumor and a panel of normal tissue sections (prostate, adrenal, breast, cervix, colon, duodenum, gall bladder, ileum, kidney, ovary, pancreas, parotid gland, skeletal muscle, spleen and testis). Tissue samples were fixed in formalin solution for 24 hours and embedded in paraffin before being sliced into 10 micron sections. Tissue sections were permeabilized and incubated with 10E3-G4-D3 antibody for 1 hr. HRP-labeled anti-mouse followed by incubation with DAB chromogen was used to visualize P501S immunoreactivity. P501S was found to be highly expressed in both normal prostate and prostate tumor tissue but was not detected in any of the other tissues tested.

To identify the epitope recognized by 10E3-G4-D3, an epitope mapping approach was pursued. A series of 13 overlapping 20-21 mers (5 amino acid overlap; SEQ ID NO: 489-501) was synthesized that spanned the fragment of P501S used to generate 10E3-G4-D3. Flat bottom 96 well microtiter plates were coated with either the peptides or the P501S fragment used to immunize mice, at 1 microgram/ml for 2 hours at 37 °C. Wells were then aspirated and blocked with phosphate buffered saline containing 1% (w/v) BSA for 2 hours at room temperature, and subsequently washed in PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 (PBST). Purified antibody 10E3-G4-D3 was added at 2 fold dilutions (1000 ng – 16 ng) in PBST and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. This was followed by washing 6 times with PBST and subsequently incubating with HRP-conjugated donkey anti-mouse IgG (H+L) Affinipure F(ab') fragment (Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) at 1:20000 for 30 minutes. Plates were then washed and incubated for 15 minutes in tetramethyl benzidine. Reactions were stopped by the addition of 1N sulfuric acid and plates were read at 450 nm using an ELISA plate reader. As shown in Fig. 8, reactivity was seen with the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 496 (corresponding to amino acids 439-459 of P501S) and with the P501S fragment but not with the remaining peptides, demonstrating that the epitope recognized by 10E3-G4-D3 is localized to amino acids 439-459 of SEQ ID NO: 113.

In order to further evaluate the tissue specificity of P501S, multi-array immunohistochemical analysis was performed on approximately 4700 different human tissues encompassing all the major normal organs as well as neoplasias derived from

these tissues. Sixty-five of these human tissue samples were of prostate origin. Tissue sections 0.6 mm in diameter were formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Samples were pretreated with HIER using 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 and boiling for 10 min. Sections were stained with 10E3-G4-D3 and P501S immunoreactivity was visualized with HRP. All the 65 prostate tissues samples (5 normal, 55 untreated prostate tumors, 5 hormone refractory prostate tumors) were positive, showing distinct perinuclear staining. All other tissues examined were negative for P501S expression.

c) Preparation and Characterization of Antibodies against P503S

A fragment of P503S (amino acids 113-241 of SEQ ID NO: 114) was expressed and purified from bacteria essentially as described above for P501S and used to immunize both rabbits and mice. Mouse monoclonal antibodies were isolated using standard hybridoma technology as described above. Rabbit monoclonal antibodies were isolated using Selected Lymphocyte Antibody Method (SLAM) technology at Immgenics Pharmaceuticals (Vancouver, BC, Canada). Table VI, below, lists the monoclonal antibodies that were developed against P503S.

Table VI

Antibody	Species
20D4	Rabbit
JA1	Rabbit
1A4	Mouse
1C3	Mouse
1C9	Mouse
1D12	Mouse
2A11	Mouse
2H9	Mouse
4H7	Mouse
8A8	Mouse
8D10	Mouse
9C12	Mouse
6D12	Mouse

The DNA sequences encoding the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) for the rabbit monoclonal antibodies 20D4 and JA1 were determined and are provided in SEQ ID NO: 502 and 503, respectively.

5 In order to better define the epitope binding region of each of the antibodies, a series of overlapping peptides were generated that span amino acids 109-213 of SEQ ID NO: 114. These peptides were used to epitope map the anti-P503S monoclonal antibodies by ELISA as follows. The recombinant fragment of P503S that was employed as the immunogen was used as a positive control. Ninety-six well
10 microtiter plates were coated with either peptide or recombinant antigen at 20 ng/well overnight at 4 °C. Plates were aspirated and blocked with phosphate buffered saline containing 1% (w/v) BSA for 2 hours at room temperature then washed in PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 (PBST). Purified rabbit monoclonal antibodies diluted in PBST were added to the wells and incubated for 30 min at room temperature. This was
15 followed by washing 6 times with PBST and incubation with Protein-A HRP conjugate at a 1:2000 dilution for a further 30 min. Plates were washed six times in PBST and incubated with tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) substrate for a further 15 min. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 1N sulfuric acid and plates were read at 450 nm using an ELISA plate reader. ELISA with the mouse monoclonal antibodies was performed with
20 supernatants from tissue culture run neat in the assay.

All of the antibodies bound to the recombinant P503S fragment, with the exception of the negative control SP2 supernatant. 20D4, JA1 and 1D12 bound strictly to peptide #2101 (SEQ ID NO: 504), which corresponds to amino acids 151-169 of SEQ ID NO: 114. 1C3 bound to peptide #2102 (SEQ ID NO: 505), which corresponds
25 to amino acids 165-184 of SEQ ID NO: 114. 9C12 bound to peptide #2099 (SEQ ID NO: 522), which corresponds to amino acids 120-139 of SEQ ID NO: 114. The other antibodies bind to regions that were not examined in these studies.

Subsequent to epitope mapping, the antibodies were tested by FACS analysis on a cell line that stably expressed P503S to confirm that the antibodies bind to
30 cell surface epitopes. Cells stably transfected with a control plasmid were employed as

a negative control. Cells were stained live with no fixative. 0.5 ug of anti-P503S monoclonal antibody was added and cells were incubated on ice for 30 min before being washed twice and incubated with a FITC-labelled goat anti-rabbit or mouse secondary antibody for 20 min. After being washed twice, cells were analyzed with an Excalibur
5 fluorescent activated cell sorter. The monoclonal antibodies 1C3, 1D12, 9C12, 20D4 and JA1, but not 8D3, were found to bind to a cell surface epitope of P503S.

In order to determine which tissues express P503S, immunohistochemical analysis was performed, essentially as described above, on a panel of normal tissues (prostate, adrenal, breast, cervix, colon, duodenum, gall bladder,
10 ileum, kidney, ovary, pancreas, parotid gland, skeletal muscle, spleen and testis). HRP-labeled anti-mouse or anti-rabbit antibody followed by incubation with TMB was used to visualize P503S immunoreactivity. P503S was found to be highly expressed in prostate tissue, with lower levels of expression being observed in cervix, colon, ileum and kidney, and no expression being observed in adrenal, breast, duodenum, gall
15 bladder, ovary, pancreas, parotid gland, skeletal muscle, spleen and testis.

Western blot analysis was used to characterize anti-P503S monoclonal antibody specificity. SDS-PAGE was performed on recombinant (rec) P503S expressed in and purified from bacteria and on lysates from HEK293 cells transfected with full length P503S. Protein was transferred to nitrocellulose and then Western blotted with
20 each of the anti-P503S monoclonal antibodies (20D4, JA1, 1D12, 6D12 and 9C12) at an antibody concentration of 1 ug/ml. Protein was detected using horse radish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated to either a goat anti-mouse monoclonal antibody or to protein A-sepharose. The monoclonal antibody 20D4 detected the appropriate molecular weight 14 kDa recombinant P503S (amino acids 113-241) and the 23.5 kDa
25 species in the HEK293 cell lysates transfected with full length P503S. Other anti-P503S monoclonal antibodies displayed similar specificity by Western blot.

d) Preparation and Characterization of Antibodies against P703P

Rabbits were immunized with either a truncated (P703Ptr1; SEQ ID NO: 172) or full-length mature form (P703Pfl; SEQ ID NO: 523) of recombinant P703P

protein was expressed in and purified from bacteria as described above. Affinity purified polyclonal antibody was generated using immunogen P703Pfl or P703Ptrl attached to a solid support. Rabbit monoclonal antibodies were isolated using SLAM technology at Immgenics Pharmaceuticals. Table VII below lists both the polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies that were generated against P703P.

Table VII

Antibody	Immunogen	Species/type
Aff. Purif. P703P (truncated); #2594	P703Ptrl	Rabbit polyclonal
Aff. Purif. P703P (full length); #9245	P703Pfl	Rabbit polyclonal
2D4	P703Ptrl	Rabbit monoclonal
8H2	P703Ptrl	Rabbit monoclonal
7H8	P703Ptrl	Rabbit monoclonal

The DNA sequences encoding the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) for the rabbit monoclonal antibodies 8H2, 7H8 and 2D4 were determined and are provided in SEQ ID NO: 506-508, respectively.

Epitope mapping studies were performed as described above. Monoclonal antibodies 2D4 and 7H8 were found to specifically bind to the peptides of SEQ ID NO: 509 (corresponding to amino acids 145-159 of SEQ ID NO: 172) and SEQ ID NO: 510 (corresponding to amino acids 11-25 of SEQ ID NO: 172), respectively. The polyclonal antibody 2594 was found to bind to the peptides of SEQ ID NO: 511-514, with the polyclonal antibody 9427 binding to the peptides of SEQ ID NO: 515-517.

The specificity of the anti-P703P antibodies was determined by Western blot analysis as follows. SDS-PAGE was performed on (1) bacterially expressed recombinant antigen; (2) lysates of HEK293 cells and Ltk^{-/-} cells either untransfected or transfected with a plasmid expressing full length P703P; and (3) supernatant isolated from these cell cultures. Protein was transferred to nitrocellulose and then Western blotted using the anti-P703P polyclonal antibody #2594 at an antibody concentration of 1 ug/ml. Protein was detected using horse radish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated to an anti-rabbit antibody. A 35 kDa immunoreactive band could be observed with

recombinant P703P. Recombinant P703P runs at a slightly higher molecular weight since it is epitope tagged. In lysates and supernatants from cells transfected with full length P703P, a 30 kDa band corresponding to P703P was observed. To assure specificity, lysates from HEK293 cells stably transfected with a control plasmid were
5 also tested and were negative for P703P expression. Other anti-P703P antibodies showed similar results.

Immunohistochemical studies were performed as described above, using anti-P703P monoclonal antibody. P703P was found to be expressed at high levels in normal prostate and prostate tumor tissue but was not detectable in all other tissues
10 tested (breast tumor, lung tumor and normal kidney).

e) Preparation and Characterization of Antibodies against P504S

Full-length P504S (SEQ ID NO: 108) was expressed and purified from bacteria essentially as described above for P501S and employed to raise rabbit monoclonal antibodies using Selected Lymphocyte Antibody Method (SLAM)
15 technology at Immgenics Pharmaceuticals (Vancouver, BC, Canada). The anti-P504S monoclonal antibody 13H4 was shown by Western blot to bind to both expressed recombinant P504S and to native P504S in tumor cells.

Immunohistochemical studies using 13H4 to assess P504S expression in various prostate tissues were performed as described above. A total of 104 cases,
20 including 65 cases of radical prostatectomies with prostate cancer (PC), 26 cases of prostate biopsies and 13 cases of benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH), were stained with the anti-P504S monoclonal antibody 13H4. P504S showed strongly cytoplasmic granular staining in 64/65 (98.5%) of PCs in prostatectomies and 26/26 (100%) of PCs in prostatic biopsies. P504S was stained strongly and diffusely in carcinomas (4+ in
25 91.2% of cases of PC; 3+ in 5.5%; 2+ in 2.2% and 1+ in 1.1%) and high grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (4+ in all cases). The expression of P504S did not vary with Gleason score. Only 17/91 (18.7%) of cases of NP/BPH around PC and 2/13 (15.4%) of BPH cases were focally (1+, no 2+ to 4+ in all cases) and weakly positive for P504S in large glands. Expression of P504S was not found in small atrophic glands, postatrophic
30 hyperplasia, basal cell hyperplasia and transitional cell metaplasia in either biopsies or

prostatectomies. P504S was thus found to be over-expressed in all Gleason scores of prostate cancer (98.5 to 100% of sensitivity) and exhibited only focal positivities in large normal glands in 19/104 of cases (82.3% of specificity). These findings indicate that P504S may be usefully employed for the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

5

EXAMPLE 19

CHARACTERIZATION OF CELL SURFACE EXPRESSION AND
CHROMOSOME LOCALIZATION OF THE PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN P501S

10 This example describes studies demonstrating that the prostate-specific antigen P501S is expressed on the surface of cells, together with studies to determine the probable chromosomal location of P501S.

The protein P501S (SEQ ID NO: 113) is predicted to have 11 transmembrane domains. Based on the discovery that the epitope recognized by the anti-
15 P501S monoclonal antibody 10E3-G4-D3 (described above in Example 17) is intracellular, it was predicted that following transmembrane determinants would allow the prediction of extracellular domains of P501S. Fig. 9 is a schematic representation of the P501S protein showing the predicted location of the transmembrane domains and the intracellular epitope described in Example 17. Underlined sequence represents the
20 predicted transmembrane domains, bold sequence represents the predicted extracellular domains, and italicized sequence represents the predicted intracellular domains. Sequence that is both bold and underlined represents sequence employed to generate polyclonal rabbit serum. The location of the transmembrane domains was predicted using HHMTOP as described by Tusnady and Simon (Principles Governing Amino
25 Acid Composition of Integral Membrane Proteins: Applications to Topology Prediction, *J. Mol. Biol.* 283:489-506, 1998).

Based on Fig. 9, the P501S domain flanked by the transmembrane domains corresponding to amino acids 274-295 and 323-342 is predicted to be extracellular. The peptide of SEQ ID NO: 518 corresponds to amino acids 306-320 of
30 P501S and lies in the predicted extracellular domain. The peptide of SEQ ID NO: 519,

which is identical to the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 518 with the exception of the substitution of the histidine with an asparagine, was synthesized as described above. A Cys-Gly was added to the C-terminus of the peptide to facilitate conjugation to the carrier protein. Cleavage of the peptide from the solid support was carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanediol:thioanisol:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for two hours, the peptide was precipitated in cold ether. The peptide pellet was then dissolved in 10% v/v acetic acid and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase hplc. A gradient of 5-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.05% TFA) in water (containing 0.05% TFA) was used to elute the peptide. The purity of the peptide was verified by hplc and mass spectrometry, and was determined to be >95%. The purified peptide was used to generate rabbit polyclonal antisera as described above.

Surface expression of P501S was examined by FACS analysis. Cells were stained with the polyclonal anti-P501S peptide serum at 10 µg/ml, washed, incubated with a secondary FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit Ig antibody (ICN), washed and analyzed for FITC fluorescence using an Excalibur fluorescence activated cell sorter. For FACS analysis of transduced cells, B-LCL were retrovirally transduced with P501S. To demonstrate specificity in these assays, B-LCL transduced with an irrelevant antigen (P703P) or nontransduced were stained in parallel. For FACS analysis of prostate tumor cell lines, Lncap, PC-3 and DU-145 were utilized. Prostate tumor cell lines were dissociated from tissue culture plates using cell dissociation medium and stained as above. All samples were treated with propidium iodide (PI) prior to FACS analysis, and data was obtained from PI-excluding (*i.e.*, intact and non-permeabilized) cells. The rabbit polyclonal serum generated against the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 519 was shown to specifically recognize the surface of cells transduced to express P501S, demonstrating that the epitope recognized by the polyclonal serum is extracellular.

To determine biochemically if P501S is expressed on the cell surface, peripheral membranes from Lncap cells were isolated and subjected to Western blot analysis. Specifically, Lncap cells were lysed using a dounce homogenizer in 5 ml of homogenization buffer (250 mM sucrose, 10 mM HEPES, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0, 1

complete protease inhibitor tablet (Boehringer Mannheim)). Lysate samples were spun at 1000 g for 5 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was then spun at 8000g for 10 min at 4 °C. Supernatant from the 8000g spin was recovered and subjected to a 100,000g spin for 30 min at 4 °C to recover peripheral membrane. Samples were then separated by SDS-PAGE and Western blotted with the mouse monoclonal antibody 10E3-G4-D3 (described above in Example 17) using conditions described above. Recombinant purified P501S, as well as HEK293 cells transfected with and over-expressing P501S were included as positive controls for P501S detection. LCL cell lysate was included as a negative control. P501S could be detected in Lncap total cell lysate, the 8000g (internal membrane) fraction and also in the 100,000g (plasma membrane) fraction. These results indicate that P501S is expressed at, and localizes to, the peripheral membrane.

To demonstrate that the rabbit polyclonal antiserum generated to the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 519 specifically recognizes this peptide as well as the corresponding native peptide of SEQ ID NO: 518, ELISA analyses were performed. For these analyses, flat-bottomed 96 well microtiter plates were coated with either the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 519, the longer peptide of SEQ ID NO: 520 that spans the entire predicted extracellular domain, the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 521 which represents the epitope recognized by the P501S-specific antibody 10E3-G4-D3, or a P501S fragment (corresponding to amino acids 355-526 of SEQ ID NO: 113) that does not include the immunizing peptide sequence, at 1 µg/ml for 2 hours at 37 °C. Wells were aspirated, blocked with phosphate buffered saline containing 1% (w/v) BSA for 2 hours at room temperature and subsequently washed in PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 (PBST). Purified anti-P501S polyclonal rabbit serum was added at 2 fold dilutions (1000 ng - 125 ng) in PBST and incubated for 30 min at room temperature. This was followed by washing 6 times with PBST and incubating with HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Affinipure F(ab') fragment at 1:20000 for 30 min. Plates were then washed and incubated for 15 min in tetramethyl benzidine. Reactions were stopped by the addition of 1N sulfuric acid and plates were read at 450 nm using an ELISA plate reader. As shown in Fig. 11, the anti-P501S polyclonal rabbit serum specifically recognized the

peptide of SEQ ID NO: 519 used in the immunization as well as the longer peptide of SEQ ID NO: 520, but did not recognize the irrelevant P501S-derived peptides and fragments.

In further studies, rabbits were immunized with peptides derived from the P501S sequence and predicted to be either extracellular or intracellular, as shown in Fig. 9. Polyclonal rabbit sera were isolated and polyclonal antibodies in the serum were purified, as described above. To determine specific reactivity with P501S, FACS analysis was employed, utilizing either B-LCL transduced with P501S or the irrelevant antigen P703P, of B-LCL infected with vaccinia virus-expressing P501S. For surface expression, dead and non-intact cells were excluded from the analysis as described above. For intracellular staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized as described above. Rabbit polyclonal serum generated against the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 548, which corresponds to amino acids 181-198 of P501S, was found to recognize a surface epitope of P501S. Rabbit polyclonal serum generated against the peptide SEQ ID NO: 551, which corresponds to amino acids 543-553 of P501S, was found to recognize an epitope that was either potentially extracellular or intracellular since in different experiments intact or permeabilized cells were recognized by the polyclonal sera. Based on similar deductive reasoning, the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 541-547, 549 and 550, which correspond to amino acids 109-122, 539-553, 509-520, 37-54, 342-359, 295-323, 217-274, 143-160 and 75-88, respectively, of P501S, can be considered to be potential surface epitopes of P501S recognized by antibodies.

In further studies, mouse monoclonal antibodies were raised against amino acids 296 to 322 to P501S, which are predicted to be in an extracellular domain. A/J mice were immunized with P501S/adenovirus, followed by subsequent boosts with an *E. coli* recombinant protein, referred to as P501N, that contains amino acids 296 to 322 of P501S, and with peptide 296-322 (SEQ ID NO: 755) coupled with KLH. The mice were subsequently used for splenic B cell fusions to generate anti-peptide hybridomas. The resulting 3 clones, referred to as 4F4 (IgG1,kappa), 4G5 (IgG2a,kappa) and 9B9 (IgG1,kappa), were grown for antibody production. The mAb was purified by passing the supernatant over a Protein A-sepharose column,

followed by antibody elution using 0.2M glycine, pH 2.3. Purified antibody was neutralized by the addition of 1M Tris, pH 8, and buffer exchanged into PBS.

For ELISA analysis, 96 well plates were coated with P501S peptide 296-322 (referred to as P501-long), an irrelevant P775 peptide, P501S-N, P501TR2, P501S-long-KLH, P501S peptide 306-319 (referred to as P501-short)-KLH, or the irrelevant peptide 2073-KLH, all at a concentration of 2 ug/ml and allowed to incubate for 60 minutes at 37 °C. After coating, plates were washed 5X with PBS + 0.1% Tween and then blocked with PBS, 0.5% BSA, 0.4% Tween20 for 2 hours at room temperature. Following the addition of supernatants or purified mAb, the plates were incubated for 60 minutes at room temperature. Plates were washed as above and donkey anti-mouse IgHRP-linked secondary antibody was added and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature, followed by a final washing as above. TMB peroxidase substrate was added and incubated 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 1N H₂SO₄ and the OD was read at 450 nM. All three hybrid clones secreted mAb that recognized peptide 296-322 and the recombinant protein P501N.

For FACS analysis, HEK293 cells were transiently transfected with a P501S/VR1012 expression constructs using Fugene 6 reagent. After 2 days of culture, cells were harvested and washed, then incubated with purified 4G5 mAb for 30 minutes on ice. After several washes in PBS, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% azide, goat anti-mouse Ig-FITC was added to the cells and incubated for 30 minutes on ice. Cells were washed and resuspended in wash buffer including 1% propidium iodide and subjected to FACS analysis. The FACS analysis confirmed that amino acids 296-322 of P501S are in an extracellular domain and are cell surface expressed.

The chromosomal location of P501S was determined using the GeneBridge 4 Radiation Hybrid panel (Research Genetics). The PCR primers of SEQ ID NO: 528 and 529 were employed in PCR with DNA pools from the hybrid panel according to the manufacturer's directions. After 38 cycles of amplification, the reaction products were separated on a 1.2% agarose gel, and the results were analyzed through the Whitehead Institute/MIT Center for Genome Research web server

(<http://www-genome.wi.mit.edu/cgi-bin/contig/rhmapper.pl>) to determine the probable chromosomal location. Using this approach, P501S was mapped to the long arm of chromosome 1 at WI-9641 between q32 and q42. This region of chromosome 1 has been linked to prostate cancer susceptibility in hereditary prostate cancer (Smith *et al.* *Science* 274:1371-1374, 1996 and Berthon *et al.* *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 62:1416-1424, 1998). These results suggest that P501S may play a role in prostate cancer malignancy.

EXAMPLE 20

REGULATION OF EXPRESSION OF THE PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN P501S

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Steroid (androgen) hormone modulation is a common treatment modality in prostate cancer. The expression of a number of prostate tissue-specific antigens have previously been demonstrated to respond to androgen. The responsiveness of the prostate-specific antigen P501S to androgen treatment was examined in a tissue culture system as follows.

Cells from the prostate tumor cell line LNCaP were plated at 1.5×10^6 cells/T75 flask (for RNA isolation) or 3×10^5 cells/well of a 6-well plate (for FACS analysis) and grown overnight in RPMI 1640 media containing 10% charcoal-stripped fetal calf serum (BRL Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Cell culture was continued for an additional 72 hours in RPMI 1640 media containing 10% charcoal-stripped fetal calf serum, with 1 nM of the synthetic androgen Methyltrienolone (R1881; New England Nuclear) added at various time points. Cells were then harvested for RNA isolation and FACS analysis at 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 24, 28 and 72-hours post androgen addition. FACS analysis was performed using the anti-P501S antibody 10E3-G4-D3 and permeabilized cells.

For Northern analysis, 5-10 micrograms of total RNA was run on a formaldehyde denaturing gel, transferred to Hybond-N nylon membrane (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ), cross-linked and stained with methylene blue. The filter was then prehybridized with Church's Buffer (250 mM Na_2HPO_4 , 70 mM H_3PO_4 , 1 mM EDTA, 1% SDS, 1% BSA in pH 7.2) at 65 °C for 1 hour. P501S DNA was

labeled with ^{32}P using High Prime random-primed DNA labeling kit (Boehringer Mannheim). Unincorporated label was removed using MicroSpin S300-HR columns (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). The RNA filter was then hybridized with fresh Church's Buffer containing labeled cDNA overnight, washed with 1X SCP (0.1 M NaCl, 0.03 M $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.001 M Na_2EDTA), 1% sarkosyl (n-lauroylsarcosine) and exposed to X-ray film.

Using both FACS and Northern analysis, P501S message and protein levels were found to increase in response to androgen treatment.

10

EXAMPLE 20

PREPARATION OF FUSION PROTEINS OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS

The example describes the preparation of a fusion protein of the prostate-specific antigen P703P and a truncated form of the known prostate antigen PSA. The truncated form of PSA has a 21 amino acid deletion around the active serine site. The expression construct for the fusion protein also has a restriction site at 3' end, immediately prior to the termination codon, to aid in adding cDNA for additional antigens.

The full-length cDNA for PSA was obtained by RT-PCR from a pool of RNA from human prostate tumor tissues using the primers of SEQ ID NO: 607 and 608, and cloned in the vector pCR-Blunt II-TOPO. The resulting cDNA was employed as a template to make two different fragments of PSA by PCR with two sets of primers (SEQ ID NO: 609 and 610; and SEQ ID NO: 611 and 612). The PCR products having the expected size were used as templates to make truncated forms of PSA by PCR with the primers of SEQ ID NO: 611 and 613, which generated PSA (delta 208-218 in amino acids). The cDNA for the mature form of P703P with a 6X histidine tag at the 5' end, was prepared by PCR with P703P and the primers of SEQ ID NO: 614 and 615. The cDNA for the fusion of P703P with the truncated form of PSA (referred to as FOPP) was then obtained by PCR using the modified P703P cDNA and the truncated form of PSA cDNA as templates and the primers of SEQ ID NO: 614 and 615. The FOPP

cDNA was cloned into the NdeI site and XhoI site of the expression vector pCRX1, and confirmed by DNA sequencing. The determined cDNA sequence for the fusion construct FOPP is provided in SEQ ID NO: 616, with the amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 617.

- 5 The fusion FOPP was expressed as a single recombinant protein in *E. coli* as follows. The expression plasmid pCRX1FOPP was transformed into the *E. coli* strain BL21-CodonPlus RIL. The transformant was shown to express FOPP protein upon induction with 1 mM IPTG. The culture of the corresponding expression clone was inoculated into 25 ml LB broth containing 50 ug/ml kanamycin and 34 ug/ml
- 10 chloramphenicol, grown at 37 °C to OD600 of about 1, and stored at 4 °C overnight. The culture was diluted into 1 liter of TB LB containing 50 ug/ml kanamycin and 34 ug/ml chloramphenicol, and grown at 37 °C to OD600 of 0.4. IPTG was added to a final concentration of 1 mM, and the culture was incubated at 30 °C for 3 hours. The cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 5,000 RPM for 8 min. To purify the protein, the
- 15 cell pellet was suspended in 25 ml of 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.0, 2mM PMSF, complete protease inhibitor and 15 ug lysozyme. The cells were lysed at 4 °C for 30 minutes, sonicated several times and the lysate centrifuged for 30 minutes at 10,000 x g. The precipitate, which contained the inclusion body, was washed twice with 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.0 and 1% CHAPS. The inclusion body was dissolved in 40 ml of 10 mM Tris-Cl
- 20 pH 8.0, 100 mM sodium phosphate and 8 M urea. The solution was bound to 8 ml Ni-NTA (Qiagen) for one hour at room temperature. The mixture was poured into a 25 ml column and washed with 50 ml of 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 6.3, 100 mM sodium phosphate, 0.5% DOC and 8M urea. The bound protein was eluted with 350 mM imidazole, 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.0, 100 mM sodium phosphate and 8 M urea. The fractions containing
- 25 FOPP proteins were combined and dialyzed extensively against 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 4.6, aliquoted and stored at - 70 °C.

EXAMPLE 21

REAL-TIME PCR CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN P501S IN
PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS

- 5 Circulating epithelial cells were isolated from fresh blood of normal individuals and metastatic prostate cancer patients, mRNA isolated and cDNA prepared using real-time PCR procedures. Real-time PCR was performed with the TaqmanTM procedure using both gene specific primers and probes to determine the levels of gene expression.
- 10 Epithelial cells were enriched from blood samples using an immunomagnetic bead separation method (Dynal A.S., Oslo, Norway). Isolated cells were lysed and the magnetic beads removed. The lysate was then processed for poly A+ mRNA isolation using magnetic beads coated with Oligo(dT)25. After washing the beads in buffer, bead/poly A+ RNA samples were suspended in 10 mM Tris HCl pH 8.0
- 15 and subjected to reversed transcription. The resulting cDNA was subjected to real-time PCR using gene specific primers. Beta-actin content was also determined and used for normalization. Samples with P501S copies greater than the mean of the normal samples + 3 standard deviations were considered positive. Real time PCR on blood samples was performed using the TaqmanTM procedure but extending to 50 cycles using
- 20 forward and reverse primers and probes specific for P501S. Of the eight samples tested, 6 were positive for P501S and β -actin signal. The remaining 2 samples had no detectable β -actin or P501S. No P501S signal was observed in the four normal blood samples tested.

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EXAMPLE 22

EXPRESSION OF THE PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS P703P AND P501S IN
SCID MOUSE-PASSAGED PROSTATE TUMORS

- When considering the effectiveness of antigens in the treatment of
- 30 prostate cancer, the continued presence of the antigens in tumors during androgen

ablation therapy is important. The presence of the prostate-specific antigens P703P and P501S in prostate tumor samples grown in SCID mice in the presence of testosterone was evaluated as follows.

Two prostate tumors that had metastasized to the bone were removed
5 from patients, implanted into SCID mice and grown in the presence of testosterone. Tumors were evaluated for mRNA expression of P703P, P501S and PSA using quantitative real time PCR with the SYBR green assay method. Expression of P703P and P501S in a prostate tumor was used as a positive control and the absence in normal intestine and normal heart as negative controls. In both cases, the specific mRNA was
10 present in late passage tumors. Since the bone metastases were grown in the presence of testosterone, this implies that the presence of these genes would not be lost during androgen ablation therapy.

EXAMPLE 23

15 ANTI-P503S MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY INHIBITS TUMOR GROWTH *IN VIVO*

The ability of the anti-P503S monoclonal antibody 20D4 to suppress tumor formation in mice was examined as follows.

Ten SCID mice were injected subcutaneously with HEK293 cells that expressed P503S. Five mice received 150 micrograms of 20D4 intravenously at day 0
20 (time of tumor cell injection), day 5 and day 9. Tumor size was measured for 50 days. Of the five animals that received no 20D4, three formed detectable tumors after about 2 weeks which continued to enlarge throughout the study. In contrast, none of the five mice that received 20D4 formed tumors. These results demonstrate that the anti-P503S Mab 20D4 displays potent anti-tumor activity *in vivo*.

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EXAMPLE 24

CHARACTERIZATION OF A T CELL RECEPTOR CLONE FROM A P501S-SPECIFIC T CELL CLONE

30 T cells have a limited lifespan. However, cloning of T cell receptor (TCR) chains and subsequent transfer essentially enables infinite propagation of the T

cell specificity. Cloning of tumor-antigen TCR chains allows the transfer of the specificity into T cells isolated from patients that share the TCR MHC-restricting allele. Such T cells could then be expanded and used in adoptive transfer settings to introduce the tumor antigen specificity into patients carrying tumors that express the antigen. T
5 cell receptor alpha and beta chains from a CD8 T cell clone specific for the prostate-specific antigen P501S were isolated and sequenced as follows.

Total mRNA from 2×10^6 cells from CTL clone 4E5 (described above in Example 12) was isolated using Trizol reagent and cDNA was synthesized. To determine Va and Vb sequences in this clone, a panel of Va and Vb subtype-specific
10 primers was synthesized and used in RT-PCR reactions with cDNA generated from each of the clones. The RT-PCR reactions demonstrated that each of the clones expressed a common Vb sequence that corresponded to the Vb7 subfamily. Furthermore, using cDNA generated from the clone, the Va sequence expressed was determined to be Va6. To clone the full TCR alpha and beta chains from clone 4E5,
15 primers were designed that spanned the initiator and terminator-coding TCR nucleotides. The primers were as follows: TCR Valpha-6 5'(sense): GGATCC---GCCGCCACC---ATGTCACCTTTCTAGCCTGCT (SEQ ID NO: 756) BamHI site Kozak TCR alpha sequence TCR alpha 3' (antisense): GTCGAC---TCAGCTGGACCACAGCCGCAG (SEQ ID NO: 757) Sall site TCR alpha constant
20 sequence TCR Vbeta-7. 5'(sense): GGATCC---GCCGCCACC--ATGGGCTGCAGGCTGCTCT (SEQ ID NO: 758) BamHI site. Kozak TCR alpha sequence TCR beta 3' (antisense): GTCGAC---TCAGAAATCCTTTCTCTTGAC (SEQ ID NO: 759) Sall site TCR beta constant sequence. Standard 35 cycle RT-PCR reactions were established using cDNA synthesized from the CTL clone and the above
25 primers, employing the proofreading thermostable polymerase PWO (Roche, Nutley, NJ).

The resultant specific bands (approx. 850 bp for alpha and approx. 950 for beta) were ligated into the PCR blunt vector (Invitrogen) and transformed into *E. coli*. *E. coli* transformed with plasmids containing full-length alpha and beta chains
30 were identified, and large scale preparations of the corresponding plasmids were generated. Plasmids containing full-length TCR alpha and beta chains were submitted

for sequencing. The sequencing reactions demonstrated the cloning of full-length TCR alpha and beta chains with the determined cDNA sequences for the Vb and Va chains being shown in SEQ ID NO: 760 and 761, respectively. The corresponding amino acid sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO: 762 and 763, respectively. The Va sequence was
5 shown by nucleotide sequence alignment to be 99% identical (347/348) to Va6.2, and the Vb to be 99% identical to Vb7 (336/338).

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration,
10 various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is Claimed:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(b) complements of the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(c) sequences consisting of at least 20 contiguous residues of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(d) sequences that hybridize to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788 under moderately stringent conditions;

(e) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-

375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(f) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788; and

(g) degenerate variants of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788.

2. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791;

(b) sequences having at least 70% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791;

(c) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-

629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791;

- (d) sequences encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1;
- (e) sequences having at least 70% identity to a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1; and
- (f) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1.

3. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide of claim 1 operably linked to an expression control sequence.

4. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 3.

5. An isolated antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a polypeptide of claim 2.

6. A method for detecting the presence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide of claim 2;
- (c) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and
- (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide to a predetermined cut-off value and therefrom determining the presence of a cancer in the patient.

7. A fusion protein comprising at least one polypeptide according to claim 2.